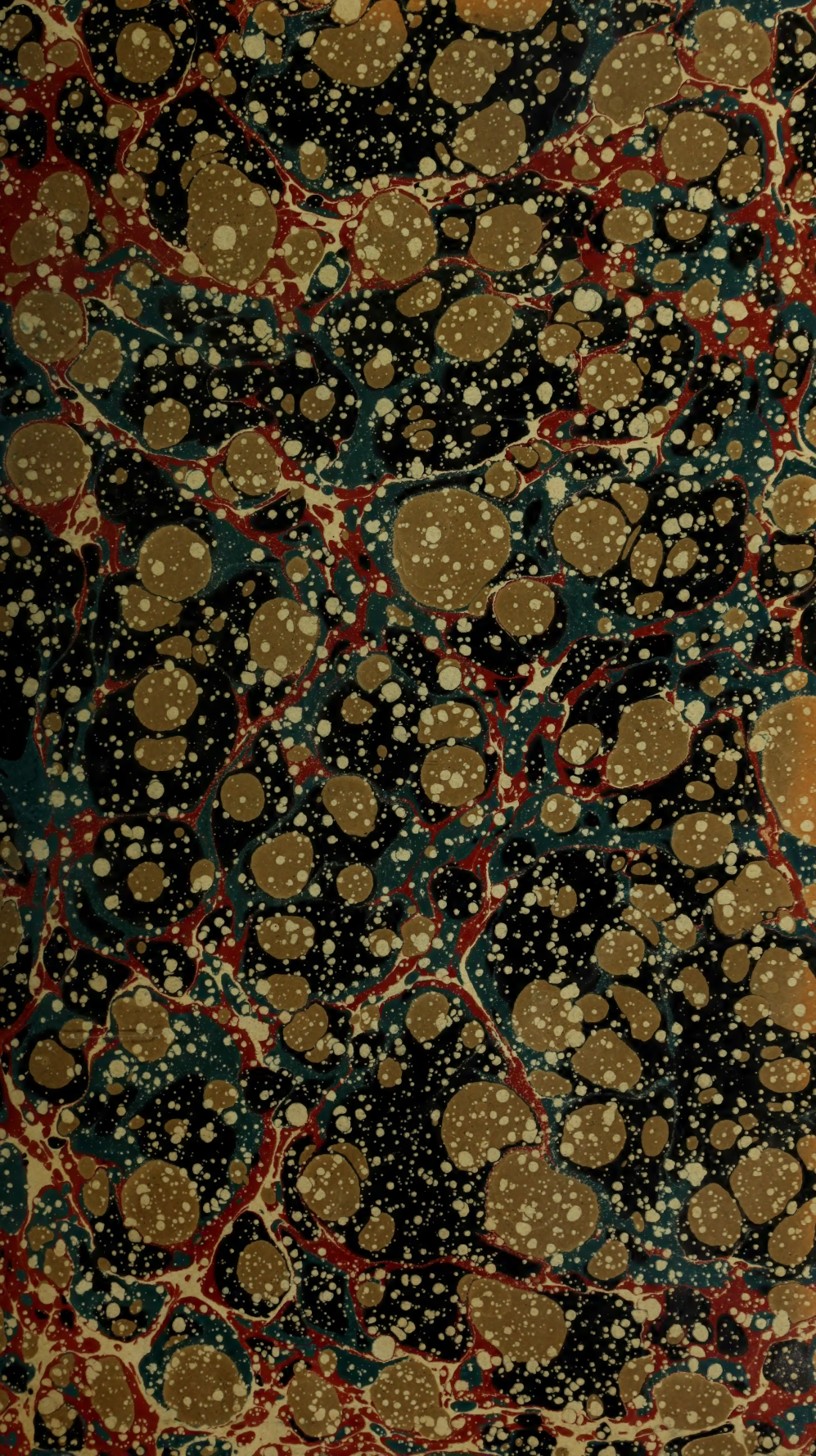


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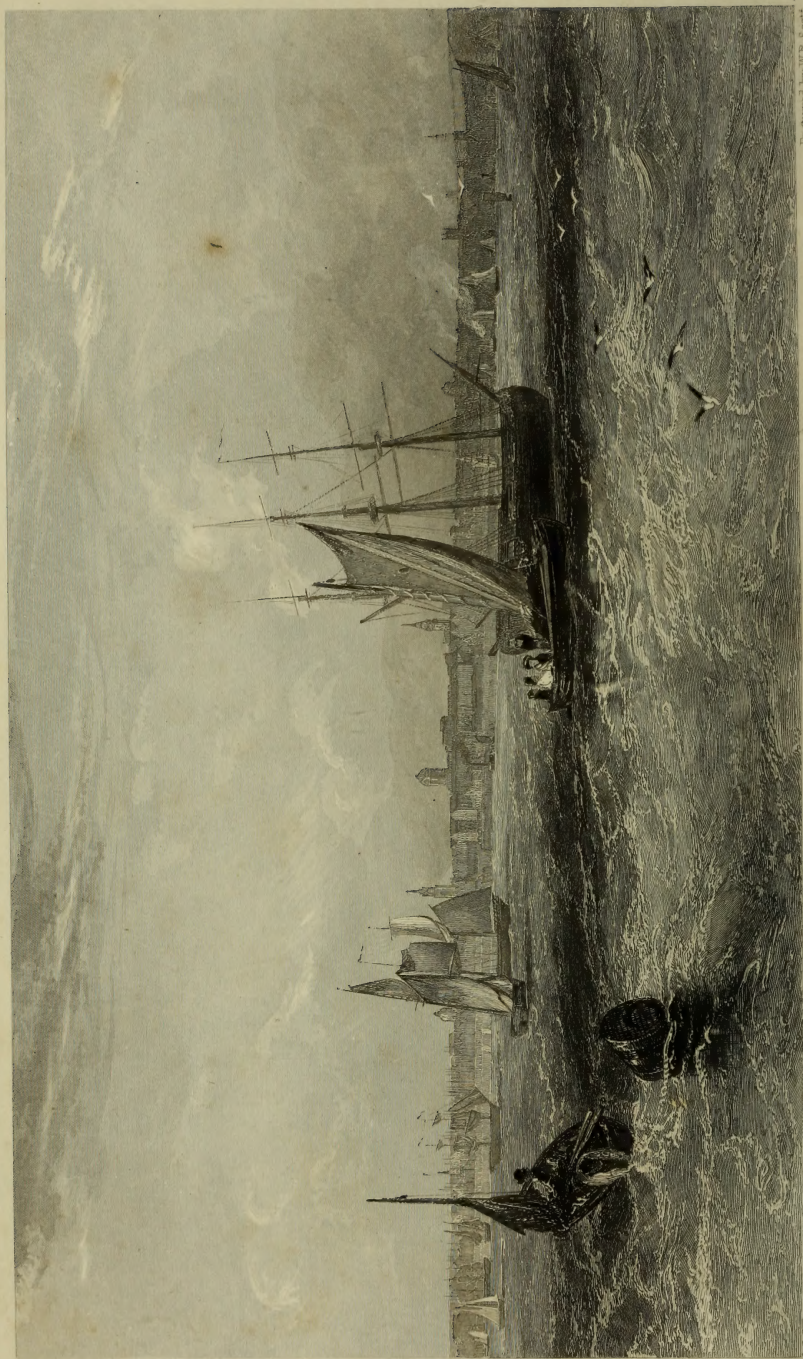
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THE
PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES,

ADAPTED TO THE NEW POOR-LAW, FRANCHISE, MUNICIPAL AND
ECCLESIASTICAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND COMPILED WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE LINES OF RAILROAD AND CANAL COMMUNICATION,
AS EXISTING IN
1840-44.

ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS
FORMING A COMPLETE COUNTY-ATLAS OF ENGLAND,
AND BY FOUR LARGE MAPS OF WALES.

WITH AN APPENDIX
CONTAINING THE RESULTS, IN DETAIL, OF THE CENSUS OF 1841.



Volume II.
E—K.

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN:
A. FULLARTON AND CO.

1845.

THE

PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER

OF THE

REVENUE AND FINANCE

FOR THE YEAR 1850-51
IN WHICH ARE GIVEN THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

1850-51

PRINTED BY J. H. B. & CO. 10, N. B. ST. N. B.

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THE

PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

EAC

EACHWICK, a township in the parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall, county of Northumberland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the river Pont. Here is a daily school. This was anciently a place of considerable importance. Acres 200. Houses 23. A. P. £1,003. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 113. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 5s.

EAGLE, a parish in the hund. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £120; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Ingilby, Bart. The Wesleyans have a chapel here; and there are 3 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Acres 2,450. Houses 93. A. P. £1,219. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 477. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 15s.

EAGLE-HALL, a hamlet in the above parish; 9 miles west-south-west of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 45. Other returns with the parish.

EAGLE-WOODHOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty in the lower division of Boothby-Graffo. Acres 80. Pop., in 1831, 10.

EAGLESCLIFFE, or **EGGLESCLIFFE**, a parish in the south-west division of Stockton ward, union of Stockton-upon-Tees, co.-palatine of Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Yarm, comprising the townships of Newsam, Aislaby, and Eaglescliffe; bounded on the east and south by the Tees, which in this place is navigable, and is crossed by a cast-iron bridge of one arch, from which a railway extends to the Stockton and Darlington railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £28 17s. 1d.; gross income £1,120. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1830, £6 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £329 9s.; of the township, £170 18s. Acres of the parish 3,970. Houses 133. A. P. £6,891. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 625. Acres of the township, 1,580. Houses 99. A. P. £3,325. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 424.

EAGLESFIELD, a township in the parish of Brigham, county of Cumberland; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Cockermouth. All tithes, moduses, &c., of the townships of Eaglesfield and Blindbothel, in the manor of Five Towns, with Eaglesfield, the property of the lay rector, were commuted in 1812. Here are 3 daily schools. This township is now comprehended within the boundaries of Cockermouth. Acreage with the parish. Houses 85. A. P. £1,434.

EAL

Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 411. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 16s.

EAKRING, a parish in the South-clay division of the hund. of Bassetlaw, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 4 miles south-south-east of Allerton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 16s. 1½d.; gross income £544. Patrons, in 1835, Earls Manvers and Scarborough, alternately. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,240. Houses 126. A. P. £3,479. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 598. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 9s.

EALING, with **OLD BRENTFORD**, a parish in Kensington division, wapentake of Ossulston, union of Brentford, county of Middlesex; 10 miles west of St. Paul's cathedral, and near the Great Western railway. Acres 3,930. Houses 1,325. A. P. £30,187. Pop., in 1801, 5,035; in 1831, 7,783. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £694. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are 17 daily and 8 boarding schools, one of which, the Boy's charity school, is endowed with a fixed income of £150 7s. 6d., and an average annual produce of subscriptions, &c., amounting to £100. A number of the boys are clothed as well as educated at this school: another, the Girl's charity school, is endowed with about £200 per annum: a number of the girls are also clothed at this school. The Industrial School at Ealing Grove, is a highly beneficial institution; the objects of which are to educate children, destined for country pursuits. They are trained into habits of patient industry, by being required to labour for 3 hours a-day, partly for the institution, and partly for themselves, in gardens appropriated to each of them. They are paid for the work done on behalf of the institution, according to the labour they are able to perform; the monitor who watches over them reporting the industry of each to the master, who remunerates them accordingly. They pay rents for their gardens, purchase their seeds, and reap the produce. In 1838, one of them cleared £1 18s. 10d., from his sixteenth of an acre, after paying the rent, seeds, manure, &c. Each boy keeps a little book of receipt and expenditure; and habits of accurate accounting are cultivated, as are likewise habits of order and neatness in the use and arrangement of their tools, plants, &c. These more industrial and manual branches of education are blended with religious and other instruction of the most beneficial description. Charities possessed by this

parish, inclusive of the school charities, amounted, at the time of the inquiry, to £602 7s. 1d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,883 5s. The parish is adorned with many elegant villas.

EAMONT (THE), a river of Cumberland, which derives its crystal stream from some of the highest and most romantic mountains in England. Its most distant branch rises nearly upon the height of Kirkstone, in Westmoreland, and falls down that mountain in a continual rumbling cataract, thence in a gentle current it flows through Patterdale to Ullswater; and issuing from this lake to Pooley Bridge, proceeds in a south-east direction, through a pleasant woody vale, to the Eden.

EAMONT-BRIDGE. See **YANWATH AND EAMONT-BRIDGE**.

EARDINGTON, a township in Quatford parish, county of Salop; 2 miles south of Bridgenorth, and west of the river Severn. Acres 1,200. Houses 63. A. P. £1,773. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 325. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 4s.

EARDISLAND, a parish in the hund. of Stretford, union of Weobly, county of Hereford; 5 miles west of Leominster, on the river Arrow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 9s. 7d.; gross income £200. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Here is a free-school, founded by William Whittington in 1607: income £49 7s., and a day and Sunday school partly supported by endowment. Charities, in 1836, upwards of £50 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £517 15s. The Roman road, Watling-street, is supposed to have passed through this parish. Acres 4,170. Houses 181. A. P. £6,064. Pop., in 1801, 744; in 1831, 813.

EARDISLEY, a parish in the hund. of Huntingdon, union of Kington, county of Hereford; 5 miles south by east of Kington, north of the river Wye. The Hay railway from the wharf of the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal near Brecon, ends at the village of Parton-Cross in this parish, where it is joined by the Kington railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Bollingham, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 12s. 6d.; gross income £148. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £286 17s. 4d. impropriate, and £503 vicarial. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Perrey, Esq. There are 2 daily schools here, and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £6 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £478 3s. Half-a-mile hence is an oak-tree covering a surface of 324 feet in circular extent, said to be 400 years old; some of its branches are 2 feet in diameter; its girth at the bottom is 60 feet. Acres 4,460. Houses 149. A. P. £5,590. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 825.

EARDLEY-END, a township in the parish of Audley, county of Stafford; about 5 miles north-west of Newcastle. Houses 22. Pop., in 1811, 158; in 1831, 165. Other returns with the parish.

EARTH. See **BLUNTISHAM**, Huntingdonshire.
EARL or **YEARD-HILL**, a township in the parish of Doddington, county of Northumberland. Acreage with the parish. Houses 12. A. P. £1,972. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 8s.

EARLAS, a township in the parish of Gresford, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 5 miles north of Wrexham. Houses 13. Pop., in 1811, 77; in 1831, 69. Other returns with the parish.

EARL'S-BARTON. See **BARTON-EARL'S**.

EARL-SHILTON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirby-Mallory, county of Leicester; 4 miles north-east of Hinckley. Living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Kirby-Mallory. The great and small tithes of the lordship of Earl-Shilton, the property of the clerical rector and lay impro-

priator, were commuted in 1778. Here is a place of worship for Independents; the church was formed in 1810. There are 3 daily schools in this chapelry, one of which is endowed with funds bequeathed by the late Alderman Gabriel Newton. Poor rates, in 1838, £911 18s. Acres 920. Houses 406. A. P. £4,522. Pop., in 1801, 1,287; in 1831, 2,017.

EARLSTOKE, a parish in the hund. of Melksham, union of Devizes, county of Wilts; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by south of East Lavington. Living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Melksham. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Sarum and vicar, were commuted in 1777. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,400. Houses 75. A. P. £2,590. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 420. Poor rates, in 1838, £168 9s.

EARLSTON. See **BURGHCLERE**.

EARLY, a liberty in the parish of Sonning, county of Berks; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Reading. Here is a small daily school. Acres 2,280. Houses 89. Pop., in 1821, 447; in 1831, 441. Poor rates, in 1838, £547 15s.

EARNLEY, or **ERNLEY**, with **ALMODINGTON**, a parish in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, union of Westhampnett, county of Sussex; 6 miles south-west by south of Chichester. Living, a rectory with that of Almodington, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £365. The bishop of Chichester is patron alternately with the duke of Norfolk. Here is an Independent chapel. Acres 1,120. Houses 16. A. P., £2,192. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 153. Poor rates, in 1838, £54.

EARNSFORD, a liberty in the parish of Binley, county of Warwick; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Coventry; near the London and Birmingham railway. Returns with the parish.

EARNSHILL, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 4 miles south-west by south of Langport, and south of the river Isle. Living, a sinecure rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £2 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £30. Patron, in 1835, R. T. Combe, Esq. Acres 390. House 1. A. P. £1,220. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 12. Poor rates, in 1838, £5 9s.

EARSDON, a parish in the east division of Castle ward, union of Tynemouth, Northumberland; 4 miles north-west by north of North Shields. It contains the townships of Brierden, Blackworth, Blyth, South and Newsham, Earsdon, Hartley, Holywell, Seaton-Delaval, and Sighill. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; valued at £11; gross income £119. Patrons, landowners. An elegant new church, erected on an eminence in the vicinity of the town, was consecrated in 1837. It contains 600 sittings, of which 200 are free. The tower has an imposing appearance from the north for a considerable distance both by sea and land. The cost exceeds £2,200, collected by voluntary subscription. There are 20 daily schools in this parish. Acres 11,060. Houses 1,154. A. P. £23,301. Pop., in 1801, 3,451; in 1831, 6,460. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,096 19s. Pop., of the township, in 1801, 206; in 1831, 628. Houses 116. A. P. £2,353. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 15s.

EARSDON, a township in the parish of Hebburn, Northumberland; 5 miles north of Morpeth, and north of the Line water. Houses 19. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 100. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 5s.

EARSDON-FOREST, a township in the parish of Hebburn, county of Northumberland; 6 miles

west of Morpeth, and north of the river Wansbeck. Houses 6. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 32. Poor rates, in 1838, £20 7s.

EARSHAM HUNDRED, on the south-east side of the county of Norfolk, separated from Suffolk by the river Waveney. Area 24,560 acres. Houses 1,513. Pop., in 1831, 8,485.

EARSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Earsham, union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 1 mile west by south of Bungay; bounded on the east and south by the river Waveney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15; gross income £507. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £486 6s. 3d. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Dalling, Bart. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, about £60 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £408. Earsham hall is an elegant mansion. Acres 2,960. Houses 94. A. P. £4,139. Pop., in 1801, 638; in 1831, 759.

EARSWICK, a township, partly within the liberty of St. Peter's at York, but chiefly in the parish of Huntingdon, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-north-east of York, and on the eastern bank of the river Foss. All tithes, the property of the manor of Strensall. Bedern college, and vicar, were commuted in 1770. Acres 1,020. Houses 10. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 66. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 6s.

EARTHAM, a parish in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, union of West-hampnett, county of Sussex; 5½ miles north-east by east of Chichester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 5s. 10½d., returned at £145 15s.; gross income £190. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £192 12s. Patron, the prebendary of Eartham in the cathedral of Chichester. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,110. Houses 16. A. P. £955. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 113. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 1s.

EASBY, a parish in the wapentakes of East and West Gilling, union of Richmond, north riding of Yorkshire. It comprises the townships of Aske, Brompton-upon-Swale, Easby, and Skeeby. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £96. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are two daily schools. Acres 5,090. Houses 162. A. P. £9,255. Pop., in 1801, 693; in 1831, 822. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 6s. Acres of the township, 940. Houses 13. A. P. £2,644. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1838, £22 14s.

EASBY, a township in the parish of Stokesley, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east by north of Stokesley. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,170. Houses 25. A. P. £1,278. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 151. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 4s.

EASBY, a township in the parish of Brampton, Cumberland; 10½ miles north-east by east of Carlisle, and south of the river Irthing. Houses 16. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 98. Other returns with the parish.

EASEBOURNE HUNDRED, in the county of Sussex. Area 29,860 acres. Houses 1,047. Pop., in 1831, 6,716.

EASEBOURNE, a parish in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst, county of Sussex; 1 mile north-east of Midhurst; on the northern bank of the Rother. It includes the chapelry of Lodsworth liberty. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 6s. 8d., returned at £35; gross income £118. Patron, in 1835, W. S. Poyntz, Esq. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which is a National school. One of the Bohun family, formerly lords of Midhurst, founded a convent here. Its possessions were

valued, about the time of the dissolution, at £29 16s. 7d. per ann. Dugd. Acres 5,680. Houses 253. A. P. £4,841. Pop., in 1801, 1,207; in 1831, 1,503. Poor rates, in 1838, £700 13s.

EASENHALL, a hamlet in the parish of Monks-Kirby, county of Warwick; 4 miles north-west of Rugby; in the immediate vicinity of the Oxford canal. Acreage with the parish. Houses 41. A. P. £2,032. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 202. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 11s.

EASINGTON. See **CHILTON WITH EASINGTON**.

EASINGTON WARD, in the county of Durham, consists of two divisions, north and south. Its situation is in the central part of the eastern side of the county, and it is bounded on the west by the river Wear, which takes a circuitous route from Croxdale to the sea. Area 77,120 acres. Houses 8,011. Pop., in 1831, 47,321.

EASINGTON, a parish in the south division of Easington ward, union of Easington, co-palatine of Durham; 9½ miles east by north of Durham, and comprising the townships of Haswell, Easington, Hawthorn, and Shotton. Acres 12,400. Houses 234. A. P. £8,277. Pop., in 1801, 944; in 1831, 1,390. The town of Easington, which is of considerable extent, and occupies an elevated situation near the North sea, was the ancient head of the ward, deanery, and parish of Easington. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge; gross income £1,437. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Here are places of worship for the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and eight daily schools, besides an endowed day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1830, upwards of £20, of which £10 constituted an endowment of a school at Hawthorn. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £555; of the township £213 18s. The Easington poor-law union comprehends 19 parishes, embracing an area of 96 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,984. Acres of the township, 4,980. Houses 119. A. P. £3,389. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 693.

EASINGTON, a township in the parish of Bel-ford, Northumberland; 1½ mile north-east of Bel-ford. Here are 2 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 43. A. P. £2,456. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 203. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 17s.

EASINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Ewelme, union of Thame, county of Oxford; 4 miles south-west by south of Tetworth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £4 12s. 6d., returned at £80; gross income £80. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Charities, £5 per annum. Acres 380. Houses 3. A. P. £265. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 13.

EASINGTON, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Holderness, union of Patrington, east riding of the county of York; 6 miles south-east of Patrington, on the coast of the North sea, containing the townships of Easington and Out-Newton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £10; gross income £58. Patron, the archbishop of York. The great and small tithes, &c. of Easington township, the property of the archbishop of York, were commuted in 1770. Here are three daily schools, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1823, £12 14s. Acres 3,020. Houses 104. A. P. £4,073. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 542. Poor rates, in 1838, £223 6s.

EASINGTON, a parish in the east division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, union of Guisborough, north riding of the county of York; 9 miles east by north of Guisborough. It contains the hamlet of Boulby. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of

Liverton, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £14 8s. 6½d.; gross income £685. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are two daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. Some extensive alum works were established here about the year 1615. Acres 3,856. Houses 90. A. P. £4,767. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 477. Poor rates, in 1838, £230 19s.

EASINGTON, a township in Slaidburn parish, west riding of the county of York; 7 miles north-north-west of Clitheroe. Here is a daily school, partly supported by endowment. Acres 11,740. Houses 68. A. P. £4,514. Pop., in 1801, 376, in 1831, 424. Poor rates, in 1838, £314 5s.

EASINGTON. See AMPNEY (ST. PETER), Gloucestershire.

EASINGTON-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Belford, Northumberland; 1½ mile north-east of Belford. Acreage with the parish. Houses 12. A. P. £1,772. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 62.

EASINGWOLD, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of Easingwold, north riding of the county of York; 210½ miles north-north-west of London, and 13 of York. It contains the chapelry of Raskelf. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £12 11s. 0½d.; gross income £250. Patron, the bishop of Chester. The great and small tithes, &c., the property of the bishop of Chester and vicar, were commuted in 1808. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1815; and places of worship for Independents and Roman Catholics; together with 10 daily schools, one of which was endowed in 1781 by Eleanor, the wife of Mr. G. Westernman of London, with funds amounting to £73 per annum. Charities, in 1821, about £190 per annum. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Easingwold, capable of accommodating 130 persons. The Easingwold poor-law union comprehends 29 parishes, embracing 89 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 8,503. Poor rates, in 1838, £844 4s.—Great quantities of bacon and butter are sent from hence to York, and thence forwarded to London by water. The town of Easingwold is irregularly built: the environs are flat, and not very fertile. The market is on Friday. Fairs are held for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, on the 5th of July and 25th of September. Here are branches of the Knaresborough and Claro banking company, of the Yorkshire district bank, and of the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial banking company. In the vicinity are some chalybeate springs. Acres 10,070. Houses 464. A. P. £12,026. Pop., in 1801, 1,805; in 1831, 2,381.

EAST-ACRE. See CASTLE-ACRE.

EASTBOURNE, a parish and hund. in the union of Eastbourne, county of Sussex. Acres 5,850. Houses 482. A. P. £8,866. Pop., in 1801, 1,668; in 1831, 2,726. The village of Eastbourne is 6 miles south of Hailsham. It consists of 4 straggling divisions: Lea-Houses, the south-eastern extremity; Meads, the south-western; and South and East Bourne, at a distance of 1½ mile from the sea. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes, and dio. of Chichester; rated at £26 1s. 8d.; gross income £560. Patron, the treasurer of Chichester cathedral. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship in this parish. There are 8 daily schools, attended by upwards of 250 children, and 2 day and Sunday National schools. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,130 11s.—The Eastbourne poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 53 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 7,823. The aver-

age annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,641. Expenditure in 1838, £4,732; in 1839, £4,928 9s. Eastbourne has lately become a fashionable bathing-place. It is furnished with the requisite sources of amusement, a theatre, ball-room, and circulating library; and it has a chalybeate spring of the same properties as the Bristol waters. The Sea-houses are chiefly frequented by the bathers, on account of the proximity of that part of the village to the beach; the bathing-place here is excellent. The whole coast of Sussex has, from the earliest records, been gradually suffering from the encroachments of the sea. At Eastbourne it is protected by strong groins or frames of wood-work and shingle. A little to the south of Eastbourne is Beachey-head, the highest head-land on all the south coast. See BEACHEY-HEAD.—On the surrounding hills large quantities of the birds called wheatears are caught, during the months of July and August. In the vicinity various relics of the Romans have been found. The market-day is Saturday. A fair is held here for cattle and pedlery on the 10th of October.

EASTBRIDGE, a parish in the liberty and union of Romney-marsh, lathe of Shepway, county of Kent; 5 miles north of New Romney, near the military canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £71 17s.; gross income £75. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Charities, in 1836, £18 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 5s. Acres 1,090. Houses 3. A. P. £2,909. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 16.

EASTBRIDGE, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent; about 2 miles west of Canterbury. This place is mostly occupied by an hospital; and contains a daily school, endowed by a late ordinance from the archbishop of Canterbury. Houses 3. Pop., in 1821, 34; in 1831, 30.

EASTBURN, a township in the parish of Kirkburn, East riding of the county of York; 3 miles south-west of Great Driffield, at the source of the river Hull. Acres 1,420. Houses 1. A. P. 1,205. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 14. Poor rates, in 1838, £20.

EASTBURY WITH BOCKHAMPTON, a tything in the parish of Lambourn, county of Berks; 1½ mile south-east by east of Lambourn, and north of the river Kennet. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a daily school, endowed with £10 per annum. Acreage with the parish. Houses 87. A. P. £3,606. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 419.

EASTBURY, a hamlet located in the hund. of Pimperne, county of Dorset, north of Blandford-Forum; now almost depopulated, and known only as the seat of the late Lord Melcombe-Regis.

EAST-CHURCH, a parish in the Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, union of Sheppey, county of Kent; 5 miles east by south of Queenborough. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £1,971. Patron, in 1835, Miles Barton, Esq. Here are 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1836, £31 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £361 16s. A fair for toys is held on Holy Thursday. Acres 6,220. Houses 103. A. P. £8,419. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 857.

EASTCOTT, a tything in the parish of Urchfont, county of Wilts; 1¼ mile north-east of Lavington. Houses 26. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 110. Other returns with the parish.

EASTCOTTS, a chapelry in Cardington parish,

county of Bedford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Bedford. Houses 145. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 710. Poor rates, in 1838, £388 6s.

EASTCOURT, a tything in the parish of Crudwell, county of Wilts; 4 miles north-east by north of Malmesbury. Pop., in 1811, 150; in 1821, 157. Other returns with the parish.

EASTER (Good), a parish in the hund. of Dunmow, union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Chelmsford, near a branch of the river Chelmer. Living, a vicarage anited to that of High Easter in 1771, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £171. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London. This parish possesses a daily school. Charities, in 1836, between £7 and £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £213 18s. There is a chalybeate spring here. Acres 1,800. Houses 85. A. P. £2,303. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 487.

EASTER (High), a parish in the hund. and union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 8 miles north-west of Chelmsford. Living, a vicarage consolidated with that of Good Easter. Here are an infant and a daily school. Acres 3,730. Houses 134. A. P. £5,115. Pop., in 1801, 801; in 1831, 864. Poor rates, in 1838, £674 7s.

EASTERGATE, a parish in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, union of Westhamptnett, county of Sussex; 5 miles west by south of Arundel, and near the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 19s. 9d.; gross income £312. Patron, the dean and chapter of Chichester. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 890. Houses 29. A. P. £1,272. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 208. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 18s.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY. See ESSEX.

EAST-EASWRITH HUNDRED, in the rape of Bramer, nearly central in the county of Sussex. Area 8,000 acres. Houses 207. Pop., in 1831, 1,386.

EASTFIELD WITH NEWARK, a hamlet in the parish of St. John the Baptist, county of Northampton. Acres 1,360. Houses 57. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 265.

EAST GRINSTEAD, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. and union of East Grinstead, county of Sussex; 29 miles south by east of London, and 19 miles south-south by east of Croydon. Acres 13,390. Houses 524. A. P. £11,631. Pop., in 1801, 2,659; in 1831, 3,364. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Felbridge, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £20; gross income £350. Patrons, in 1835, the Duke of Dorset and Earls of Plymouth and Delawarr. There are 10 daily schools here, one of which is the Grammar National school, endowed with £44 per annum. At the eastern extremity of the town, is a fine quadrangular building, named Sackville college, founded in 1616, by Sackville, duke of Dorset, for 24 aged individuals of both sexes, each person having a separate apartment and £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,525 19s. The East Grinstead poor-law union comprehends 7 parishes, embracing an area of 90 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 11,476. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,053. Expenditure in 1838, £6,871; in 1839, £6,928 12s. This was a borough by prescription, and sent two representatives to parliament since the 1st of Edward II., until its disfranchisement by the reform act, which took it out of the hands of the duke of Dorset. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff. The

market-day is Thursday. Fairs are held, April 21st July 13th for horned cattle, and December 11th for cattle and pedlery.

EASTHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles east-north-east of Great Nestor, and west of the river Mersey, containing the townships of Eastham, Nether-Pool, Hooton, Sutton-Great, Sutton-Little, Over-Pool, Thornton-Childer, and part of Whitby. Thornton-Childer is the central township of the parish of Eastham, Eastham itself being at one of its extremities. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £12 13s.; gross income £263. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £150 impropriated, and £133 15s. 3d. vicarial. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. There are 4 daily schools here, and a day and Sunday school, one of which is National. Charities, about £24 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £540; of the township, £108. Acres 7,170. Houses 282. A. P. £13,392. Pop., in 1801, 1,142; in 1831, 1,644. Acres of the township 1,550. Houses 63. A. P. £2,302. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 350.

EASTHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Doddington, union of Tenbury, county of Worcester; 4 miles east of Tenbury, on the southern bank of the Teme, comprising the chapelries of Orleton and Child-Hanley. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Hanley-William, Hanley-Child, and Orleton, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £28 15s. 10d.; gross income £920. Here is a day and boarding-school. Acres 4,660. Houses 127. A. P. £4,824. Pop., in 1801, 632; in 1831, 671. Poor rates, in 1838, £196 13s.

EASTHAMPSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Ripplesmere, union of Easthampstead, county of Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Workington. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1821. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. Charities, about £46 per annum; besides 8 cottages now taken possession of by the poor-law commissioners. Poor rates, in 1838, £264 11s. A work-house has been erected here for the union of Easthampstead. The Easthampstead poor-law union comprehends 5 parishes, embracing an area of 43 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,980. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £2,700. Expenditure in 1838, £2,099; in 1839, £2,305 18s. Acres 5,300. Houses 125. A. P. £2,662. Pop., in 1801, 566; in 1831, 647.

EASTHOPE, a parish in the hund. of Munslow, union of Church-Stretton, county of Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Much-Wenlock. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £3 3s. 1½d.; gross income £133. Patron, in 1835, R. Benson, Esq. Acres 1,480. Houses 16. A. P. £698. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 2s.

EASTHORPE, a parish in the Colchester division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; 4 miles east by south of Great-Coggeshall, in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £12; nett income £211. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. Colonel Onslow. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,300. Houses 27. A. P. £1,277. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 167. Poor rates, in 1838, £90.

EASTHOTHLY, a parish in the hund. of Ship-lake, rape of Penvensey, union of Uckfield, county of Sussex; 7 miles north-east of Lewes. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £266 6s. Here

are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,000. Houses 76. A. P. £2,163. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 505. Poor rates, in 1838, £253 7s.

EAST HUNDRED, in the county of Rutland. Area 20,300 acres. Houses 667. Population, in 1831, 3,466.

EASTINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Naunton, county of Gloucester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of North Leach. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of North Leach. The great and small tithes of the hamlet of Eastington, the property of the bishop of Gloucester and vicar, were commuted in 1782. There is a daily school here. Acres 3,380. Houses 45. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 266. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 10s.

EASTINGTON, a parish and tything in the lower division of the hund. of Whitstone, union of Wheatenhurst, county of Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Stroud, close on the Stroud-Water canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £32 14s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £552. Patron, in 1835, A. Hatherell, Esq. There are a chapel here for the Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 day and Sunday National schools, endowed with £18 12s., besides voluntary subscriptions. Other charities, £11 8s. 4d. Poor rates, in 1838, £929 17s. In 1838, 3 woollen mills here employed 447 hands. Acres 1,400. Houses 349. A. P. £4,949. Pop., including that of the tything of Alkerton, in 1801, 988; in 1831, 1,770.

EASTLEACH-MARTIN, or **BURTHORPE**, a parish in the hund. of Brightwell's Barrow, union of Northleach, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north by east of Lechdale, on the river Leach. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10; gross income £161. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,960. Houses 39. A. P. £1,933. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 159. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 16s.

EASTLEACH-TURVILLE, a parish in the hund. of Brightwell's Barrow, union of Northleach, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north of Lechdale, on the western bank of the river Leach. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £18; gross income £66. All tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Gloucester, were commuted in 1772. Here are 2 daily schools. The Roman Iknield-street enters this parish on the east from Oxfordshire, and joins the fosse at Cirencester. Acres 2,670. Houses 89. A. P. £3,502. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 370. Poor rates, in 1838, £178 7s.

EASTLEY AND BARTON. See **STONEHAM** (South).

EASTLING, a parish in the hund. and union of Faversham, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 5 miles south-west by south of Faversham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £16; gross income £560; nett income £368. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Winchelsea. There is a daily school here. A fair is held here on the 14th of September. Acres 1,880. Houses 68. A. P. £1,576. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 420. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 9s.

EAST-MEON HUNDRED, in South Alton division of Southampton, towards the south-east part of the county. Area 22,830 acres. Houses 223. Pop., in 1831, 2,908.

EAST-MEON, a parish in the above hund., union of Petersfield; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Bishop's-Waltham. It includes the hamlet of Westbury-Peak, and the tythings of Borecan, Coombe. East

Meon, Langrish, and Riplington. Living, a vicarage, valued at £35 1s. 8d., with the chapels of Froxfield and Steep annexed to it; gross income £997; a peculiar, in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester. There are 4 daily schools in this parish. A fair is held on the 19th of September, for horses. Acres 11,380. Houses 219. A. P. £8,601. Pop., in 1801, 1,026; in 1831, 1,455. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,135 15s.

EASTNOR, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Ledbury, county of Hereford; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by south of Ledbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 15s. 5d.; gross income £363. Patron, in 1835, Earl Somers. Tithes, the property of the clerical rector and vicar, were commuted in 1813. There are 2 daily schools here. Eastnor castle, the seat of Earl Somers, is a splendid mansion, built on the plan of ancient baronial castles. Acres 3,100. Houses 83. A. P. £2,900. Pop., in 1801, 384; in 1831, 493. Poor rates, in 1838, £111.

EASTOFT, a township in the parish of Crowle, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-east of Crowle, on the river Don. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the lay impropiators and vicar, were commuted in 1813. There are 2 daily schools here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 50. A. P. £1,466. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 224. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 18s.

EASTOFT. See **HALDENBY** AND **EASTOFT**.

EASTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire. Acres 800. Houses 2. A. P. £1,005. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 17. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 7s.

EASTON, a parish in the hund. of Kinwardstone, union of Pewsey, county of Wilts; 7 miles north-north-west of Ludgershall. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury. Here is a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1833, £26 3s. 9d. Poor rates, in 1838, £241 8s. An hospital or priory for canons of the Trinitarian order existed in ancient times here. Acres 2,080. Houses 81. A. P. £2,710. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 488.

EASTON, a parish in the hund. of Loes, union of Plumegate, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Wickham-Market, and east of the river Deben. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 18s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £262. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Hamilton. Acres 1,360. Houses 77. A. P. £2,335. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 366. Poor rates, in 1838, £372.

EASTON, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kimbolton. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, a peculiar, in the dio. of Ely; gross income £68. All tithes, the property of the prebend of Long Stow and vicar, were commuted in 1774. Charities, in 1830, £73 3s. 4d. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 18s. Acres 1,300. Houses 36. A. P. £1,641. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 151.

EASTON, a hamlet in the parish of South Stoke county of Lincoln; 2 miles north of Colsterworth. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1806. Here is a daily school, endowed with £15 per annum. Formerly there was a chapel here, but it has fallen to decay. Stoke church and parsonage are both in this hamlet. Acres 2,550. Houses 38. A. P. £1,877. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 221. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 16s.

EASTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 7 miles west-north-west of Norwich, and west of the Wensum. Liv-

ing, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 11s. 10½d., returned at £105 13s. 6d. Patron, in 1835, E. R. Fellows, Esq. Here are a place of worship for Baptists, and a daily school. Acres 1,910. Houses 52. A. P. £1,321. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 239. Poor rates, in 1838, £199 9s.

EASTON, a parish in the hund. of Willybrook, union of Stamford, county of Northampton; 2½ miles south-west by south of Stamford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £19 8s. 9d.; gross income £462. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Exeter. There are four daily schools here, one of which was endowed, in 1670, by Mr. Garford; income, in 1830, £82. Other charities, £65 15s. per annum, of which £62 15s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £284. Acres 3,170. Houses 170. A. P. £1,876. Pop., in 1801, 579; in 1831, 769.

EASTON, a parish in the hund. and division of Fawley, union of Winchester, county of Southampton; 2½ miles north-east by north of Winchester. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Winchester; rated at £26 6s. 8½d.; gross income £539. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here are a daily school, and a Sunday National school. Charities, in 1824, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £263 15s. Acres 2,840. Houses 86. A. P. £3,347. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 494.

EASTON (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 3 miles north-north-west of Great Dunmow, on the river Chelmer. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £18 13s. 4d.; gross income £598. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £713 15s. 11d. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Maynard. Here are two day and Sunday schools. Acres 2,290. Houses 164. A. P. £3,177. Pop., in 1801, 628; in 1831, 840. Poor rates, in 1838, £569 6s.

EASTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Dunmow; 2 miles north-west of Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £310. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Maynard, whose handsome and venerable mansion, called Easton-lodge, is pleasantly situated here in the midst of a fine park. Here are 2 daily schools. The parish is entitled to send 6 boys to Lord Maynard's school. There are alms-houses for 4 poor widows, endowed with £20 per annum, besides voluntary donations from Lord Maynard to the amount of about £10 8s. yearly, and occasionally fuel. Here also is the clerk's house, a gift, kept in repair by Lord Maynard, and occupied by the parish clerk. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 2s. Acres 1,400. Houses 64. A. P. £2,316. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 350.

EASTON-BAVENTS, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north-north-east of Southwold, on the coast at the North sea. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Benacre. The place is now of very little importance, having suffered considerably from repeated encroachments of the sea. Acres 770. Houses 2. A. P. with Reyden. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 16. Poor rates, in 1838, £5 9s.

EASTON-IN-GORDANO, a parish in the hund. of Portbury, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; 5 miles west-north-west of Bristol, and west of the river Avon. It includes the hamlet of Crockerne Pill. There are beautiful prospects from this spot: it is rather elevated, and overlooks Bristol and King's Road harbour. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at

£5 9s. 4½d., returned at £120; gross income £180. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £269 12s. 6d. vicarial, and £60 belonging to the prebendary of Easton-in-Gordano. Patron, the prebendary of Easton, in Wells cathedral. Here are a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, a Baptist meeting-house, and 10 infant, and 3 daily, schools. Charities, in 1825, £17 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £586 18s. Acres 1,440. Houses 433. A. P. £4,511. Pop., in 1801, 1,668; in 1831, 2,251.

EASTON-GREY, a parish in a detached part of the hund. of Chippenham, union of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; 3½ miles west of Malmesbury, close on the Ackman street Roman way. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £6 0s. 5d.; gross income £234. Patron, in 1835, William Davis, Esq. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities, in 1833, £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £78 17s. The Roman station, *Matuantonis*, is supposed to have been in this neighbourhood. Acres 790. Houses 37. A. P. £2,181. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 151.

EASTON-MAGNA, a chapelry in the parish of Brighthelm, county of Leicester; 2 miles north-west of Rockingham, south of the river Welland, and west of the Eye. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Brighthelm. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the dean and chapter of Peterborough and vicar, were commuted in 1804. Here are 4 daily schools. Acres 2,180. Houses 117. A. P. £2,972. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 541. Poor rates, in 1838, £375 15s.

EASTON-MAUDIT, a parish in the hund. of Higham-Ferrars, union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; 6½ miles south of Wellingborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; returned at £130; gross income £144. Patron, Christ church, Oxford. Charities, in 1830, £2 11s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £107. Acres 2,070. Houses 44. A. P. £1,939. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 210.

EASTON-NESTON WITH HULCOTE, a parish in the hund. of Cleley, union of Towcester, county of Northampton; 1½ mile north-east of Towcester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8; gross income £151. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Pomfret. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish, supported by endowment. The church estate, in 1825, produced £144 1s. 9d., chiefly applied to parochial purposes. Here is the splendid mansion of the earls of Pomfret, partly built by Sir C. Wren, and celebrated for the valuable collection of ancient marbles and pictures which in former times adorned its walls. The statues were presented to the university of Oxford in 1755, by the countess of Pomfret. Acres 720. Houses 32. A. P. £3,692. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 144. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 18s.

EASTON-PERCY, a tything in the parish of Kington-St.-Michael, county of Wilts. It was the birth-place of John Aubrey, the celebrated antiquary. Returns with the parish.

EASTRIDGE, a tything in the parish of Ramsbury, county of Wilts; 6 miles north-west by north of Hungerford. Houses 52. Pop., in 1821, 254; in 1831, 302. Other returns with the parish.

EASTRINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Howdenshire, union of Howden, east riding of the county of York; 3½ miles east-north-east of Howden, intersected by the Selby and Hull railway, on which there is here a station; it comprises the townships of Eastington, Gilderdike, Newport-Wallingfen, Bellasize, Portingen, and Cavil, with the hamlet of Bennet Land. Living, a discharged vicarage in the

archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £12 9s. 7d.; gross income £205. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed. The great and small tithes, compositions, &c., the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1813; the great and small tithes of the township of Wallingfen, in 1777. All tithes, of the township of Gilberdike, commuted. Charities, £41 per annum. Acres 6,910. Houses 338. A. P. £7,959. Pop., in 1801, 1,089; in 1831, 1,676. Poor rates, in 1838, £647 5s. Acres of the township, 3,580. Houses 59. A. P. £1,964. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 323. Poor rates, in 1838, £152 7s.

EASTRIP, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Bruton, county of Somerset; 2 miles west of Bruton, on the river Brue. Acres 160. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 12.

EASTWOOD, a village in the parish of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, union of Halifax, west riding of York. The railway from Manchester to Leeds passes through this village. The Independents have a handsome chapel here.

EASROP, a parish in the hund. and union of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Basingstoke, close on the Southampton and London railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £2, returned at £42 10s.; gross income £73. Tithes commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £73 14s. 9d. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of the late G. Glover. The children of this parish attend the National school at Basingstoke. Acres 440. Houses 12. A. P. £759. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 69. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 10s.

EASTRY HUNDRED, in the lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent; bounded on the east by the straits of Dover, and on the north by the river Stour. Area 14,690 acres. Houses 636. Population, in 1831, 3,913.

EASTRY, a parish in the upper division of the hund. and union of Eastry, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Sandwich. Living, a vicarage annexed to the curacy of Worth, in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £19 12s. 1d.; gross income £683. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £300; vicarial. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. There are 2 daily schools here, and a day and Sunday National school, one of which has a small endowment. Here are endowed almshouses for 6 old persons and 2 out-pensioners. Other charities, in 1836, £21 8s. 10d. Poor rates, in 1838, £450 14s. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Eastry, capable of accommodating 500 persons. The Eastry poor-law union comprehends 30 parishes, embracing an area of 65 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 23,868. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £18,998. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,426; in 1839, £8,147 1s. Here is an annual fair for cattle, held on the 2d of October. Acres 2,750. Houses 204. A. P. £5,114. Pop., in 1801, 852; in 1831, 1,245.

EAST-SOHAM. See **SOHAM-EARL**'s, or **EAST**.

EAST WARD, in the county of Westmoreland. Area 182,080 acres. Houses 2,748. Pop., in 1831, 14,450.

EASTWELL, a parish in the hund. of Wye, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Ashford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £9 16s. 8d.; gross income £172. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Winchelsea. Here are 2 day and

Sunday National schools, for this and 5 neighbouring parishes. Acres 820. Houses 14. A. P. £1,040. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 97. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 18s.

EASTWELL, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; 7 miles north-east by north of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 12s. 1d., returned at £122 16s. 6d.; gross income £374. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are a Roman catholic chapel, and 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £1, and a cottage inhabited by a pauper. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 11s. Acres 1,370. Houses 24. A. P. £2,026. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 125.

EASTWICK, a parish in the hund. of Braughin, union of Ware, county of Hertford; 4 miles south-west by west of Sawbridgeworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £7 11s. 8d., returned at £130; gross income £211. Patron, in 1835, R. P. Ward, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1834, £6 per annum, and a house occupied by paupers. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 13s. The petty-sessions for Eastwick division are held here. Henry III. granted the privileges of a market and annual fair, to this parish, but they have long since been disused. Acres 750. Houses 33. A. P. £1,083. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 169.

EASTWOOD, a parish in the hund. and union of Rochford, county of Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Rochford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £12; gross income £222. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. About 20 children from this parish attend the National school at Rochford. Acres 4,780. Houses 67. A. P. £4,815. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 531. Poor rates, in 1838, £442 3s.

EASTWOOD, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 9 miles north-west by west of Nottingham, close on the Nottingham canal. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £360. Patron, in 1835, J. P. Plumpton, Esq. The great and small tithes, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1791. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are 5 daily schools. There are many coal-mines in this parish, often containing vegetable and animal remains. Acres 940. Houses 270. A. P. £1,707. Pop., in 1801, 735; in 1831, 1,395. Poor rates, in 1838, £557 4s.

EATHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Wappenbury, county of Warwick; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Southam. Houses 37. Pop., in 1831, 145. Other returns with the parish.

EATINGTON (LOWER AND UPPER), a parish in Kingston division of the hund. of Kingston, union of Stratford-upon-Avon, county of Warwick; 6 miles west by south of Kingston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £12 0s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £125; gross income £154. Patron, in 1835, E. G. Shirley, Esq. The Baptists have a chapel here, and there is a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1825, £6 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £454 6s. Acres 4,080. Houses 146. A. P. £5,440. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 728.

EATON, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; 8 miles north-north-east of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of

Peterborough; rated at £7 11s. 3d.; gross income £83. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the lay impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1769. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £32 2s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £162 6s. Acres 2,470. Houses 65. A. P. £2,351. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 350.

EATON, a township in the parish of Eccleston, co.-palatine of Chester; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Chester. Acres 1,130. Houses 13. A. P. £1,483. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1838, £144 4s.

EATON, a township in the parish of Tarporley, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north-east of Tarporley. There are 3 daily schools here, 2 of which have lending libraries attached. Acres 1,290. Houses 105. A. P. £2,018. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 502. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 1s.

EATON, a township in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Congleton, and north of the river Dane. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,110. Houses 82. A. P. £2,239. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 525. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 3s.

EATON, a township in the parish of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Northwich, intersected by the Birmingham railway. Acres 520. House 1. A. P. £630. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 13. Poor rates, in 1838, £4 5s.

EATON, a township in the parish of Appleton, county of Berks; 5 miles north-west by north of Abingdon, and east of the river Thames. Acreage with the parish. Houses 19. A. P. £2,149. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 332.

EATON, a parish in the south-clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 2 miles south-south-east of East Retford, on the post-road from Doncaster to Tuxford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the collegiate church of Southwell, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £63. Patron, the prebendary of Eaton, in Southwell college church. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the prebendary of Eaton and vicar, were commuted in 1809. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,540. Houses 47. A. P. £1,455. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 234. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 11s.

EATON, a parish within the liberty of the borough of Wenlock, union of Church-Stretton, county of Salop; 4 miles south-east by east of Church-Stretton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Sandford. Acres 5,200. Houses 78. A. P. £996. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 539. Poor rates, in 1838, £252 5s.

EATON, a township in the parish of Stoke-upon-Tern, county of Salop; 6 miles north-west of Newport. Houses 25. Pop., in 1821, 123; in 1831, 148. Other returns with the parish.

EATON AND ALSOP-LE-DALE, a township in the parish of Ashborne, county of Derby; 7 miles north-north-west of Ashborne, and east of the river Dove. Acreage with the parish. Houses 9. A. P. £1,884. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 60. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 19s.

EATON-BISHOP, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union and county of Hereford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory and peculiar in the deanery of Hereford; rated at £13; gross income £489. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. There are 2 daily schools here,

one of which, with a Sunday school attached, is supported by property bequeathed for that purpose by the late Mr. Edward Goff of London. Other charities, in 1836, £17 10s. 6d., besides bread, &c., to poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £297 2s. Acres 2,270. Houses 81. A. P. £2,649. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 489.

EATON-BRAY, a parish in the hund. of Manshead, union of Luton, county of Bedford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Dunstable. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £12 6s. 3d.; gross income £181. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1801; and there is a daily school. Charities, in 1821, the great tithes, consisting of one quarter each of wheat, barley, and beans, besides 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £381 11s. Acres 2,650. Houses 185. A. P. £2,889. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 957.

EATON-CHURCH. See CHURCH-EATON.

EATON-CONSTANTINE, a parish in Welling-ton division of the hund. of South Bradford, union of Ateham, county of Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Much-Wenlock, and north of the Severn. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £201. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Cleveland. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1830, £4 6s. 4d. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 15s. Acres 890. Houses 49. A. P. £1,225. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 244.

EATON-HALL. See PULFORD.

EATON-HASTINGS, a parish in the hund. of Shrivenham, union of Farringdon, county of Berks; 3 miles north-west of Great Farringdon, on the southern bank of the Thames. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £18 7s. 1d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Rice. Acres 1,330. Houses 18. A. P. £2,347. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 167. Poor rates, in 1838, £160 10s.

EATON (LITTLE), a chapelry in the parish of St. Alkmund, county of Derby; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Derby, and east of the Derwent, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £94. In the patronage of the dean of Lincoln. There are 4 daily schools here. Acres 490. Houses 132. A. P. £1,085. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 610. Poor rates, in 1838, £161 10s.

EATON (LONG), a township and chapelry in the parish of Sawley, Derbyshire; near the Midland Counties railway, by which it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Nottingham. Living, a curacy annexed to the perpetual curacy of Sawley. The chapel is a singular old edifice. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, erected in 1836; and there are 4 daily schools, one of them a National school. Houses 144. A. P. £3,198. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 750. Poor rates, in 1838, £163 17s.

EATON-SOCON WITH WYBOSTON, a parish in the hund. of Barford, union of St. Neots, county of Bedford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of St. Neots, on the post-road from Biggleswade to Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £20 13s. 9d.; gross income £439. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Bedford. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1795. Here are 4 daily and 3 infant schools. Charities, in 1823, £25 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,369 18s. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Beauchamp

family, two of whom, Oliver Beauchamp and his son Hugh, in the reign of Henry II., founded the priory of Bushmead or Bismede for Austin canons: its revenue, at the dissolution, was estimated at £71 13s. 9d. per annum. The site was granted, in 1537, to Sir William Gascoyne, comptroller of the household to Cardinal Wolsey. Of the conventual buildings the refectory only remains. Acres 7,530. Houses 485. A. P. £8,177. Pop., in 1801, 1,625; in 1831, 2,490.

EATON-TREGOES. See FOY.

EAVES, a township in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Houses 46. Pop., in 1811, 232; in 1831, 281. Other returns with the parish.

EAVESTONE, a township in the parish of Ripon, west riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Ripon. Acres 1,170. Houses 14. A. P. £390. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 82. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 6s.

EBBERSTON, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe, union of Pickering, north-riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east by south of Pickering, and north of the Derwent. Snainton township extends into this parish, but is wholly returned with Brompton. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Allerston, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £5 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £138. All tithes of the township of Snainton, the property of the clerical rector and curates, were commuted in 1768. The great and small tithes, &c., of the township of Ebberston, the property of the dean of York and curate, were commuted in 1769. Here are two daily schools. Acres 6,350. Houses 99. A. P. £2,814. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 509. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 2s.

EBBESBORNE-WAKE, a parish in the hund. of Chalk, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; 8 miles south-west of Wilton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £18; gross income £130. Patron, the subchorister of Salisbury cathedral. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1782. Acres 2,700. Houses 53. A. P. £1,773. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 278. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 7s.

EBBS-FLEET, a hamlet in the parish of Minster, county of Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Ramsgate, near the river Stour. It is said that this was the landing-place of Hengist and Horsa, A. D. 449; also of St. Augustine, A. D. 596.

EBCHESTER, a chapelry in the parish of Lanchester, co.-palatine of Durham; 14 miles north-west of Durham, on the eastern bank of the Derwent. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; valued at £16 7s. 5d.; gross income £86. Patron, the master of Sherburn hospital. In 1838, a woollen mill here employed 13 hands. Tanner says—"St. Ebba, daughter of Ethelfred, king of Northumberland, afterwards abbess of Coldingham, built here, upon the banks of the Derwent, a monastery before the year of Christ 660, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes." The Roman road from Lanchester and Corbridge leads to Ebchester, where Gale places Ptolemy's Epicum; but Horsley states that it was at Hexham. Acres 550. Houses 52. A. P. £1,221. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 255. Poor rates, in 1838, £74 10s.

EBONY, a parish in the hund. of Oxney, lathe of Shepway, union of Tenterden, county of Kent; 4 miles south-east of Tenterden. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Appledore. Here is a small daily school. Acres 2,000. Houses 8. Pop., in 1831, 59. Poor rates, in 1838, £247 7s.

EBRINGTON, or EBBERTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Kiftgate, union of Shipston-on-Stour, county of Gloucester; 2 miles east by north of Chipping-Campden. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Mickleton. All tithes, &c. the property of the lay impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1813. Charities, in 1829, "the milk of ten kyne," bequeathed by William Keyte, 17^o Car. I. Poor rates, in 1838, £318. Ebrington gives the title of Viscount to Earl Fortesque. Acres 3,690. Houses 107. A. P. £2,912. Pop., including the hamlets of Charingworth and Hitcoat-Boyce, in 1801, 410; in 1831, 573.

EBWY (THE). See MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ECHINSWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Kingsclere, county of Southampton; 9 miles north-north-east of Whitechurch. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1816. Acres 900. Houses 90. A. P. £1,970. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 449. Poor rates, in 1838, £321 3s.

ECCLES, a parish in the hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Manchester, and north of the river Mersey, comprising the townships of Barton, Clifton, Pendlebury, Pendleton, and Worsley. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 8s.; gross income £500. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. It belonged to Whalley abbey previous to the suppression of monasteries. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1800; a Presbyterian, in 1697; a Baptist, in 1831; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1826; one of the New Connexion, in 1809; and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are 41 daily and 10 infant schools here, three of which have endowments amounting, in all, to £38 4s.: other charities, in 1826, £18 1s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £5,500. In 1838, 13 cotton and 3 silk mills, in this parish, were employing 2,525 hands. Besides the populous townships mentioned above, this parish comprehends the morass called CHAT-MOSS,—which see. The irruption of Solway moss in 1771 is well known, and a like accident occurred to Chat-moss, in the reign of Henry VIII., when it disgorged its vast contents into the Mersey, and by its black waters killed the fish. Robert Ainsworth, author of the well-known Latin and English Dictionary, was born here in 1660. Acres 20,240. Houses 4,787. A. P. £55,250. Pop., in 1801, 16,119; in 1831, 28,083.

ECCLES, a parish in the hund. of Shropham, union of Giltcross, county of Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Hasling. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £14; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. Acres 1,490. Houses 12. A. P. £1,516. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 18s.

ECCLES. See HEMPSTEAD WITH ECCLES.

ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, a township and chapelry in the parish of Sheffield, union of Ecclesall-Bierlow, west riding of York; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Sheffield. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sheffield; valued at £9 10s.; gross income £160. Patron, the vicar of Sheffield. The great and small tithes, &c., the property of the lay impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1779. Here are 13 daily and 3 day and boarding-schools. Acres 4,400. Houses 2,519. A. P. £19,164. Pop., in 1801, 5,362; in 1831, 14,279. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,818 9s. The Ecclesall-Bierlow poor-law union comprehends 7 parishes, embracing an area of 37 square miles, with a population returned in 1831 at 22,685; expenditure in relief of poor for year ending 25th March, 1839, £5,702 5s.

ECCLESBOURN (THE), a river of Derbyshire, falling into the Derwent at Duffield.

ECCLESFIELD, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Wortley, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north of Sheffield; comprising the townships of Aldward and Ecclesfield, and the chapelry of **BRADFIELD**,—which see. Acres 43,540. Houses 2,492. A. P. £35,534. Pop., in 1801, 9,216; in 1831, 13,415. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £19 3s. 4d.; gross income £585. All tithes, the property of the lay impropriator, curate of Bradfield and vicar, were commuted in 1811; and the great and small tithes, of the manor of Bolsterstone, in 1778. Patron, in 1835, T. Ryder, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and there are 25 daily schools in the parish, several of which are endowed, especially those of **BRADFIELD**,—which see.—Grenoside school also has been endowed with £25 13s. per annum for teaching 20 scholars; and Wadsley school with £7 per annum. Here are hospitals and almshouses:—Sylvester's hospital for 7 poor persons, founded in 1693; income in 1829, £102 11s. 6d.;—Barrie's hall hospital for 5 poor people, founded in 1668, and endowed with £30 per annum. The heirs of the founder, Sir Richard Scott, Knight, are special visitors:—Bamforth's almshouse consists of 6 tenements, with small gardens inhabited by 6 poor persons; but not endowed. The valuable charities connected with this parish in 1829, produced, in all, an income of no less than upwards of £720 per annum, £292 6s. 6d. of which arose from feoffees' estates, and were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £3,595 18s. In 1838, a flax-mill here was employing 102 hands. Near Ecclesfield are vestiges of a Roman fortification, with a deep trench, vulgarly termed the Devil's ditch. Tanner says—"An alien priory of Benedictine monks, to the abbey of St. Wandrasisilus, in the dio. of Roan, in Normandy, formerly stood here. It was given by King Richard II. to the Carthusian monastery of St. Anne, near Coventry."

ECCLESHALL, a parish in the north division of the hund. of Pirehill, union of Stone, county of Stafford; on the line of the Grand Junction railway, at its junction with the Manchester and Birmingham railway, and with a branch of a projected Stone and Rugby railway: it comprises the townships of Broughton, Bromley, Aspley, Haseley, Charnes, Coldmeere, Chatcull, Cotes, Croxton, Eccleshall, Millmece, Pershall, Slindon, Podmore, Sugnall-Magna, Sugnall-Parva, Three Farms, Walton, Wootton, Chorlton-Hill, and the chapelry of Chorlton. Acres 20,930. Houses 824. A. P. £25,955. Pop., in 1801, 3,487; in 1831, 4,471. Acres of the township, 1,850. Houses 233. Pop., in 1811, 1,016; in 1831, 1,285. The market-town of Eccleshall is pleasantly situated near the river Sow; 148 miles north-west of London, and 7½ north-west by west of Stafford. It is neat and regularly built, and is supposed to be of great antiquity. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; rated at £7 14s. 4d.; gross income £170. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £148 14s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield. The church was the sanctuary of Queen Margaret, when she fled from Maccleston. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1822, with a very neat chapel, opened 18th August, 1840. Here are a day and Sunday National and 5 daily schools, one with a small endowment. Charities, £106 17s. 5d. per annum, besides an expectancy of £800. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,648. At the time of the Conquest, the town of Eccleshall belonged to the bishops of Lichfield. The bishop is still lord of the manor, and at his court-leet appoints

2 constables and 4 head-boroughs. In the year 1160, a grant of a weekly market and an annual fair was obtained for it by Bishop Durdent. The market is on Friday; the fairs, principally for cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses, are held on the Thursday before Mid lent, Holy Thursday, August 16th, and the first Friday in November. Large quantities of young wood are sent hence to the potteries for making crates to pack the wares. The bishop's castle, an ancient edifice, has belonged to the bishops of Lichfield since the 13th century. In the parliamentary war it sustained so much damage as to be unfit for the residence of the bishops, until 1695, when Bishop Lloyd rebuilt the southern part and restored the whole structure to its former magnificence, since which time it has been enlarged and improved by his successors. The Bishop's woods, two or three miles east of Eccleshall, contain 1,300 acres, principally of oak, with a large quantity of underwood.

ECCLESHILL, a township in the parish of Blackburn, county of Lancaster; 3¼ miles south-south-east of Blackburn. Acres 820. Houses 93. A. P. £1,048. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 715. Poor rates, in 1838, £220 18s.

ECCLESHILL, a township in the parish of Bradford, west riding of the county of York; 3 miles north-north-east of Bradford, and south of the river Aire. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1823; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1775; and 7 daily schools. This township is connected with the Leeds clothing district. In 1839, there were 369 looms here, of which 20 were worsted looms. Acres 1,070. Houses 505. A. P. £3,115. Pop., in 1801, 1,351; in 1831, 2,570. Poor rates, in 1838, £376 2s.

ECCLESTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Broxtow, union of Great Boughton, co.-palatine of Chester; 2½ miles south of Chester, on the western bank of the river Dee: it comprises the townships of Eaton and Eccleston. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £15 13s. 11½d.; gross income £443; in the patronage of the Marchioness of Westminster. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £13 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £352 16s. Eccleston-hill commands a fine prospect over part of Salop and the extensive environs of Wales and Cheshire. There are traces of a Roman road between Eccleston and Chester. Acres 2,330. Houses 58. A. P. £3,968. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 361.

ECCLESTON, a parish in the hund. of Leyland, union of Chorley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles west of Chorley, on the southern bank of the river Yarrow, comprising the townships of Hiskin, Wrightington, Parbold, and Eccleston. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £28 16s. 0½d.; gross income £1,010; nett income £965. Patron, in 1835, W. Yates, Esq. Here are 6 daily schools. Charities connected with the parish, in 1826, £35 16s. 4d., besides participation to some extent in those of Croston. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,215 12s. Acres 8,090. Houses 525. A. P. £17,054. Pop., in 1801, 2,133; in 1831, 3,068. Acres of the township, 2,320. Houses 126. A. P. £5,036. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 761. Poor rates, in 1838, £423 1s.

ECCLESTON, a township in the parish of Prescott, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 1 mile north-north-east of Prescott, in the neighbourhood of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Here are 10 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Crown-glass and earthenware have been extensively manufactured here. The vicinity abounds in coal, slate, and stone. Acres 3,480. Houses 624. A. P. £9,309. Pop., in 1801, 1,362; in 1831, 3,239. Poor rates, in 1838, £831 19s.

ECCLESTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of St. Michael, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kirkham. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, and 4 daily schools, one of which, called Copp school, is endowed with lands and money producing £34 10s. 6d. Acres 1,590. Houses 125. A. P. £2,827. Pop., in 1801, 455; in 1831, 624. Poor rates, in 1838, £207 11s.

ECCLESTON (LITTLE), WITH LARBRICK, a township in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles north-east by north of Kirkham. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £156 19s. 11d., belonging to the dean and chapter of Christ's church, Oxford, and £26 14s. 8d. to the vicar and parish clerk of Kirkham. Acres 1,210. Houses 39. A. P. £2,241. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 230. Poor rates, in 1838, £115.

ECCUP. See **ADDLE.**

ECKINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Pershore; bounded on the north and west by the river Avon, and close upon the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 1s. 8d.; gross income £149. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. All tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the dean and chapter of Westminster, vicar, and lord of the manor, were commuted in 1810. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1830, £2 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £168 6s. Acres 2,260. Houses 146. A. P. £4,151. Pop., in 1801, 550; in 1831, 700.

ECKINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, union of Chesterfield, county of Derby, comprising the townships of Mosborough, Troway, Renishaw, and Eckington. Acres 6,610. Houses 786. A. P. £12,767. Pop., in 1801, 2,694; in 1831, 3,948. Poor rates, in 1838, £876 16s. Pop. of the township of Eckington, in 1811, 1,012. It is situated west of the river Rother, in the vicinity of the Chesterfield canal, and of the North Midland, or Derby and Leeds, railway, distant 6 miles north-east by north of Chesterfield, and 30 of Derby, by railway. See **DERBYSHIRE—Railways.** Living, a rectory with that of Killmarsh annexed, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £40 13s. 4d.; gross income £1,600. Patron, the Crown. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1795. There is a chapel-of-ease at Killmarsh, and within the parish there are two places of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, with a Roman Catholic chapel, and 18 daily schools, 3 of which are endowed; namely, Renishaw school, in 1830, with £58 9s.; Mosbrough school with £28 9s. 7d., and Ridgeway school with £4 10s. Other charities, about £50 per annum. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the formation of pottery ware, and in the manufacture of scythes, sickles, and nails, for exportation.

ECTON, a parish in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; 5 miles south-west of Wellingborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton, and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £21 8s. 1½d.; gross income £600. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1759. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. C. Whalley. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment and a school-house. Charities, in 1829, £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £176 14s. Acres 1,790. Houses 115. A. P. £4,517. Pop., in 1801, 474; in 1831, 570.

EDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Castleton, county of Derby; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east by east of

Chapel-in-le-Frith, on the river Edale. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £126. Patrons, the trustees. There are here a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a daily school, endowed with £14 10s. per annum. Acreage with the parish. Houses 64. A. P. £4,429. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 333. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 18s.

EDBURTON, a parish partly in the hund. of Burbeach and rape of Blamber, and partly in the hund. of Poynings, rape of Lewis, union of Steyning, county of Sussex; 4 miles east of Steyning, and east of the river Adur. It includes the hamlet of Fulking. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £16; gross income £383. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The pulpit of the church here is carved in the fashion of the time of James I., and was probably done by direction of archbishop Laud, who was very exact in his directions respecting the pulpit and communion rails. Acres 2,580. Houses 45. A. P. £2,863. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 267. Poor rates, in 1838, £165 6s.

EDDINGTON WITH HIDDON, a tything in the parish of Hungerford, county of Berks; 1 mile north-east by east of Hungerford, on the northern bank of the river Kennet. Houses 99. Pop. in 1811, 383; in 1831, 479. Other returns with the parish.

EDDINSHALL, a township in the parish of St. Oswald, co.-palatine of Chester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Chester. Acres 530. Houses 2. A. P. £601. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 24. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 4s.

EDDISBURY HUNDRED, in the co.-palatine of Chester. Area 90,000 acres. Houses 4,917. Pop., in 1831, 26,891.

EDDISBURY. See **DE-LA-MERE.**

EDDLESBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Leighton Buzzard, county of Buckingham; 3 miles north-east of Ivinghoe, comprising the hamlets of Hudnall, Northall, and Dag-nell. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 17s.; no return. Patroness, in 1835, the countess of Bridgewater. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., of the hamlet of Horton, were commuted in 1810. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1833, £46 1s. 4d., with 49 bushels of wheat per annum, and 2 tenements occupied by paupers. Poor rates, in 1838, £947 10s. Acres 4,350. Houses 241. A. P. £1,744. Pop., in 1801, 997; in 1831, 1,490.

EDDLESTON, a township in the parish of Acton, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles south by west of Nantwich, near the Liverpool Junction canal. Acres 420. Houses 17. A. P. £782. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 104. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 13s.

EDDLATHORPE, a township in the parish of Westow, east riding of the county of York; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of New Malton, and east of the river Derwent. Acres 460. Houses 9. A. P., with Firby, £1,687. Pop., in 1811, 55; in 1831, 53. Poor rates, in 1838, including Grange, £17 10s.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, a celebrated pharos erected on one of the Eddystone rocks, in the English channel, about 14 miles south-south-west of Plymouth. The land nearest to these rocks is a point to the west of Plymouth called the Ram Head, from which they are about 10 miles almost directly south. As the Eddystone rocks—so called probably from the eddy or whirl occasioned by the waters striking against them—are not at any time very much elevated above the sea, and at high water are quite covered by it, they had formed a most dangerous and alarming obstacle to navigation, and every season several vessels had been lost upon them.

It was therefore extremely desirable that the danger should, if possible, be pointed out by a warning light; but the same circumstances which made the Eddystone rocks so formidable to the mariner, rendered the attempt to erect a lighthouse upon them a peculiarly difficult enterprise. The task, however, was at last undertaken by a Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury in Essex, who began to erect a lighthouse on the Eddystone rocks in 1696, and finished it about four years afterwards. It appears to have been a polygonal building of stone, about 100 feet in height when it had received its last additions. Still the sea in stormy weather ascended far above this elevation. On 26th November, 1703, when some material repairs were required, the architect visited the Eddystone that he might superintend them himself. Confident in the stability of his work, he declared it to be his wish that the most violent storm which ever blew should occur whilst he was at the lighthouse, that he might see what effect it produced on the structure. His wish was unhappily granted: a violent gale of wind came on, and in the morning not a trace of the lighthouse was left. Three years afterwards, a second was begun under the direction of Mr. Rudyard, a silk mercer on Ludgate-hill, assisted by Messrs. Smith and Northcott, shipwrights, of Woolwich. In July, 1708, it was furnished with a light; and the whole was completed in the succeeding year. For 46 years Rudyard's edifice answered all the purposes of its erection; but, being made of wood, in December, 1755, it was entirely consumed by fire. To this conflagration we owe one of the strangest anecdotes perhaps recorded in the physical history of man. Whilst one of the keepers was looking up to the flames which raged above, and literally gaping with horror at the sight, a quantity of melted lead, exceeding 7 ounces in weight, dropped down his throat! Strange to say, but trifling inconvenience was at the time felt, and the sufferer survived the extraordinary dose eleven days. His body was then opened, and the mass was found in the stomach. Notwithstanding the disastrous fate of these successive structures, Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated civil engineer, commenced preparations for erecting the present lighthouse, on 5th August, 1756, having previously devoted much time and attention to a careful consideration of the best method of grafting his work securely into the solid rock, and giving it the form best suited to ensure stability; and one of the most interesting parts of his interesting account, is that in which he narrates how he was led to choose the shape which he adopted, by considering the means employed by nature to produce stability in her works. The building is modelled on the trunk of an oak, which spreads out in a sweeping curve near the roots, so as to give breadth and strength to its base; and again swells out, to give room to the strong insertion of the principal boughs as it approaches to the bushy head. The latter is represented by a curved cornice, the effect of which is to throw off the heavy seas, and thus prevent their striking the lantern, even when they seem entirely to enclose it. Being suddenly checked, the seas fly up, it is said, from 50 to 100 feet above the top of the building, which itself is between 80 and 90 feet in height. The efficacy of this ingenious and elegant construction is such, that, after a storm and spring-tide of unequalled violence, in 1762, in which the greatest fears were entertained at Plymouth for the safety of the lighthouse, the only article requisite to repair it was a pot of putty, to replace some that had been washed from the lantern. On 12th June, 1757, the first stone—the general weight of each of which is about a ton or more—was laid; the material used being Portland

stone, encased in hard granite, or moorstone, partly quarried from the rock itself, into which the foundations were dovetailed, as were the courses of masonry themselves, one with another, to give, as far as possible, a unity of endurance to both rock and superstructure: on 26th August, 1759, all the stone-work was completed: on 9th October following, the building was finished in every part; and on 16th of same month the saving light was again streaming from its summit over the waves. Thus the whole undertaking was accomplished within a space of little more than three years, "without the loss of life or limb," says Mr. Smeaton, "to any one concerned in it; or accident, by which the work could be said to be materially retarded." During all this time there had been only 421 days, comprising 2,674 hours, wherein it had been possible for the men to be on the rock; and they had been at work there only 111 days 10 hours, or scarcely 16 weeks.

The position of the rock, exposed as it is to the unbroken swell of the Atlantic, renders it extremely difficult to land at the lighthouse, even when the weather in the vicinity is most serene; the swell being frequently an undulation proceeding from causes not otherwise apparent on the spot; and often thus depending more on the winds that may chance to prevail at a distance, in the channel, or even in the Atlantic, than on the state of the weather near shore. Communication is, however, maintained with as much regularity as possible, for the purpose of supplying the light-keepers with fresh provisions and materials for the sustenance of the lights; and though, during summer, this service may be said to be performed twice a-week; such is, at times, the difficulty of access, that, in the winter of 1828, an interval of 13 weeks elapsed without a single opportunity of communicating with the light-keepers. The access is somewhat difficult even in the deepest calm. At some distance from the long chain which forms the principal reef on one side, and from a smaller reef, with a conical detached rock between them, on the other, this beautiful light-bearer and life-guide to endangered mariners is seen, "rising from the sea," in solemn majesty and grandeur. "On a rock scarce larger than its own diameter, entirely covered at the flood-tide, with miles of ocean spread between it and the nearest land; exposed to all the fury of Atlantic seas; yet firm as its foundation of rock, in proud defiance of its powerful assailant, stands this graceful structure. Painting may represent the scene in part; but what art can portray the wide expanse that everywhere surrounds it?"

The external stone-work of the Eddystone lighthouse is, generally, as perfect as when it was finished; and the cement which unites the stones, so far from exhibiting any marks of decay, actually stands forward beyond the surface of the stone, with a calcareous incrustation; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that, in the very few instances in which the persons intrusted with the care of the structure have had occasion to perform some trifling repairs, the Roman cement has been resorted to for the purpose, and found inferior in its adhesive powers to the cement originally employed by Smeaton. The lower part of the building is so overgrown with green slimy weed, that the base appears as if it were a continuation of the rock itself. The height of the rock from the water to the highest elevation at the base of the structure is about 8 feet, the vertical face of the rock is ascended by a ladder fixed to irons for the purpose. The base of the building is about 26 feet in diameter. On the flat surface by the side of the house a narrow slippery path not a foot broad, cut into steps, leads round the rock to another ladder ascending to the door, which is

other 8 feet above the rock. The ladder is jointed, so that when pulled up it lies in the narrow passage to which it leads. The reason for placing the door so high, appears to have been to provide a mass of solid masonry at the bottom of the building, and perhaps to prevent the possibility of invasion by pirates, who might be anxious to recruit their stock of provisions: these are hoisted up by a crane to the store-room on the second floor. The house consists of 4 rooms or distinct stories, with a gallery and lantern at the top. The floors are of stone, concave beneath, and flat on the upper surface. A stone staircase leads upwards through the pillar or tower, which is altogether of solid stone-masonry, to the lantern, the base of which is stone, and the height 24 feet; the diameter below the cornice being 15 feet. The glass of the lantern, though strong plate, has been more than once broken by the lash of the waves. The lantern is octagonal, and composed of cast-iron and copper: the whole is surmounted by a gilt ball. The arrangement of the house is completely detailed in Smeaton's splendid work.

Three men are constantly resident in this place of true retirement. The eldest is styled Captain. It appears that, though they have liberty to remain on shore each a month at a time at intervals in the year, they gradually lose all inclination to leave the house, and feel that their residence on shore constantly makes them ill—an effect probably arising from the irregularities of living, scarcely separable from a removal to the pleasures of society after extreme retirement. Each man has a salary amounting to nearly £80 a-year, besides provisions and a bottle of porter every day. The house is constantly furnished with three months' provisions of salt meat, biscuit, and water, and an additional supply of one hundred pounds of beef. There is likewise a stock of five hundred gallons of oil for the lights. When the house was first built, the light consisted of twenty-four tallow candles, placed without reflectors. It must have been a very inefficient light, and extremely troublesome to the men, who were required to snuff the candles every half hour; but as candles were found to yield less soot than common lamps, they proved the best method of lighting then known. The invention of the Argand lamp was a valuable discovery for marine lights: about 40 years ago that lamp was introduced in the Eddystone, the North and South Forelands, and many other light-houses. The lamps were placed in the focus of a parabolic reflector of twenty-one inches diameter, plated with silver, which projects a cylinder of light with surprising intensity. At first, a lens of the same diameter as the reflector was placed opposite each light in the window of the lantern; but subsequent experience proved, that though in certain points of the horizon the light was more intense, yet it was less generally diffused, so that it often happened that a distant vessel, unless in the axis of a lens, did not see the light at all: the lenses have been therefore removed in all the light-houses for some years. In the Eddystone there were originally 24 Argand lamps, disposed in 3 circles over each other; but afterwards only 16 were used; one row having been removed, probably on the score of economy.

EDECLIFT, a township in the parish of Clun, county of Salop; about 4 miles north of Kingston. Houses 90. Pop., in 1811, 461; in 1831, 460. Other returns with the parish.

EDEN (THE), one of the largest rivers in the north of England; it issues from the side of a hill in Westmoreland, near the borders of Yorkshire, and after receiving the waters of various smaller streams, enters Cumberland at its confluence with the Eamont. In its progress through the country,

it takes rather a north-west direction; and having passed Kirk Oswald and Carlisle, flows into the Solway Frith near Rockcliffe Marsh, where it forms a fine estuary. Its course is enclosed on each side with high grounds, which sometimes approach to the water's edge; but generally there is a flat vale, or level tract of land, between its borders and the high land. These vales are from twenty yards to half-a-mile in breadth; but their most common size is from 100 to 200 and 300 yards. They are provincially termed Holm-lands, and appear to have been formed by the river varying its course. The banks of the Eden are in many parts beautifully clothed with wood; and its channel is in general either paved with rock, or covered with smooth pebbles. It produces fine trout, and various other kinds of fish, but principally salmon, which are very plentiful, and of an excellent quality. On this river are several fisheries belonging to different proprietors.

EDENBRIDGE, a parish in the hund. of Westerham, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Seven-Oaks, county of Kent; 8 miles south-west of Seven-Oaks, in the vicinity of the South-eastern railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Westerham. Here are an Independent church, formed about the year 1800, and 4 daily schools. There are fairs for cattle and toys, on May 6th, and October 16th. Acres 5,290. Houses 244. A. P. £4,694. Pop., in 1801, 910; in 1831, 1,432. Poor rates, in 1838, £535 13s.

EDEN-CASTLE. See **CASTLE-EDEN**.

EDENFIELD, or **EATON-FIELD**, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Bury, county of Lancaster; 6 miles north by west of Bury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £117 14s.; gross income £117. Patron, the rector of Bury. The manufacture of cotton is carried on here to a very considerable extent.

EDENHALL, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith, county of Cumberland; 3 miles east-north-east of Penrith, and west of the river Eden, comprising the chapelry of Langwathby and the township of Edenhall. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Langwathby, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £17 12s. 1d.; gross income £182. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Here are two day and Sunday schools. Charities, in 1820, £40 12s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £109; of the township, £42 8s. The church contains several monuments to the memory of the Musgrave family, whose elegant mansion gives name to the parish.—Edenhall is a splendid edifice built in the architectural style of the 17th century. Acres 6,110. Houses 85. A. P. £5,063. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 544. Acres of the township 3,570. Houses 40. A. P. £2,898. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 294.

EDENHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Beltsloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 2½ miles west-north-west of Bourn, on the river Glen, comprising the hamlets of Ellsthorpe, Scottlethorpe, and Grimsthorpe. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, not in charge; gross income £52. Patron, Lord Wiloughby D'Eresby. Here are four daily schools. Grimsthorpe castle, in this vicinity, is a very handsome edifice, surrounded by a park about 16 miles in circumference. In the park, about a mile from the present mansion, formerly stood a Cistercian abbey, founded by William, Earl of Albemarle, about the year 1451. It was called Vallis Dei, and vulgarly Vaudy. Three or four large sculptured stones are all that now remain of this religious edifice. Edenham Spa was much frequented many years ago by asthmatic and consumptive persons,

but it fell into disuse. Acres 7,760. Houses 128 A. P. £8,217. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 777. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 19s.

EDENSOR WITH CHATSWORTH, a parish in the hund. of High Peak, union of Bakewell, county of Derby; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Bakewell, and west of the Derwent. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £40. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. The church, which stands on the side of a hill in the upper part of the village, is a handsome Gothic structure, with tower and pinnacles. The chancel contains a beautiful alabaster monument to the memory of the first earl of Devonshire. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1827, about £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £92. **CHATSWORTH HOUSE**, one of the wonders of the Peak, is in this parish:—see article. Acres, including the hamlet of Pilsley, 4,900. Houses 123. A. P. £3,725. Pop., in 1801, 605; in 1831, 703.

EDERNION HUNDRED, in the county of Merioneth, North Wales. The vale of Edernion, situated betwixt Corwen and Bala, is one of the most beautiful in the kingdom, and is adorned with several splendid residences; one of the most remarkable is Crogen, the seat of Earl Dudley and Ward. Houses 1,008. Pop., in 1831, 4,905.

EDEYRN, a parish in the hund. of Dinlleuan, union of Pwllheli, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 3 miles west by south of Nevin. Living, a discharged rectory, with the curacies of Cerngiwch and Pistyll, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor; rated at £8 5s.; gross income £386. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship in this parish, and there are two daily schools. Charities, in 1833, £7 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £98 5s. Here is a bay called Port Dinlleyn, sheltered from the westerly winds by a headland projecting into the sea. Houses 118. A. P. £1,284. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 563.

EDGE, a quarter in the parish of Pontisbury, county of Salop. Pop., in 1811, 338; in 1821, 372. Other returns with the parish.

EDGE, a tything in the parish of Painswick, county of Gloucester; about 2 miles north of Stroud. Houses 314. Pop., in 1821, 1,627; in 1831, 1,559. Other returns with the parish.

EDGE, a township in the parish of Malpas, upper division of the hund. of Broxton, co-palatine of Chester; 8 miles north-north-west of Whitechurch. Acres 1,870. Houses 55. A. P. £2,540. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 310. Poor rates, in 1838, £179 10s.

EDGECASTON, a parish in the Birmingham division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of King's Norton, county of Warwick; 2 miles south-west of Birmingham. The appearance of the village of Edgecaston is very attractive: the houses are well built, the streets wide, straight, and lighted with gas; there are also numerous villas; and altogether it forms a fashionable appendage to the town of Birmingham. Living, a curacy and peculiar, formerly in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £35; gross income £542. Patron, in 1835, Lord Calthorpe. St. George's chapel, the first stone of which was laid on 17th August, 1836, is in the early pointed style of the 13th century: it contains seats for 1,000 persons, and has 100 free sittings. Lord Calthorpe has erected it at his own expense, aided by a legacy of £500, from the late Mr. Wheely of Edgecaston. The vicarial tithes were commuted in 1821. Here are 12 daily and 11 boarding schools. Charities, in 1834, £11 5s. 4d., besides £30 principal, the recovery of which

was questionable. Poor rates, in 1838, £975 9s. Acres 2,790. Houses 715. A. P. with Birmingham, Pop., in 1831, 3,954.

EDGEBOLTON, a township in the parish of Shawbury, county of Salop; 8 miles north-north-east of Shrewsbury, on the eastern bank of the river Rodan. It includes Muckleston and Great Witchford. Houses 70. Pop., in 1811, 393; in 1831, 421. Other returns with the parish.

EDGECUMBE-MOUNT or MOUNT-EDGE-CUMBE, a hill in Devonshire, on the Cornish side of the Tamar, opposite Plymouth harbour, of which, and of all the surrounding country, a most delightful and extensive view is obtained from its summit. **MOUNT EDGECUMBE HOUSE** was built by Sir Richard Edgecumbe, son of Sir Piers Edgecumbe, who died in 1539. Sir Richard became possessed of the estate by marrying the heiress of Durnford. The mansion is a square building, and had, originally, at each corner, circular towers; the hall, in the centre, rising above the other parts of the building. It has, at various times, undergone considerable alterations: the towers, which have been much enlarged, are now octagonal. The beautiful situation of this mansion, with that of the parks, and the fine and interesting views with which it abounds, have been frequently described. Carew, who calls it a most curious and noble mansion, says, that its appearance from the sea so affected the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the commander of the memorable Spanish Armada, that he determined to reserve it for his own possession, in the partage of the kingdom which, in hope and expectation, he had already conquered. The scenery of Mount Edgecumbe is of the most varied description. There are terraces, gardens, and evergreen shrubberies of unequalled beauty, intermingled with wild recesses, groves, and valleys, through which delightful walks are laid out in all directions. It is considered to be one of the first places of the kind possessed by a British subject. It combines, indeed, all that can be desired of grand or picturesque. "Johnson," observes Warner, "preferred Slaines castle, the seat of Lord Errol, on the eastern coast of Scotland, to the magnificent residence of Lord Mount Edgecumbe; because, 'at the latter,' said he, 'the sea is bounded by land on the other side, and though there is the grandeur of a fleet, there is also the impression of there being a dockyard, the circumstances of which are not agreeable.' But if variety be admitted as a sine qua non in a grand and beautiful view, we cannot sacrifice the superlative claims of Mount Edgecumbe even to the authority of Johnson. No feature is wanting in the views from this place, and they are all upon a great scale; to which must be added the noble recesses of wood, both in the foregrounds, and some of the distances, which give a richness to every picture seen from it, of which no view from Slaines castle can afford an idea. Much of the timber, indeed, of Mount Edgecumbe park is of the most venerable character; and we were told, that a tree, blown down in a storm a few months before, had been sold, independently of the loppings, for £76."

EDGECOTT, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Buckingham; 12 miles west-north-west of Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bucks and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 12s. 8½d., gross income £210. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of the late J. Bullock. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1833, £6 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £70. Acres 650. Houses 44. A. P. £1,139. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 180.

EDGECOTT, a parish in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, union of Brackley, county of Northampton; 6 miles north-east by north of Banbury, near one of

the sources of the river Cherwell, and close upon the Oxford canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12; gross income £325. Patron, in 1835, T. Carter, Esq. South of this village is the vale of Danes-moor, in which a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes. In the time of Edward IV. a conflict also took place here between the partizans of that monarch and a body of insurgents, in which the former were defeated, and the earl of Pembroke, with his two brothers, taken prisoners and beheaded. The spot is marked by three small mounds, in a triangular position. Acres 960. Houses 15. A. P. £2,092. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 96. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 17s.

EDGEFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Holt, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south of Holt. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £11 6s. 8d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, J. Marcon, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1832, £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £867 18s. Acres 2,230. Houses 160. A. P. £1,730. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 774.

EDGE-HILL, a chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, county of Lancaster; 1 mile south-east of Liverpool, east of the river Mersey, and near the Liverpool and Manchester railway; agreeably situated on an eminence near the post-road to Prescott: the Liverpool Botanic-garden is at the foot of this eminence. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £170. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Mason.

EDGEHILL, a low ridge of hills in the county of Warwick; 7 miles north-west of Banbury; memorable as the spot on which the forces of Charles I. and the parliamentarians fought their first pitched battle, on the 23d of October, 1642. At the foot of this hill, a little to the west, is the vale of Redhorse, over which there is an extensive prospect; it takes its name from the representation of a horse, cut on the side of a hill, 16 feet high, and 34 feet long, supposed to have been formed in memory of Guy, earl of Warwick, whose castle was near this spot. There is a farm in the neighbourhood, charged with keeping it in repair.

EDGERLEY, a township in the parish of Aldford, co.-palatine of Chester; 2½ miles north-north-east of Holt. Acres 120. House 1. A. P. £180. Pop., in 1801, 6; in 1831, 11.

EDGEWARE, a parish in the hund. of Gore, union of Hendon, county of Middlesex; 8 miles north-west by west of London. Living, a vicarage not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £512. Patron, in 1835, J. Lee, Esq. Here are an infant and a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £33 10s. 5d. per annum, besides a benefaction to the poor, in clothing, included in Clothworkers' company. There are also almshouses; income £31 8s. 5d., included in the above charity income. Poor rates, in 1838, £248. The town of Edgeware is situated on the ancient Roman road, or Watling-street, leading to St. Alban's, and consists of one principal street, of which the western side is in the parish of Little Stanmore, or Whitechurch; where, in the early part of the 18th century, the duke of Chandos erected a magnificent palace, upon which he expended upwards of £250,000. A weekly market was formerly held here, but it has been discontinued. A fair is held annually on the 1st of May. Petty-sessions for the hund. of Gore are held in that part of the village which is in Little Stanmore. Acres 1,990. Houses 115. A. P. £5,423. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 591.

EDGEWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Bisley,

union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 5½ miles north-west of Cirencester. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £8; gross income £244. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £266 10s. 5d. Patron, in 1835, C. Grevile, Esq. There is a day and Sunday school here, endowed with £5 per annum, by Mrs. Ridler. Acres 1,620. Houses 26. A. P. £1,309. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 10s.

EDGMOND, a parish in Newport division of the hund. of Bradford, union of Newport, county of Salop; 2 miles west of Newport; comprising the townships of Chetwynd-Aston, and Cherrington, and chapelries of Tibbinton and Church-Aston. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Tibbinton and Aston, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £46 8s. 1½d.; gross income £2,900. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. D. Pigott. Here are 14 daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £77 0s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £657 5s. Acres 7,270. Houses 453. A. P. £14,709. Pop., in 1801, 1,699; in 1831, 2,300.

EDGTON, a parish in the hund. of Purslow, union of Clun, county of Salop; 4½ miles east-south-east of Bishop's-Castle, on the post-road from Montgomery to Ludlow. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, not in charge. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £232 10s. 3d.; impropriated. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Sandford. Charities, in 1830, 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 19s. Acres 2,840. Houses 47. A. P. £1,400. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 233.

EDGWORTH, a township in the parish of Bolton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north-west by west of Bury. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1800. There is also a daily school here with a small endowment. Acres 2,480. Houses 367. A. P. £2,989. Pop., in 1801, 1,003; in 1831, 2,068. Poor rates, in 1838, £249.

EDINGHALL, or EDINGALE, a parish, with Croxall, partly in the north division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford, and partly in that of Repton and Gresley, union of Tamworth, county of Derby; 5 miles north of Tamworth, bounded on the south and south-west by the river Meese, and in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the patronage and peculiar jurisdiction of the chancellor of Lichfield cathedral; gross income £80. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., of Edingale Field, the property of the prebend of Alrewas, lay impropiator, perpetual curate and vicar, were commuted in 1791. Here is a daily school. Acres 750. Houses 41. A. P. £1,222. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 177. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 5s.

EDINGLY, a parish within the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, but located in the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles west-north-west of Southwell, and near the source of the Greet river. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4; gross income £51. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Charities, in 1828, £14 8s. per annum, besides upwards of 5 acres of land possessed by the schoolmaster. Poor rates, in 1838, £150 15s. Acres 1,800. Houses 84. A. P. £1,840. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 393.

EDINGTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Tynstead, union of Tynstead and Happing, county of Norfolk; 3½ miles north-east by east of North Walsham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 5s. 2½d.;

gross income £202. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £223 7s. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Here is a daily school. Acres 590. Houses 40. A. P. £708. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 188. Poor rates, in 1838, £122 11s.

EDINGTON, a township in the parish of Mitford, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Morpeth. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £14 8s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Acreage with the parish. Houses 6. A. P. £980. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 41.

EDINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Moorlinch, county of Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Bridgewater. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Bath and Wells, a peculiar of Glastonbury, not in charge; gross income £19. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. J. Bowden. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,920. Houses 59. A. P. £2,996. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 401.

EDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Whorwelsdown, union of Westbury and Whorwelsdown, county of Wilts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Westbury, comprising the tythings of West Coulston and Baynton, Tinhead, and Edington. Acres 5,260. Houses 226. A. P. £3,001. Pop., in 1801, 834; in 1831, 1,112. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; returned at £74; gross income £87. Patron, in 1835, W. Taylor, Esq. Here are 3 infant and 2 Sunday schools. Charities, in 1833, £3 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £654. "The church and a manor here were anciently a prebend of the abbey of Rumsey in Hampshire, said to be worth 100 marks by the year and more. William de Edindon, bishop of Winchester, built a new church at this his native place, and therein founded, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, St. Katharine, and All Saints, a large chantry or college, of a dean and twelve ministers, whereof part were prebendaries, about the year 1347. These were afterwards, at the desire of the Black Prince, changed into a reformed sort of friars of the order of St. Austin, called Bonhommes, who were settled here under the government of a rector, A. D. 1358. Its yearly revenues, at the suppression, amounted to £442 9s. 7d., ob. q. Dugd.; £521 12s. 5d., ob. Speed. The site was granted to Sir Thomas Seymour, 3rd Henry VIII., and to William Pawlet Lord St. John, 3rd Edward VI."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Formerly the bishops of Salisbury had a palace here, but it was plundered and destroyed at the time of Jack Cade's rebellion in 1450, when Bishop Ayscough was dragged from the altar, whilst performing mass, and stoned to death. "In the tyme of Kinge Henry VI.," says Lambard, "William Askoth, byshop of Salisburie, was, for his greedie extortion, first robbed of ten thousande markes, and then taken by his owne parishners at Edington, and caryed up to a high hyl, whear, stripinge him not only out of his pontificalibus, but also out of his nearest appareil, they slew him in most cruel maner."—*Ex chron. incerti autoris Anglice*. On an eminence about 2 miles from the village is Beaton-castle, an ancient Danish encampment, where Alfred besieged the Danes for the space of 14 days. On the south-west of this eminence is the figure of a white horse, supposed to have been cut in commemoration of Alfred's victory.

EDINGWORTH, or **ENDESTON**, a hamlet partly in the parish of East Brent, and partly in that of Lympham, county of Somerset; 5 miles west by south of Axbridge; and west of the Axe river, in the vicinity of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Here was in ancient times an alien priory of Benedictine monks.

EDITH-WESTON, or **EDWESTON**, a parish in

the hund. of Martinsley, union of Oakham, county of Rutland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Oakham, and south of the river Gwash. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £14 7s. 6d.; gross income £162. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Lucas. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1758. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1820, £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 18s. Here was an alien priory of Benedictine monks. Acres 1,810. Houses 79. A. P. £1,856. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 337.

EDLASTON AND WYASTON, a parish in the hund. of Appletree, county of Derby; 3 miles south of Ashbourne, and east of the river Dove. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £3 18s. 4d.; gross income £233. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1826, upwards of £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 15s. Acres 1,560. Houses 41. A. P. £1,784. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 225.

EDLINGHAM, a parish in the north division of Coquetdale ward, union of Alnwick, Northumberland; 6 miles west by south of Alnwick; comprising the townships of Abberwick, Broom-Park, Bolton, Edlingham, Leachild, and Lemmington. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Bolton, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £6 14s. 4d.; gross income £499. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Formerly there was a castle here, some of the ruins of which are still to be seen. Acres 11,570. Houses 118. A. P. £9,693. Pop., in 1801, 638; in 1831, 568. Poor rates, in 1838, £293 9s. Houses of the township 28. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 158. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 16s.

EDLINGTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Horncastle, and west of the river Bain. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 4s. 7d.; gross income £263. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 2,900. Houses 38. A. P. £2,877. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 216.

EDLINGTON, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west by south of Doncaster, and south of the river Dearne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £9; gross income £260. Patron, in 1835, W. B. Wrightson. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, lay impropriator, and vicar, were commuted in 1810. Acres 1,680. Houses 28. A. P. £2,437. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 129. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 12s.

EDMONDBYERS, a parish in the west division of Chester ward, union of Weardale, co.-palatine of Durham, comprising the chapelry of Hunstonworth and the township of Edmondbyers; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Wolsingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £6 11s. 4d.; gross income £178. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Here are 3 daily schools. There is a smelting-mill here, the parish abounding with lead-ore. Acres 15,260. Houses 161. A. P. £2,063. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 995. Poor rates, in 1838, £198 9s.

EDMONDSLEY, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Durham, and in the vicinity of the Great North of England railway. Acres 1,870. Houses 30. A. P. £1,785. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 4s.

EDMONDTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of

Leicester; 7 miles east by south of Melton-Mowbray, and close on the Melton-Mowbray canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £14 12s. 8½d.; gross income £474. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1837, £15 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 19s. Acres 2,100. Houses 41. A. P. £3,352. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 211.

EDMONSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Cranborne, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, county of Dorset; 1½ mile south of Cranborne. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £6 5s.; gross income £280. Patrons, in 1835, the Earls of Shaftsbury, and Mrs. Munro, alternately. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £14 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £211 14s. Acres 2,720. Houses 51. A. P. £679. Pop., in 1801, including that of Romford and Westworth, 179; in 1831, 272.

EDMONTON HUNDRED, at the north-east point of the county of Middlesex, separated from Epsom by the river Lea. Area 31,410 acres. Houses 4,801. Pop., in 1831, 26,930.

EDMONTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Edmonton, county of Middlesex; 7 miles north of London, in the vicinity of the London and Cambridge railway. It is divided into 4 wards, distinguished by the names of Bury-street, Church-street, Fore-street, and South-street, and includes a part of Enfield chase. Acres 7,480. Houses 1,394. A. P. £37,795. Pop., in 1801, 5,093; in 1831, 8,092. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £18; gross income £1,641; nett income £1,550. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The great and small tithes, the property of Trinity college, Cambridge, dean and chapter of St. Paul's and vicars, were commuted in 1799-1800. The church is spacious, with a square tower. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. It contains several ancient monuments. Here are two Independent churches, formed in 1778, and 1788. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends, have places of worship. There are 13 daily and 10 boarding schools in this parish: several of the former are endowed. The annual produce of numerous charities connected with the parish amounted, at the time of the inquiry, in 1823, to upwards of £671 0s. 7d.; of which £326 12s. 6d. constituted the income of the principal charity school, originally founded by a small bequest of Henry Smith, in 1606, and subsequently established by various benefactions, the first of which was made by Edward Latymer, 22^o James I. 81 boys of this parish were instructed in the ordinary branches of education; about twenty of them being taught Latin: 33 were annually clothed from Latymer's charity: these wear a cross, as a badge, prescribed in the will. From increased income, an extension of the benefits of the charity was anticipated by the commissioners, which has since been realized: the number of scholars now exceeds 100, of whom 60 or more are clothed. Of the total charity income of this parish, the other more important items consisted of sums varying from £27 to £66 per annum, appropriated to the education, clothing, and apprenticeship of poor children; to the maintenance of poor in numerous almshouses and otherwise; to parochial purposes; &c. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,636 7s. The Edmonton poor-law union comprehends 7 parishes, embracing an area of 77 square miles; with a population, returned in 1831 at 46,510. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £22,821. Expenditure, in 1833, £15,164; in 1839, £13,644 13s.

This was a place of some consideration as early as the Conquest. The village is pleasantly situated on the high road from London to Ware and Hertford. It consists of several ranges of good houses, the two principal of which extend for upwards of a mile along the road. The vicinity is adorned with many elegant mansions and villas. The New river, winding through the village, adds to the picturesque appearance of it. Southgate, a detached village west of Edmonton, contains many most respectable residences. An extensive trade in timber is carried on here by means of the Lea river navigation. A fair, continuing three days, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, for hiring servants, &c., is annually held. The 'Bell at Edmonton,' has obtained celebrity from Cowper's well-known ballad of 'John Gilpin.' Charles Lamb died here on 27th December, 1834, at the age of 60.

EDMUND'S BURY. See BURY (ST EDMUND'S).

EDNOL, a township in the borough and parish of Old Radnor, county of Radnor, South Wales; about 5 miles west of Kington. Houses 6. A. P. £180. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 45. Poor rates, in 1838, £10 19s.

EDREN'S (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Dewisland, union of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 miles east-east by north of St. David's. Houses 20. A. P. £487. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 113. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 2s.

EDSTASTON, a chapelry in the parish of Wem, county of Salop; 2 miles north-north-east of Wem. Houses 82. Pop., in 1821, 397; in 1831, 397. Other returns with the parish.

EDSTOCK AND BEER, a hamlet in the parish of Cannington, county of Somerset; 3 miles west-west by north of Bridgewater, and west of the Parrot river. Acreage with the parish. Houses 3. A. P. £658. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 13. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 16s.

EDSTONE (GREAT), a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, union of Helmsley, north-riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles west by south of Pickering. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £7 10s.; gross income £188. Patron, in 1835, G. W. Dowken. Here is a daily school. This parish participates in Viscountess Lumley's charities to various parishes in this county for the apprenticeship of poor children, &c. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 16s. Acres 1,190. Houses 31. A. P. £1,381. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 156.

EDSTONE (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Sinnington, north riding of Yorkshire; 6¼ miles west of Pickering. The great and small tithes, the property of Hensworth school, lay impropriator, vicar and curate, were commuted in 1786. Acres 790. Houses 2. Pop., in 1811, 14; in 1831, 13. Poor rates, in 1838, £8 19s.

EDWALTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 3½ miles south-south-east of Nottingham, on the post-road from Nottingham to Melton-Mowbray. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York; now in the dio. of Lincoln; gross income £97. Patron, in 1835, J. Musters, Esq. Acres 830. Houses 26. A. P. £1,044. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 130. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 14s.

EDWARDSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles west of Hadleigh. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £203. Patron, in 1835, C. Dawson, Esq. Here is an Independent church, formed

in 1823. Charities, in 1823, £36 18s. per annum, besides a small interest in Boxford school. Poor rates, in 1838, £337 6s. Acres 1,780. Houses 56. A. P. £2,104. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 503.

EDWAY (THE), a river of Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye at Abenudway.

EDWESTON. See EDITHWESTON.

EDWIN-LOACH, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Doddingtree, union of Bromyard, county of Worcester, locally situated in Herefordshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Bromyard. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Tedstone-Wafer, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £2 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £168. Patron, in 1835, E. Higginson, Esq. Charities, in 1836, £4 7s. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 15s. Acres 360. Houses 11. A. P. £626. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 62.

EDWIN-RALPH WITH BUTTERLEY, a parish in the hund. of Wolphy, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 2 miles north-north-west of Bromyard. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £318. Patron, in 1835, W. Child, Esq. Charities, in 1836, about £8 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 11s. Acres 1,060. Houses 27. A. P. £1,556. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 170.

EDWINSTOW, a parish in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 2 miles west of Ollerton, comprising the townships of Budby and Clipstone, and the chapelrys of Carburton, Ollerton, and Palethorpe; the river Maun flows through the parish. Living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Ollerton, Palethorpe, and Carburton, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14; gross income £641. Patron, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Here are 12 daily schools, and a day and Sunday school, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1827, £116 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., of which £44 12s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £593 3s. A fair for cattle, horses, and swine, is held here on the 29th of October. The northern part of the Forest of Sherwood is the principal object of note in Edwinstow: it extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west, and 2 miles from north to south, and was celebrated as the scene of Robin Hood's feats. Of this once extensive forest little wood now remains, the whole being enclosed and cultivated. Acres 17,270. Houses 397. A. P. £7,149. Pop., in 1801, 1,419; in 1831, 1,992.

EDWINSTREE HUNDRED, on the east side of the county of Hertford, extending from Royston to Bishop's-Stortford. Area 38,190 acres. Houses 1,782. Pop., in 1831, 9,237.

EDWORTH, a parish in the hund. and union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Biggleswade, about half-a-mile east of the Roman way. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £15 16s. 3d.; gross income £167. Patron, in 1835, W. Hale, Esq. Acres 1,100. Houses 24. A. P. £1,084. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 95. Poor rates, in 1838, £100 6s.

EFENECHTYD, a parish in the hund and union of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 2 miles south-west of Ruthin, and west of the river Clwyd. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of Bangor and prov. of Canterbury; rated at £6 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £200. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. There is here a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Charities, in 1836, about £2 6s. 8d. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 17s. Houses 49. A. P. £872. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 242.

EFFINGHAM HUNDRED, in the new western

division of the county of Surrey. Area 7,060 acres. Houses 242. Pop., in 1831, 1,646.

EFFINGHAM, a parish in the above hund., union of Dorking; 4 miles west by south of Leatherhead. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £7 18s. 9d.; gross income £226. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropiator, were commuted in 1802; the great tithes of the manor of Byfleet, in 1814. Here is a day and Sunday school. This village was formerly a place of some importance, and is said to have contained 16 churches. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howard family. Acres 2,940. Houses 78. A. P. £2,654. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 565. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 6s.

EGBROUGH, a township in the parish of Kellingington, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west by north of Snaith, and close upon the KNOTTINGBEY and GOOLE canal. Acres 2,370. Houses 46. A. P. £1,625. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 220. Poor rates, in 1838, £142 10s.

EGDEAN, a parish in the hund. of Rotherbridge, county of Sussex; 2 miles south-east of Petworth, and north of the river Rother. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £1 9s. 2d.; gross income £80. Patron, in 1835, — Biddulph. The children of this parish attend school at Fettleworth and Petworth. Fairs for horses and cattle are held here on the 1st of May and 4th of September. Acres 620. Houses 13. A. P. £476. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 88. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 6s.

EGERTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles south by west of Tarporley. Acres 850. Houses 14. A. P. £1,201. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 114. Poor rates, in 1838, £100 13s.

EGERTON, a parish in the hund. of Calehill, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford, county of Kent; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ashford, in the neighbourhood of the South-eastern railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £30; gross income £111; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £1 16s. 8d. Poor rates, in 1838, £686 15s. A fair is held here on the 5th of August. Acres 2,750. Houses 106. A. P. £3,862. Pop., in 1801, 731; in 1831, 866.

EGG-BUCKLAND, or BUCKLAND-EGG, a parish in the hund. of Roborough, union of Plympton-St.-Mary, county of Devon; 3 miles north-north-east of Plymouth, near the Dartmoor railway. Living, a vicarage with the rectory of Filleigh, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 4s. 4d.; gross income £522. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £188 11s. 6d. inappropriate, and £462 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vicarial. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 5 daily schools. Acres 3,800. Houses 197. A. P. £7,896. Pop., in 1801, 711; in 1831, 1,117. Poor rates, in 1838, £492 5s.

EGGERTON HUNDRED, in Bridport division, north-west of the county of Dorset. Area 8,990 acres. Houses 178. Population, in 1831, 1,033.

EGGESFORD, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Crediton, county of Devon; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Chumleigh, on the western bank of the river Taw. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £7 18s. 9d.; gross income £132. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. N. Fellowes. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1823, £1 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 8s. Acres 2,500. Houses 30. A. P. £524. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 168.

EGGINTON, a chapelry in the parish of Leighton-Buzzard, county of Bedford; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Leighton-Buzzard. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; returned at £60; gross income £45; in the patronage of the parishioners. Here are 4 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 63. A. P. £1,249. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 348. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 11s.

EGGINTON, a parish in the hund. of Morleston, and Litchurch, union of Burton-upon-Trent, county of Derby; 4 miles north-north-east of Burton-upon-Trent, situated on a stream which flows into the river Dove. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £8 2s. 8½d.; gross income £455. Improprate tithes, the property of the clerical rector and impropiator, were commuted in 1791. Patrons, in 1835, Sir H. Every and others. Here is a small daily school endowed with £5 per annum. Charities, in 1826, £114 7s. 6d. of which the sum of £51 14s. 6d. was applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 2s. Acres 2,030. Houses 70. A. P. £3,388. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 361.

EGGLESTON-ABBEY. See **ROKEBY WITH EGGLESTON-ABBEY**.

EGGLESTONE, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, co.-palatine of Durham; 5½ miles north-north-west of Barnard-Castle, and east of the river Tees. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham, not in charge; returned at £60; gross income £62. Patron, the rector of Middleton-in-Teesdale. There are 3 daily schools here. Here are several lead-mines, said to have been in operation from the time of Henry VI., and probably known to the Romans. Acres 7,700. Houses 105. A. P., with Forest and Frith, £2,014. Pop., in 1811, 335; in 1831, 623. Poor rates, in 1838, £136.

EGGLETON, a township in the parish of Bishop's-Frome, county of Hereford; 9½ miles east-north-east of Hereford, and west of the river Frome. The great and small tithes, the property of the bishop of Hereford and vicars, were commuted in 1813. Acreage with the parish. Houses 29. A. P. £604. Pop. in 1811, 156; in 1831, 153. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 5s.

EGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Godley, union of Windsor, Surrey; 3 miles east of Windsor. Acres 7,440. Houses 778. A. P. £10,761. Pop., in 1801, 2,190; in 1831, 4,203. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £119s. 7d.; gross income £636. Patron, in 1835, G. Gostling, Esq. The charity school was founded, in 1793, by Henry Strode, who bequeathed the sum of £6,000 for that purpose; and for the foundation and endowment of 12 almshouses. The income of this charity, in 1823, was £768 16s. 6d. Lee's charity for apprenticing children of poor parents of this parish, then yielded an income of £126; and Sir John Denham's almshouses for 5 poor widows, an income of £38 8s.; other charities possessed by this parish, £21 17s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,128 5s. The village of Egham is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, which here separates Surrey from Middlesex. It is connected with the market-town of Staines by an iron-bridge; and the great road from London to the west passes through both villages. Before the Great Western and Southampton railroads were opened, between 70 and 80 long stages passed through Egham during the day. There are none now, and several of the inns are entirely closed. A railroad from Staines to London was at one time contemplated, but has been entirely given up by the parties who projected the undertaking. An annual fair is held

on 19th September, when races are annually held in Runymede, the plains of which are celebrated as the place appointed by King John for holding the famous conference with his barons, which terminated in his signing Magna Charta. Cooper's-hill, within this parish, was first celebrated by the muse of Denham, who resided here, and afterwards by Pope and Somerville. In the Thames, and the streams running into it here, are many ozier-beds, locally termed aits, which produce considerable rents. Near the western extremity of the parish is Camomile hill, so called from the herb, which is abundant there, and was formerly cultivated for sale.

EGLETON, a parish in the soke and union of Oakham, county of Rutland; 2 miles south-east of Oakham, on a branch of the river Gwash. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Oakham. The church is a small portion of a very extensive Gothic building restored. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1820, £4 1s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £86 13s. Acres 1,450. Houses 29. A. P. £1,893. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 137.

EGLINGHAM, an extensive parish and township in the north division of Coquetdale ward, union of Alnwick, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north-west of Alnwick; comprising the townships of Basington, Beanley, New Bewick, Old Bewick, Brandon, Branton, Crawley, Eglingham, Hareup, or Harehope, Hedgeley, East Lilburn, West Lilburn, Tiltington, Wooperton. The river Breamish flows through the parish. Acres 17,650. Houses 278. A. P. £19,926. Pop., in 1801, 1,341; in 1831, 1,633. Houses of the township 44. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 221. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £23 3s. 1½d.; gross income £906. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1830, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £765 11s.; of the township, £32 9s. Here is a mineral spring emanating from an old drift for the draining of coal pits, and tintured with true vitriol. Here also is a lake covering 5 acres, called Keemer Lough, abounding in perch and pike, the latter of which attains a great size, sometimes upwards of 12 pounds. The eastern and southern parts are extensive moor lands. Limestone, freestone, and coal, abound here. There are some vestiges of British and Roman encampments, and the ruins of an old border tower.

EGLOSHAYLE, a parish in the hund. of Trigg, union of Bodmin, county of Cornwall; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Wade-bridge, and east of the river Camel, across which there is here a fine bridge built in the reign of Edward IV. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £16; gross income £389. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £191 2s. 6d., new $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. annuities, besides £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £399 11s. Acres 6,170. Houses 227. A. P. £6,757. Pop., in 1801, 780; in 1831, 1,335.

EGLOSKERRY, a parish in the north division of the hund. of East, union of Launceston, county of Cornwall; about 3 miles west-north-west of Launceston. Living, a perpetual curacy, with that of Tremayne, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £61; gross income £118. Patron, in 1835, — Owen, Esq. Here are 2 small daily schools and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £19 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 3s. Acres 3,060. Houses 86. A. P. £2,195. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 535.

EGLWYS-BREWIS, a parish in the hund. of Cowbridge, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 4 miles south-east of Cowbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the

archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £37 19s.; gross income £93. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £68 6s. 11½d. Patron, in 1835, J. D. Llewellyn. Houses 3. A. P. £473. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 19. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 7s.

EGLWYS-CYMMYN, a parish in the hund. of Derllys, union of Narberth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 4 miles of Llangham. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St. David's; returned at £94; gross income £147. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a day and Sunday National school, supported by funds bequeathed by the late Mrs. Bevan. Charities, in 1833, £1 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 15s. Here are the ruins of two castles. Two subterranean rivers pass this place and fall into Carmarthen bay. Houses 62. A. P. £1,035. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 373.

EGLWYS-EIRW, or EGLWYS-WRW, a parish in the hund. of Kemess, union of Cardigan, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 6 miles south of Cardigan. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St. David's; returned at £85 15s.; gross income £115. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are the ruins of Pencilli chapel, and a range of hills called the Pencilli-hills, over which formerly passed the Fleming's-way. Fairs are held here on Ascension-day, and the first Monday after November 22d, for cattle, horses, and sheep. Houses 111. A. P. £1,584. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 563. Poor rates, in 1838, £172 10s.

EGLWYS-FACK, a parish in the hund. of Isdulas, union of Llanrwst, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 6 miles north of Llanrwst, on a branch of the river Conwy. It includes the township of Malnan, county of Carnarvon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St. Asaph. Here are two places of worship for the Calvinistic Methodists. Charities, in 1836, £34 16s. 8d. per annum, of which £21 constituted an endowment of a charity school, wherein 50 boys and as many girls were then educated. Fairs are held on February 24th, May 11th, August 24th, and November 24th, for cattle. Houses 308. A. P. £5,745. Pop., in 1801, 1,249; in 1831, 1,460. Poor rates, in 1838, £850 13s.

EGLWYS-FAIR-ACHYRIG, a chapelry in the parish of Henllan-Amgoed, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 6 miles east-north-east of Narberth, on the river Taff. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Henllan-Amgoed. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. Houses 50. A. P. £854. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 257. Poor rates, in 1838, £126.

EGLWYS-FAIR-GLAN-TAFF, a parish in the hund. of Derllys, union of Narberth, county of Carmarthen; 5 miles north-east of Narberth, situated upon the river Taff. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; rated at £29 18s.; gross income £66. Patron, in 1835, F. Bludworth, Esq.

EGLWYS-ILAN, a parish in the hund. of Caerphilly, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorganshire, South Wales; 9½ miles north-west of Cardiff, east of the river Taff, near the Cardiff and Merthyr-tydfil canal, and intersected by the projected Taff-vale railway, which it is proposed to carry across a public highway here on a level with the road. This parish comprises the hamlets of Ener-Glynn, Glyn-taff, Hendredenny, Park, Rhyd-y-Boithan. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Llan-fabon; returned at £120; gross income £140. St. Martin's is a perpetual curacy; gross income £120; the patronage is vested in the chapter of Llandaff. Here are 7 daily schools, 2 of which are endowed with upwards of £70 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £891 1s. There are coal mines in this vi-

cinity, wherein many of the inhabitants are employed. The Taff well here is greatly esteemed in rheumatic ailments. Here is the Pont-y-Prydd, or New Bridge, an elegant structure, which stretches over the river Taff, by a single arch 140 feet in the chord, and 35 feet in height above the level of the river at low water, and forms the section of a circle of 175 feet in diameter. It rises from the steep banks of the river like a rainbow, and its appearance from every point of view in which it can be seen is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. The architect of this bridge, which formed, at the time of its erection, with very few exceptions, the largest arch in the world, was William Edwards, a self-taught genius, who never received the least assistance or instruction in his craft from a master. Houses 344. A. P. £3,199. Pop., in 1801, 865; in 1831, 2,813.

EGLWYS-RHOS, a parish in the hund. of Creuddyn, union of Conwy, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 2¼ miles north-north-east of Conwy, situated near the mouth of the river Conwy. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of St. Asaph, a peculiar; returned at £36 12s. 4d.; gross income £81. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. There is a day and Sunday school here, supported by endowment from the late Mrs. F. Mostyn. Charities, in 1833, £12 4s. per annum; besides a charity for clothing, and an annual distribution of barley, beef, and cloth, to the amount of nearly £50 to this and other two parishes. Poor rates, in 1838, £562. Houses 102. A. P. £2,672. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 568.

EGMANTON, a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 1½ mile south of Tuxford. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 6s. 0½d., returned at £100; gross income £148. Patron, in 1835, P. Barry, Esq. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1821. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1827, £10 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 7s. Acres 2,220. Houses 67. A. P. £1,642. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 341.

EGMERE, a parish in the north division of the hund. of Greenhoe, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles west by north of Walsingham. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Holkham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £3; gross income £189. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Coke, Esq. Acres 1,440. Houses 9. A. P. £1,745. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 46.

EGREMONT, a market-town and parish in Allderale ward above Derwent, union of Whitehaven, county of Cumberland; 45 miles south-west by south of Carlisle, and 290 miles north-west by north of London, situated 2 miles east of St. George's channel on the western bank of the river Ehen. Acres 2,850. Houses 352. A. P. £6,807. Pop., in 1801, 1,515; in 1831, 1,741. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £7 12s. 1d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, 9 daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1819, £10 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £427 8s. The town is chiefly disposed in one long and spacious street: many of the houses have piazzas in front, and appear to be of considerable antiquity. The ruins of an ancient castle occupy the summit of an eminence on the west side of the town. It seems to have been of great strength, though not very extensive. It is supposed to have been coeval

with the entrance of the Normans into this country. The government of this town was vested by charter in a jury and a chief magistrate, called the sergeant, annually chosen. It was anciently a borough, and in the reign of Edward I. sent members to parliament, but, on its own petition, it was disfranchised in the 24th of the same reign. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the eastern division of the county. The chief manufactures are linens, checks, canvas, sail-cloth, and paper; there are also very productive mines of iron-stone. The market is Saturday. It is noted for the sale of corn, especially oats and barley, and is otherwise well-supplied; a fair is held on the 19th of September for horned cattle, sheep, &c. Egremont gives the title of earl to the family of Wyndham.

EGREMONT, a parish in the hund. of Derllys, union of Narberth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 4 miles north-west of Narberth, situated on the East Cleddau. Living, a donative curacy, not in charge, in the dio. of St. David's; returned at £32 12s. per annum; gross income £51. Patron, in 1835, Sir M. Phillips, Bart. Houses 24. A. P. £647. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 139. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 18s.

EGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Ulverstone, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north-north-east of Ulverstone, and west of the river Leven. Living, a curacy, with that of Newland, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; returned at £97; gross income £92. Patron, in 1835, J. P. Machell, Esq. This chapelry, including the township of Newland, possesses 4 daily schools. Acres, including Newland, 3,390. Houses 100. Pop., in 1811, 495; in 1831, 496.

EGTON, a parish in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Whitby, north riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Whitby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, returned at £30; gross income £33. Patron, the archbishop of York. Here are a Catholic chapel, and a daily school. Fairs are held on Tuesday before February 15th, Tuesday before May 11th, September 4th, Tuesday before November 22d, for horned cattle, boots, and shoes. Acres 13,570. Houses 194. A. P. £6,842. Pop., in 1801, 971; in 1831, 1,071. Poor rates, in 1838, £281 5s.

EHEN (THE), a river in Cumberland, which rises among the mountains surrounding Borrowdale, and having formed the lake called Ennerdale-water, proceeds in a semicircular direction through the pleasant vales of Ennerdale and Kimmiside to Egremont, and then flows south through a flat country to the sea.

EIDDA, a township in the parish of Epytty-Evan; 9 miles south-south-east of Llanrwst, on the river Conwy, county of Carnarvon, North Wales. Houses 67. A. P. £812. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 394. Poor rates, in 1838, £138 12s.

EIRIAS, a township in the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 5 miles east-north-east of Aberconwy. Here is a Sunday school, containing about 100 children. Houses 50. A. P. £806. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 262. Poor rates, in 1838, £126.

EISEY, a parish in the hund. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, union of Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, county of Wilts; 1 mile north-north-east of Cricklade, on the river Thames, and close on the Thames and Severn canal. It contains the township of Water-Eaton. Living, a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Latton. Acres 1,840. Houses 32. A. P. £4,275. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 167. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 8s.

EITHIG, a township in the parish of Gressford, county of Denbigh; 2 miles south of Wrexham.

Houses 30. Pop., in 1811, 81; in 1831, 141. Other returns with the parish.

ELAND (THE), a river of Radnor, which falls into the Clarwen on the borders of Cardigan, South Wales.

ELBERTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Thornbury, county of Gloucester; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Thornbury. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Olveston, formerly in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £6 12s. 6d.; gross income £231. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1826, £4 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 7s. Acres 1,430. Houses 35. A. P. £3,845. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 199.

ELDEN. See **ELVEDON**.

ELDERSFIELD, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Upton-upon-Severn, county of Worcester; 6 miles west-west by south of Tewkesbury. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 16s. 3d.; gross income £260. Patron, in 1835, Sir A. Lechmere, Bart. Here is a daily school, endowed by Mrs. Pollock with the interest of £500. Other charities, in 1829, £17 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £460. Acres 3,400. Houses 144. A. P. £5,337. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1831, 787.

ELDON, a township in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east by east of Bishop-Auckland, in the vicinity of the Clarence railway. It was the property of, and gave title to, the late Right Hon. John Scott, earl of Eldon, sometime lord-high-chancellor of England. Acres 1,540. Houses 26. A. P. £1,738. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 129. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 13s.

ELDROTH, a hamlet in the parish of Clapham, west riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by north of Settle. Formerly there was a chapel-of-ease here, but it is now converted into an endowed school.

ELEIGH-MONKS, or **MONKS-ELEIGH**, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Costford, county of Suffolk; 5 miles north-west by north of Hauleigh, near the source of the river Bret. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £14 18s. 11d.; gross income £451. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1828, £11 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £325 8s. A fair for toys is held on Whitmonday. Acres 1,670. Houses 86. A. P. £2,520. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 733.

ELERCH, a township in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr, county of Cardigan; about 2 miles south-east of Aberystwyth. Here is a daily school. Houses 28. A. P. £586. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 179. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 6s.

ELFORD, a small village in the parish of Bam-brough, Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Belford. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 30. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 149. Poor rates, in 1838, £55.

ELFORD, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Offlow, union of Lichfield, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Tamworth, on the northern bank of the Tame, which bounds it on the south-west; and in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. F. G. Howard. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1765. Here is a day and Sunday National school, with an endowment. Charities, in 1822, £30 1s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 2s. Acres 1,840. Houses

92. A. P. £4,250. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 483.

ELHAM, or ELEHAM, a parish in the hund. of Loinborough, lathe of Shepway, union of Elham, county of Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Folkstone, near the source of a large branch of the river Stour. Acres 6,240. Houses 199. A. P. £5,284. Pop., in 1811, 992; in 1831, 1,302. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £20; gross income £460. The archbishop of Canterbury nominates, and the warden and fellows of Merton college, Oxford, present. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1831. There are 6 daily schools, one of which has an endowment of £64 17s. 6d. per annum for educating, clothing, and apprenticing scholars. Other charities, in 1836, £2 18s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £558 13s. A workhouse has been erected here, by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Elham, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Elham poor-law union comprehends 20 parishes, embracing an area of 66 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 14,137. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,710. Expenditure in 1838, £5,209; in 1839, £5,250 19s. The county magistrates hold monthly petty-sessions for this and the neighbouring parishes. The market is on Monday. Fairs are held annually on Palm-monday, Easter-monday, and Whit-monday, and October 20th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. The village of Elham, in ancient times, was a place of some importance. At the Conquest it belonged to Norman Earl Ewe, a relation of the Conqueror's, who obtained for it many privileges.

ELING, a parish in the hund. of Redbridge, union of New Forest, county of Southampton; 4 miles west by north of Southampton, at the mouth of the Anton or Test river. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £11 18s. 1½d.; gross income £906. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. J. G. Phillips. Tithes, the property of the clerical rector, lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1810. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1818. Here are 9 daily schools, and almshouses for 4 poor widows. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,823 18s. This place has a very considerable trade in coal, timber, and corn; and there are here many granaries and storehouses, and several docks for building and repairing ships. A fair is held on July 5th for toys. Acres 14,950. Houses 889. A. P. £13,161. Pop., including that of Wigley, Baldox-fee, North Eling, and a part of Cadnam, in 1801, 2,889; in 1831, 4,624.

ELISHAW, a hamlet in the parish of Elsdan, Northumberland; $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Hexham, and west of the river Reed. This place used to be much frequented by gipsy rovers.

ELKINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Guilsborough, union of Rugby, county of Northampton; 11 miles north-north-east of Daventry: the Union canal passes through this parish. The church has long since been demolished, and the inhabitants have resorted to the neighbouring parochial churches. Acres 1,720. Houses 7. A. P. £2,413. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 43. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 6s.

ELKINGTON (NORTH), a parish in the wold division of the hund. of Louth-Eske, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-west by north of Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 19s. 4½d.; gross income £167. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Smyth, jun. Here is a small daily school. Acres 1,290. Houses 16. A. P. £967. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 100. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 13s.

ELKINGTON (SOUTH), a parish in the above hund., union and county; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Louth. It includes the hamlet of Ackthrope and Cotes Grange. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 7s. 6d.; gross income £209. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £309 1s. vicarial, and £509 0s. 2d. impropriate. Patron, the Rev. W. Smyth, jun. Acres 2,660. Houses 52. A. P. £2,869. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 271. Poor rates, in 1838, £109 1s.

ELKSLEY, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East-Retford, county of Nottingham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Tuxford, and north of the river Poulter. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; returned at £110; gross income £120. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1779. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1827, 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £87. Acres 2,500. Houses 72. A. P. £2,038. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 377.

ELKSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Rapsgate, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Cirencester, and east of the Ermine street. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £12 9s. 2d.; gross income £382. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. A. B. Craven. The church is supposed to be the most ancient in the county. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,100. Houses 64. A. P. £1,688. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 299. Poor rates, in 1838, £96.

ELKSTONE (UPPER AND LOWER), a township in the parish of Alstonefield, county of Stafford; 5 miles east-north-east of Leek, and west of the river Dove. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £33; gross income £74. Patron, the vicar of Alstonefield. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., of the township of Lower Elkstone are commuted. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,150. Houses 137. A. P. £2,138. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 626.

ELLA-KIRK, a parish in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, union of Seuloates, located in the east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west by north of Hull; comprising the townships of Ella-West, Ella-Kirk, part of Anlaby, and part of Witherby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding of York; rated at £13 2s. 8½d.; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, R. Sykes, Esq. All tithes of the townships of Kirk-Ella, West-Ella, and Witherby, were commuted in 1796-1824. Here are 4 daily schools. Many of the merchants of Hull have handsome residences here. Acres 4,390. Houses 196. A. P. £9,784. Pop., in 1801, 655; in 1831, 974. Poor rates, in 1838, £296. Acres of the township 980. Houses 54. A. P. £2,780. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 285.

ELLAND WITH GREETLAND, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-east of Halifax, on the southern bank of the Calder. The Leeds and Manchester railway, in intersecting this chapelry, is carried through a tunnel 424 yards in length. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Halifax; returned at £130 13s.; gross income £147. Patron, the vicar of Halifax. Here are a Unitarian church, formed in 1740; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1808; an Independent chapel, and 12 daily, and 5 infant, schools. The principal trade of the town and neighbourhood is the manufacture of paddings and coarse woollen goods. On the Calder stood the mansion of the

knightly family of Elland, memorable for the fatal feuds in which it was engaged with the Beaumonts, in the reign of Edward III. Acres 3,360. Houses 1,077. A. P. £7,461. Pop., in 1801, 3,385; in 1821, 5,500. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,111 3s.

ELLASTONE, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Totmonslow, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Ashbourne; comprising the townships of Calwick, Prestwood, Ramshorn, Stanton, and Wootton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £4 9s 2d.; gross income £154. Patron, in 1835, D. Davenport. Here are 5 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1824, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £514 18s. The village is of considerable extent, and is pleasantly situated about a mile north-west of the river Dove. The petty-sessions for the south division of the hund. are held here. Acres 7,970. Houses 243. A. P. £9,161. Pop., in 1801, 1,109; in 1831, 1,344.

ELLA-WEST, a township in the parish of Ella-Kirk, east riding of Yorkshire. Acres 570. Houses 16. A. P. £1,190. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 102. Poor rates, in 1838, £37.

ELLEL, a chapelry in the parish of Cockerham, county of Lancaster; 4 miles south by east of Lancaster, and close upon the Lancaster and Preston railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; gross income £97. Patron, the vicar of Cockerham. Here are 3 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools. Acres 5,560. Houses 349. A. P. £8,148. Pop., in 1801, 1,167; in 1831, 2,217. Poor rates, in 1838, £629 8s.

ELLEN (THE), a small river of Cumberland, taking its rise in Caldbeck-fells: it is swelled by numerous streams issuing from the declivities of the range of hills forming the western boundary of the Derwent. Having reached the low grounds, it passes Udale and Ireby, and meanders, in a westerly direction, through an open vale, till it falls into the sea at Maryport.

ELLENBOROUGH AND UNERIGG, a township in the parish of Dearham, Cumberland; 6 miles north-west by west of Cockerham, near St. George's channel, and in the immediate vicinity of the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £9 18s 4d. The inhabitants are principally colliers. This was formerly an important Roman station. The late lord-chief-justice, Sir Edward Law, derived his title from this place, being created Baron Ellenborough in 1802. Acreage with the parish. Houses 133. A. P. £1,888. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 713. Poor rates, in 1838, £260 12s.

ELLENHALL, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Pirehill, union and county of Stafford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Eccleshall. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £92. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lichfield. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,800. Houses 49. A. P. £1,998. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 286. Poor rates, in 1838, £179 5s.

ELLERBECK, a township in the parish of Os-motherley, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-east of North Allerton. Here is a daily school. Acres 880. Houses 15. A. P. £1,507. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 7s.

ELLERBURN, a parish in the west division of Pickering-Lythe, union of Pickering, north riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by north of Pickering, in the vicinity of the Pickering and Whitby railway, comprising the township of Wilton, and part of Farmanby. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Wilton, in the dio. of York, a peculiar;

rated at £7 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £143. Patron, the dean of York. The great and small tithes, of the township of Wilton, were commuted in 1773; all tithes of the township of Ellerburn, in 1796. Charities, in 1821, £1 15s. 10d. per annum. Acres 2,060. Houses 34. A. P. £1,858. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 192.

ELLERBY, a township in the parish of Swine, east riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Hull. Here is a daily school. Acres 3,470. Houses 44. A. P. £2,964. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 251. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 19s.

ELLERBY, a small township in the parish of Lythe, north riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Whitby, about a mile west of the North sea. Acres 630. Houses 15. A. P. £1,266. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 64. Poor rates, in 1838, £29.

ELLERKER, a township in the parish of Brantingham, wapentake of Howdenshire, east riding of Yorkshire; 1 mile south of South Cave, in the vicinity of the Selby and Hull railway. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Brantingham. The great and small tithes, of lands and grounds in Ellerker, the property of the dean and chapter of Durham, and vicar, were commuted in 1765. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 3 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 56. A. P. £2,713. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 278. Poor rates, in 1838, £77 18s.

ELLERTON-ABBAY, a township in the parish of Downholme, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles west-south-west of Richmond, on the southern bank of the Swale. The following is from Tanner's Not. Mon.—“On the south side of the Swale, a mile beneath Maryke, was a small priory of White-clothed or Cistercian nuns, thought to have been founded by Warnerius, classifer to the earl of Richmond, or his son Wymerius, temp. Hen. II.” Acres 1,490. Houses 7. A. P., with Stainton, £2,176. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 61. Poor rates, in 1838, £33.

ELLERTON-PRIORY, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles north-north-west of Howden, on the eastern bank of the Derwent. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; returned at £127; gross income £110. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. B. Codrington. Great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor, were commuted in 1802. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £68 1s. per annum, of which £28 15s. constituted the income of Sir H. Bethell's almshouses for six poor people. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 9s. Before the year 1212, William Fitz-Peter founded here a priory of canons of the Sempingham order. Acres 2,320. Houses 59. A. P. £2,076. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 305.

ELLERTON-UPON-SWALE, a township in the parish of Catterick, north riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by south of Catterick. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £86 5s. 7d. This was the birth-place of Henry Jenkins, who attained to the amazing age of 169. This extraordinary person retained his faculties to the last; his death took place on the 8th of December, 1670; he was interred at Bolton-upon-Swale, where a monument was erected to his memory in 1743. Acres 1,310. Houses 27. A. P. £2,588. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 147. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 2s.

ELLESBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Aylesbury, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Wendover. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 9s. 7d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. G. Russell. Great and small

tithes, the property of the clerical rectors and lay-impropriators, were commuted in 1803. Here are endowed almshouses for eight men and women; income, in 1832, £97 1s. 2d.; other charities, 50 acres of poors allotment cut for fuel. Poor rates, in 1838, £264. Near the church is an ancient fortification called Belinus' castle, above which is Belinesbury hill. What Lambard says, in the 16th century, may be yet said, regarding the town of Ellesborough:—"It should seme, by H. Huntington, that it was of more accompte in auncient tyme, then it is at this day, for he nombreth it amongst the chief townes of that parte." Acres 3,310. Houses 138. A. P. £3,839. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 665.

ELLESMERE, a market-town and parish, partly in the hund. of Maylor, county of Flint, and partly in the hund. of Pimblin, union of Ellesmere, county of Salop; 17 miles north-north-west of Shrewsbury. It includes the chapelry of Penley. Acres 25,280. Houses 1,257. A. P. £9,902. Pop., in 1801, 5,909; in 1831, 7,057. Living, a vicarage, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £17 18s. 1½d.; gross income £397. Patroness, in 1835, the Countess of Bridgewater. Vicarial tithes, the property of lay-impropriators and vicars, were commuted in 1806; aggregate amount £376 10s. 4½d. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1780; and 16 daily and 2 day and boarding-schools. Charities, in 1830, £92 1s. 8d. per annum; besides an interest in Philip's charity to Shrewsbury, &c. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,464 15s. The Ellesmere poor-law union comprehends 18 parishes, embracing an area of 109 square miles; with a population, returned in 1831, at 16,254. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,559. Expenditure in 1838, £5,312; in 1839, £4,205 3s. Ellesmere derives its name from an adjoining lake or mere, 120 acres in extent, bordered on one side by the town, and on the other by Oatley park. The principal traffic is in malt, the cultivation of barley being particularly attended to in the neighbouring country. Commercial intercourse is facilitated by the Ellesmere canal. Mr. Telfer constructed this canal under an act obtained in 1793. From the Montgomery canal, beginning at Newton and running by Welshpool, it affords a continuous line of inland navigation to Nantwich, where it communicates with the other Cheshire canals, and from Nantwich, by Chester, to the Mersey. There are branches,—the chief one running into DENBIGHSHIRE—which see—with CHESHIRE, CHIRK, SALOP, &c. A railway runs from Ellesmere to the collieries of Plas Kynaston. The market is on Tuesday. The fairs are, on the first Tuesday after the 2d of February, the 3d Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, 1st Tuesday in July, last Tuesday in August, and 3d Tuesday in November, for horses, cattle, and sheep. There is here a branch of the Commercial bank of England. Here was formerly a castle of some strength as a fortress; but the site has been converted into a bowling-green, whence is a delightful prospect into 9 counties, including highly picturesque ruins, and very lofty eminences, forming a charming contrast with the fertile vales, studded with villages, and enriched with pellucid streams.

ELLINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles north-east by east of Bungay, on the northern bank of the river Waveney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £421. Patron, the master of Magdalene college, Cambridge. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £51 9s. 6d. per annum; besides an interest in Banfellow's charity to Kirby

Cane. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 4s. Acres 1,260. Houses 52. A. P. £2,092. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 333.

ELLINGHAM, a parish in the south division of Bambrough ward, union of Belford, Northumberland; 8 miles north of Alnwick; comprising the townships of North Charlton, South Charlton, Chathill, East and West Ditchburn, Doxford, Preston, Shipley, and Ellingham. It is about 5½ miles long, and 5 broad. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £6 5s. 5d.; gross income £564. Patron, the dean and chapter of Durham. The church was founded in the 12th century by Ranulph de Guagy, but has been almost entirely rebuilt. "Richard Marshe, byshope of Durham," says Lambard, "gave thadwovson of this churche to William, abbot of St. Albons, and to his monkes, *ad meliorationem Cerrisia*, as Matthew Paris, in his Chronicles of St. Albons, confesseth: belyke the wise fellows had bidd him welcome with a cupp of small drink, of purpose to make him pytie their dyet." Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 13,970. Houses 201. A. P. £8,194. Pop., in 1801, 944; in 1831, 1,125. Poor rates, in 1838, £347 15s. Houses of the township, 56. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 328. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 19s.

ELLINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Fording-bridge, union of Ringwood, New Forest, west division of the county of Southampton; 2½ miles north by west of Ringwood; on the river Avon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £8 4s. 9d.; gross income £167. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1825, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £231 16s. Acres 1,860. Houses 81. A. P. £2,242. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 420.

ELLINGHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Shropham, union of Wayland, county of Norfolk; 2 miles north-west of Attleburgh. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Little Ellingham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 5s. 10d.; gross income £735. Tithes of Little Ellingham commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £420 10s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. Colby. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1699; and 2 daily and 2 infant schools. Acres 2,540. Houses 122. A. P. £4,402. Pop., in 1801, 655; in 1831, 882. Poor rates, in 1838, £826 4s.

ELLINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Wayland, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north-west of Attleburgh. Living, a rectory, united as above. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £45 per annum, besides 1 acre, 2 roods of land, called the clerk's close, and possessed by the parish clerk. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 2s. This place, at the time of the Conquest, was of some importance, but is now a very inconsiderable village. Acres 1,410. Houses 52. A. P. £2,405. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 240.

ELLINGSTRING, a township in the parish of Masham, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-east of Middleham. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 760. Houses 49. A. P. £538. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 228. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 15s.

ELLINGTON, a township in the parish of Woodhorn, Northumberland; 6 miles north-east of Morpeth, and north of the Lime water. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £46 9s. 3d., vicarial; and £243 1s. 8d., impropriate. Here is a daily school. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 53. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 270. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 2s.

ELLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Leigh-tonstone, union and county of Huntingdon; 5 miles

west of Huntingdon; and south of a large branch of the Ouse. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £20; gross income £86. Patrons, the master and fellows of Peter house, Cambridge. Great and small tithes, the property of Peter-house college, Cambridge, were commuted in 1774. Here is a day and Sunday school endowed with £12 per annum. Charities, in 1830, £55 11s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £200 12s. Acres 2,910. Houses 85. A. P. £3,190. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 376.

ELLINGTON (HIGH and LOW), two townships in the parish of Masham, north riding of Yorkshire; about 3 miles north-west of Masham. Acres 1,670. Houses 28. A. P. £1,823. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 148. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 15s.

ELLISFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Bermond-spit, union of Basingstoke, county of Southampton; 4 miles south of Basingstoke. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £8 3s. 6½d.; gross income £315. Patron, in 1835, B. Brocas, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1825, £3 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 4s. Acres 2,360. Houses 36. A. P. £1,804. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 245.

ELLOE WAPENTAKE, in the parts of Holland, county of Lincoln, at the southern extremity of the county. Area 148,560 acres. Houses 5,723. Pop., in 1831, 29,314.

ELLOUGH, a parish in the hund. and union of Wangford, county of Suffolk; 3 miles south-east by south of Beccles. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £257. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Gosford. Here is a daily school. Acres 500. Houses 15. A. P. £1,068. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 146. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 19s.

ELLOUGHTON WITH BROUGH, a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, but chiefly in Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-east by south of South Cave; in the vicinity of the Selby and Hull railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £5 0s. 5d.; gross income £97. Patron, the prebendary of Wetwang, in the cathedral of York. All tithes, of the townships of Elloughton, Brough, and Waldby, the property of the prebend of Wetwang, lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1794. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1814; and a Friends' meeting-house. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £13 1s. 10d. applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 19s. Acres 1,420. Houses 83. A. P. £2,058. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 355.

ELM, a parish in the hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, union of Wisbeach, county of Cambridge; 2 miles south-south-east of Wisbeach; close on the Wisbeach canal. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Enneth, and sinecure rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Ely; gross income of the former, £824; of the latter, £1,769. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which is endowed with 25 acres of freehold land; rent, in 1836, £53 6s. per annum. The school-room is a modern structure; the average number of scholars 70. This school is open also to the children of parishioners in Enneth. Other charities, in 1836, £154 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,257. Acres 11,230. Houses 298. A. P. £19,090. Pop., in 1801, 951; in 1831, 1,410.

ELM (GREAT and LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Frome, county of Somerset; 2 miles

west by north of Frome. The river Frome flows through the parish. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 13s. 6½d.; gross income £208. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £100. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. T. Griffith. Here are 2 daily schools. In 1838, 2 woollen mills, in this parish, employed 33 hands. On the banks of the Frome are some extensive iron-works. Acres, exclusive of Little Elm, 820. Houses 89. A. P. £1,331. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 427. Poor rates, in 1838, £253 11s.

ELMBRIDGE, a chapelry in the parish of Dodderhill, county of Worcester; 4 miles north of Droitwich; in the neighbourhood of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Dodderhill. Here is a Sunday school, with a lending library attached.—See **ELMLEY-LOVETT**.—Acreage with the parish. Houses 73. A. P. £2,231. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 334. Poor rates, in 1838, £116 9s.

ELMBRIDGE HUNDRED, in the western division of the county of Surrey, on the north bank of the Thames, extending from Weybridge to East Moulsey. Area 21,100 acres. Houses 1,518. Pop., in 1831, 8,048.

ELMDON, a parish in the Solihull division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Solihull, county of Warwick; 5 miles south-west by south of Coleshill; in the vicinity of the London and Birmingham railway, and the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £3 8s. 1½d.; gross income £234. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £222 11s. 7d. Patron, in 1835, A. S. Lillingston. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Acres 1,180. Houses 27. A. P. £1,524. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 157. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 13s.

ELMDON, a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Saffron-Walden, county of Essex; 5½ miles west by north of Saffron-Walden; in the neighbourhood of the London and Cambridge railway. Living, a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Wendon-Loughts. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector and lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1824. Here is a daily school, endowed with £17 per annum. In 1837 there were about 70 scholars in attendance. Other charities, in 1837, £3 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £405 5s. Acres 2,480. Houses 131. A. P. £2,864. Pop., in 1801, 534; in 1831, 697.

ELMER WITH CRAKEHALL, a township in the parish of Topcliffe, north riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-north-east of Boroughbridge. Acres 900. Houses 16. A. P. £891. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 77.

ELMHAM (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 6 miles north-north-east of East Dearnham; on the river Wensum. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 15s.; gross income £324. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. G. J. Miles. Great tithes, &c., the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, commuted. Other tithes commuted in 1838. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed by the late Richard Miles, Esq. Charities, in 1834, £121 14s. 10d. per annum, of which £74 2s. 6d. arose from church-lands, and £19 10s. constituted income of school. Poor rates, in 1838, £226 19s. Tanner says, "The kingdom of the East Angles, which, from its first conversion by Felix, had been under one bishop, was, about the year 673, divided into

two dioceses, when one of the episcopal seats was fixed in this ancient town. Here was a constant succession of bishops till the martyrdom of Humbert by the Danes with King Edmond, A. D. 870. About the year 950, the see of Dunwich appears to have been united to this kingdom of the East Angles. This bishopric was translated from hence to Thetford, A. D. 1075, and from thence it was quickly removed to Norwich, whose first bishop, Herbert, rebuilt the church here, and this manor continued part of the possessions of the bishopric of Norwich till 27° Hen. VIII." Some traces of the episcopal castle are still visible. There are nearly 500 deer in the park belonging to it. It is supposed there was a Roman station here in Broom close, where upwards of 100 urns, many coins, and other Roman antiquities, were found in 1711. A fair is held on April 5th for horses, cattle, &c. Acres 5,000. Houses 139. A. P. £4,401. Pop., in 1801, 836; in 1831, 1,153.

ELMHAM (SOUTH), ALL SAINTS. See ALL SAINTS, South Elmham.

ELMHAM (SOUTH), ST. CROFT WITH SAND-CROFT. See CROSS, ST., South Elmham.

ELMHAM (SOUTH), ST. MARGARET. See MARGARET, ST., South Elmham.

ELMHAM (SOUTH), ST. MICHAEL. See MICHAEL, ST., South Elmham.

ELMHAM (SOUTH), ST. PETER. See PETER, ST., South Elmham.

ELMHAM (SOUTH), ST. NICHOLAS. See NICHOLAS, ST., South Elmham.

ELMHURST. See CURBOROUGH with ELMHURST.

ELMINGTON. See OUNDLE.

ELMLEY-CASTLE, a parish in the middle division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 4 miles west-south-west of Evesham, and south-east of the river Avon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 6s. 5d., and returned at £96; gross income £112. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1830, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 12s. Acres 2,260. Houses 72. A. P. £3,113. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 333.

ELMLEY (ISLE OF), a parish in the liberty of the Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, union of Sheppey, county of Kent; 3½ miles south-east by east of Queenborough. This isle is about 3 miles in length and 2 in breadth. There is a ferry across the Swale on the south to Milton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5; gross income £340. Patrons, the warden and fellows of All Soul's college, Oxford. Acres 1,640. Houses 3. A. P. £2,842. Pop., in 1811, 21; in 1831, 29. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 18s.

ELMLEY-LOVETT, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; 5 miles south-south-east of Kidderminster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £2 17s. 6d.; gross income £630. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Lynes. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which, confined to the instruction of children belonging to the chapelry of Elmbridge and the parish of Rushock, is supported by endowment from William Norris: the other is also endowed. Charities, in 1832, for church, school, and poor, £132 4s. per annum; also, in 1824, £171 6s. 1d. consols: of the annual income, £80 15s. applied to education. Poor rates, in 1838, £296 5s. This place gives the title of Viscount to the Lydon family. Acres 2,350. Houses 77. A. P. £3,723. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 432.

ELMORE, a parish in the middle division of the

hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, union and county of Gloucester; 5 miles west-south-west of Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; returned at £50; gross income £73. Patron, in 1835, Sir B. W. Guise, Bart. There is a day and Sunday school here. Charities, in 1826, £17 0s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 19s. Acres 1,790. Houses 60. A. P. £2,189. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 401.

ELMORE, or ENMORE-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Motcomb, county of Dorset; ½ mile south of Shaftesbury. On the Green there are three or four wells from which the town of Shaftesbury is supplied; and on this account an ancient custom is still kept up by the corporation; an order being recorded on the manor roll of Gillingham, that, "if the dance fail on the Sunday next after Holyrood day, and the bailiff have not his due, the bailiff and his men shall stop the water of the Enmore wells from the borough, from time to time," &c.

ELMSALL (NORTH), a township in the parish of South Kirby, west riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles south by east of Pontefract. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,740. Houses 46. A. P. £2,530. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 256. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 19s.

ELMSALL (SOUTH), a township in the above parish; 7 miles south-east of Pontefract. All tithes, moduses, &c., the property of impropriators and the vicar, were commuted in 1807. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,740. Houses 104. A. P. £1,463. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 494. Poor rates, in 1838, £299 5s.

ELMSETT, a parish in the hund. and union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; 4 miles north-east by north of Hadleigh. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 7s. 1d.; gross income £601. Patrons, the master and fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1828, £2 13s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £263. On the declivity of a hill in this neighbourhood there is a singular calcareous crystallizing spring, called the Dropping well. A fair is held here on Whit-Tuesday, for toys. Acres 1,810. Houses 49. A. P. £2,489. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 437.

ELMSTEAD, a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 4 miles east by north of Colchester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £310. Patrons, the master and fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge. Here are a Wesleyan chapel, and 3 daily schools; a work house, and 3 almshouses with small gardens, possessed by poor people. Poor rates, in 1838, £237. A fair for toys is held here on the 15th of May. The name of this parish signifies the place of Elms, as being remarkable for the growth of elm-trees. Acres 3,490. Houses 156. A. P. £4,705. Pop., in 1801, 550; in 1831, 732.

ELMSTED, a parish in the hund. of Stouting, lathe of Shepway, union of Elham, county of Kent; 7 miles east by north of Ashford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £80. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. There is a daily school in this parish. An annual fair is held here on the 25th of July. Acres 2,530. Houses 68. A. P. £2,155. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 502. Poor rates, in 1838, £261 11s.

ELMSTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Sparkehoe, union of Huckleby, county of Leicester; 3 miles north-east by east of Hinckley. Living, a

inecure rectory. The town was depopulated soon after the battle of Bosworth: the officers of Richard's army made use of the church as their head-quarters previous to the battle: it is now in ruins. Acres 1,650. Houses 4. A. P. £1,179. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 34. Poor rates, in 1838, £17 2s.

ELMSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Preston, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Eastry, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Wingham, and south of the river Stour. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £6 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1836, W. Delmar, Esq. There is a school here. Acres 360. Houses 15. A. P. £911. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 97. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 17s.

ELMSTONE-HARDWICKE, a parish partly in the hund. of Deerhurst, and partly in the lower division of the hund. of Westminster, union of Tewkesbury, county of Gloucester; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Cheltenham, near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of Deerhurst, formerly in the dio. of Gloucester, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £9 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £140; gross income £181. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a day and boarding school. Acres 2,730. Houses 72. A. P. £2,940. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Uckington, 230; in 1831, 372. Poor rates, in 1838, £199 9s.

ELMSWELL, a parish in the hund. of Blackburn, union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 6 miles north-west of Stow-market. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11 7s. 11d.; gross income £436. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. T. Lawton. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1811. Here are a Wesleyan chapel, 3 daily schools, and an endowed almshouse, with an income, in 1828, of £41 per annum: church and poor's estate, income £84 10s. Poor rates, in 1838, £240 5s. Acres 2,380. Houses 84. A. P. £2,293. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 694.

ELMTON, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, union of Workop, county of Derby; 8 miles east by north of Chesterfield. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £5 1s. 3d.; gross income £55. Patron, in 1835, C. H. Rhodes, Esq. Here is a daily school. The celebrated arithmetical calculator, Jedediah Buxton, a day-labourer, totally devoid of ordinary education, was born here in 1707. Amongst other instances of his extraordinary performances, "we are told," say the Lysons, "that he measured most accurately the extensive manor of Elinton by striding over the land, and brought Sir John Rodes the contents, not only in acres, roods, and perches, but in square inches; and afterwards, for his own amusement, reduced them into square hair's-breaths." Acres 2,970. Houses 63. A. P. £1,290. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 340. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 1s.

ELSDON, an extensive parish, forming the whole south division of Coquetdale ward, union of Rothbury, Northumberland; 18 miles west-north-west of Morpeth. It comprises the township of Elsdon ward, situated on a branch of the river Reed, and those of Monkridge ward, Otterburn ward, Rochester ward, Troughend ward, and Woodside ward. It has been calculated that this parish is about 23 miles in length, and 12 in its greatest breadth. "It is an extensive vale, formed on the north side by an irregular ridge of hills, and on the south by a ridge much more regular. The hills on both sides are of considerable height, and invariably clad in heath, except a small part of those near the source of the

river, where they begin to participate in the nature of those in Roxburghshire. Several brooks or burns fall into the Reed from the hills on both sides. The parish appears to have been at one time almost an entire forest, several remnants of which still remain on the banks of some parts of the Reed, consisting chiefly of birch, alder, and willow, with here and there a mountain ash." In the forests of the Reed and the Tyne those brave and dexterous archers were reared who often tried their skill with the bold foresters of Ettrick Forest:—

"In Redesdale his youth had heard
Each art her wily dalesmen dared;
When Rookan-edge, and Redswair high,
To bugle rung, and blood-hound's cry,
Announcing Jedwood's axe and spear,
And Lid'sdale riders in the rear;
And well his venturous life had proved
The lessons that his childhood loved."

ROKEBY, *Canto iii.* 23.

Some years ago this parish displayed little else than large neglected heaths and extensive morasses, which exhibited the most desolate appearance: but the spirit of improvement at length changed the face of these uncultivated wilds, and large tracts of barren moor were enclosed, and converted into grazing ground for rearing and feeding cattle and sheep. Acres 62,470. Houses 317. A. P. £19,508. Pop., in 1801, 1,694; in 1831, 1,724. Houses of the township 65. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 308.

Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £20; gross income £700. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £800. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. Here are 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1830, £1 11s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,042 15s.; of the township £123. This parish contains some fine seams of coal; and there are various collieries throughout the district. Limestone and iron-stone also abound here. The market is held on Tuesday. A fair for cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth, is held on the 26th of August. Elsdon castle, or tower, now the rectory-house, was built in the reign of Henry III. by David, king of Scotland. The town of Elsdon is supposed to have belonged to the Romans in the time of M. Aurelius Antoninus, and was probably the first of a chain of forts between Watling-street and its eastern branch called the Devil's causeway. At a short distance, north-east of the village, is an intrenchment, designated Mote-hill: it is of a conical shape, surrounded by a moat or ditch, and is supposed to have been used by the Romans as a watch-hill and place of sepulture.

ELSENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Bishop Stortford, county of Essex; 2 miles north-east of Stansted-Mountchet; near the London and Cambridge railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £11 10s.; gross income £122. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £413 17s. 1d. impropriate, and £152 4s. 11d. vicarial. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Canning. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £4 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £452 17s. Acres 1,810. Houses 61. A. P. £2,170. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 483.

ELSFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Bullington, union of Headington, county of Oxford; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Oxford, and east of the river Cherwell. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £6 8s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £215. Patroness, in 1835, Lady S. North. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1824, £9 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £143 17s. Acres 1,200. Houses 37. A. P. £1,238. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 185.

ELSHAM, or **ALIESHAM**, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Bridge, county of Lincoln; 5 miles north-east of Glandford-Bridge, and near the post-road from Lincoln to Barton-Humber. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 14s. 4d.; gross income £46. Patron, in 1835, T. G. Corbett, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools. There was a priory here dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edmund, which had five canons a little before the suppression, when its possessions were valued at £43 per annum. Acres 4,110. Houses 75. A. P. £5,237. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 471. Poor rates, in 1838, £164 3s.

ELSING, a parish in the hund. of Eynsford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 5 miles north-east by east of East Dereham, and south of the river Wensum. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 11s. 8d.; gross income £300. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £324 10s. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. F. Browne. Charities, in 1834, £27 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £288 8s. Acres 1,530. Houses 53. A. P. £1,650. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 437.

ELSLACK. See **BROUGHTON** in **Aredale**.

ELSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Farnham, union of Hambledon, county of Surrey; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Godalming, on the southern bank of the river Wey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; returned at £31 10s.; gross income £78. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Colmer. The Independents have a place of worship here, and there are 4 daily schools. Acres 4,400. Houses 100. A. P. £1,985. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 711. Poor rates, in 1838, £214 18s.

ELSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Dumppford, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst, county of Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Midhurst. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £11 13s. 4d.; gross income £187. Patron, in 1835, Lord Selsey. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1798. Acres 1,790. Houses 25. A. P. £1,503. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 174. Poor rates, in 1838, £146 3s.

ELSTOB, or **ELSTOL**, a township in the parish of Stainton, co.-palatine of Durham; 8 miles west-north-west of Stockton-upon-Tees, intersected by the Clarence railway. Acres 880. Houses 6. A. P. £558. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 94. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 18s.

ELSTON, a township in the parish of Preston, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles east-north-east of Preston, on the western bank of the river Ribble. Acres 970. Houses 10. A. P. £1,204. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 64. Poor rates, in 1838, £20 1s.

ELSTON, or **ELVESTON**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 4 miles south-west by south of Newark, and east of the river Trent. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 8s. 9d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, W. B. Darwin, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £32 6s. per annum, of which £12 constituted the endowment of an hospital: there was also a piece of land, consisting of upwards of 5 acres, held by a schoolmaster. Acres 1,640. Houses 104. A. P. £2,088. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 552. Poor rates, in 1838, £216 1s.

ELSTON, a chapelry in the parish of East Stoke, county of Nottingham; 3 miles south-east of Southwell. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the prebend of Stoke, &c., were com-

muted in 1795. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

ELSTON. See **ORCHESTON-ST.-GEORGE**.

ELSTOW, a parish in the hund. of Redborne-Stoke, union and county of Bedford; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south from Bedford, and south of the river Ouse. Acres 1,522. Houses 108. A. P. £2,416. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 561. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 9s.; gross income £75. Patron, in 1835, W. H. Whitbread, Esq. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropriator, were commuted in 1797. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1821, £44 10s. 9d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £231 3s. Fairs are held here on the 14th and 15th of May, and on the 5th and 6th of November, for cattle of all sorts. This was the birth-place of the celebrated John Bunyan, author of the 'Pilgrim's Progress';—an admirable religious allegory, which has remained unrivalled amidst a host of imitators. Bunyan himself again attempted the same kind of composition, but by no means with equal success. His 'Holy War made by Shaddai upon Diabolus,' his other religious parables, and his numerous devotional tracts, are now deservedly consigned to oblivion. There is, however, a curious piece of autobiography of Bunyan extant, entitled 'Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners,' possessing much of the same kind of interest which attaches to some of the publications of William Huntingdon and other fanatics. Bunyan was the son of a tinker, and for some time wandered about as a tinker himself. During the civil war he served as a soldier in the army of the parliament. He afterwards became an Anabaptist preacher; and defying the severe laws against dissenters, was imprisoned for 12 years, during which time he laid the foundation of his literary fame by composing the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' On obtaining his liberty, he resumed his function as a minister at Bedford, and became extremely popular. He died during a visit in London, in 1688. His natural turn for wit and repartee appears in the following story:—Towards the close of his imprisonment, a quaker called on him, probably hoping to make a convert of the author of 'The Pilgrim.' He thus addressed him: "Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord; and after having searched for thee in half the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee at last." "If the Lord had sent you," sarcastically returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford gaol for these twelve years past." In the reign of William the Conqueror, Judith, wife to Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, raised a priory here for nuns of the order of St. Bennet, which was dedicated to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great. It was valued at the dissolution at £325 2s. 1½d. according to Burton, but according to the Monasticon, at £284 12s. 11½d. This religious house, which is said to have been very beautiful, was called Helenstow, and ultimately Elstow.

ELSTREE, or **IDLESTREE**, a parish in the hund. of Cushio, union of Barnet, county of Hertford; 3 miles north-north-west of Edgware. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of St. Albans and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £317. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1776. Here is a daily National school. Charities, in 1832, £27 3s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £314 15s. In the churchyard lies interred the body of William Weare, who was mur-

dered by John Thurtell and his accomplices Probert and Hunt. Thurtell was executed for this crime at Hertford, 9th January, 1824, dying with a firmness worthy of a better cause. Hunt was transported for life; and Probert, who had been admitted as king's evidence, was afterwards hung at Newgate for horse-stealing. Acres 1,370. Houses 67. A. P. £3,234. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 341.

ELSTORNWICK, a township in the parish of Humbleton, east riding of Yorkshire; 9½ miles east-north-east of Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Humbleton. The chapel is of great antiquity. Great and small tithes, the property of the lay impropiator and vicar, were commuted in 1806. There is a daily school here, supported by an endowment from the late Thomas Thompson, Esq. Acres 910. Houses 27. A. P. £1,615. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 153. Poor rates, in 1838, £112 17s.

ELSTUB AND EVERLEY HUNDRED, on the eastern side of the county of Wilts. Area 40,590 acres. Houses 1,130. Pop., in 1831, 5,722.

ELSWICK, a township in the parish of St. Michael, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles north of Kirkham. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £132 6s. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1670 or 1680. Acres 1,010. Houses 64. A. P. £2,313. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 327. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 4s.

ELSWICKE, a township in the parish of St. John, Newcastle, Northumberland; 1 mile west of Newcastle, and north of the river Tyne. It contains several good houses, and various manufactories, among which are extensive lead-works. Acres 720. Houses 128. A. P., including that of the township of Westgate, £8,968. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 787. Poor rates, in 1838, £217 7s.

ELSWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Papworth, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 3 miles north-north-east of Caxton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £14 6s. 0½d.; gross income £520. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. M. Holworthy. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1799-1800. Here are 4 daily schools, and alms-houses for 3 widows, endowed with £29 15s. per annum. Other charities, in 1836, £8 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £545 15s. Acres 3,700. Houses 111. A. P. £2,920. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 689.

ELTHAM, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the lower half-hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Lewisham, county of Kent; 8½ miles south-east by east of London, containing part of the hamlet of Mottingham. Acres 4,230. Houses 370. A. P. £13,175. Pop., in 1801, 1,627; in 1831, 2,005. The manor of Eltham is leased at rents, amounting, in all, to £4,750 per annum. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £3 2s. 6d.; gross income £381. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. O. P. Turner. The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a western tower and lofty spire, and is the depository of the remains of the learned and pious Bishop Horne. Among the celebrated persons buried in the churchyard, we may mention John Philipott, Somerset herald; John Lilbourn, a noted republican of the 17th century; Doggett, the actor, cotemporary with Colley Cibber; and Dr. Sherard, the celebrated botanist. Here are chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, 9 daily schools, 2 of which belong to the National school society, and several almshouses, 6 of which, founded by T. Philipott in 1680, are endowed with a gross income of £165 12s. 6d. per

annum, greater part of which is expended on the alms-people, two of whom are of the parish of Chislehurst. Other charities, chiefly for behoof of the poor of this parish, produced, in 1836, from numerous sources, about £400 per annum. This parish has also a right to send 3 pensioners to Queen Elizabeth's college at Greenwich. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,265 19s.

Eltham is chiefly celebrated as having anciently been the site of one of the most magnificent of English palaces. The property is ascertained to have belonged to the Crown in the time of the Saxons. The Conqueror granted it to one of his Norman followers; but having again been forfeited to the Crown, it was given by Edward I. to John de Vesci, one of the most powerful barons of those times. Soon after this it came into the possession of Anthony Bee, the famous military bishop of Durham, who built a large and splendid mansion, which appears to have been completed soon after the middle of the 13th century,—King Henry III., accompanied by his queen, and all the principal nobility, having kept Christmas here in 1269. On the death of the bishop, which took place here in 1310, the manor of Eltham fell again to the Crown, in the possession of which it has ever since remained. For the next two centuries the place was a favourite residence of our monarchs. Edward II.'s son, John, was born here in 1315, and was thence called John of Eltham. In the reign of Edward III. the parliament was on several occasions assembled at Eltham; and here that prince, in 1365, entertained his captive John, King of France, with sumptuous hospitality. The palace was almost entirely rebuilt by Edward IV. Large additions were afterwards made to the building by Henry VII., who, like his predecessors, generally lived here, and was wont to dine every day in the hall, surrounded by his barons. At this time the royal palace of Eltham consisted of four quadrangles enclosed within a high wall, beyond which was a moat of great width: the whole formed an irregular area, approaching in shape to a square. To the palace were attached a garden and three parks, comprehending together above 1,300 acres, besides the demesne lands of 400 acres more. These parks were stocked with deer, and many fine old trees that still remain testify how richly wooded they must have formerly been. Of all this magnificence but little now remains; and many parts of the buildings can scarcely be traced even in their foundations. Henry VIII. deserted Eltham for the new palace of Greenwich, which, as being nearer to London, was probably found to be a more convenient residence. After this Eltham was only occasionally visited by the sovereign; which it sometimes was even in the time of James I. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, it was seized by the parliament and sold; and at the same time the parks were broken into, and the deer dispersed and killed by the soldiers and the common people. The work of devastation, thus begun, was continued until the greater part of the palace, also, was first reduced to a heap of ruins, and then altogether swept away: and though the property was recovered by the Crown at the Restoration, no pains seem to have been taken to save the remnant of the pile from spoliation and destruction. On the contrary, the business of demolition was now systematically carried on: the old palace was turned into a quarry; and stone after stone was carried away as it was wanted even for the meanest purposes, until scarcely anything worth removal remained. Fortunately, it was considered that the hall would make a good barn; and to this ignoble appropriation, which so well hit the economical humour of the times, we owe the preservation, in a

state of comparative entireness, of this principal and most interesting portion of the noble old palace of Eltham. According to Buckler, who some years since published a valuable account of this palace, the length of the hall in the interior is above 101 feet, by about 36½ in width. "The interior," says this writer, "is magnificent. The taste and talent of ages are concentrated in its design; and it is scarcely possible to imagine proportions more just and noble, a plan more perfect, ornaments more appropriate and beautiful,—in a word, a whole more harmonious than this regal banquetting room." The windows, which, however, have been long built up, are ranged in couples along both sides; and each series is terminated by a bay window at the west or upper end of the hall. But the most conspicuous ornament of this fine room is its splendid roof. "The main beams of the roof," says Buckler, "are full 17 inches square and 28 feet long, perfectly straight and sound throughout, and are the produce of trees of the most stately growth. A forest must have yielded its choicest timber for the supply of this building; and it is evident that the material has been wrought with incredible labour and admirable skill." Some years ago the public attention was called to the state of this beautiful remnant of our ancient architecture, which it was understood there was an intention of levelling with the ground, on the pretext that the roof threatened to fall if not taken down. By the exertions, however, of some individuals of taste and influence, a reconsideration of the subject was obtained; and eventually it was determined by the government to advance a small sum, in order to effect such a partial repair of the hall as might at least secure its stability for the present. The work was committed to the superintendence of Mr. Smirke, by whom it was executed with much ability; and the roof is now once more restored, as far as was practicable, to its original strength and beauty. Some curious subterraneous passages were discovered on the site of this palace in 1834.

The market-town of Eltham anciently derived considerable importance from the vicinity of the palace; but after its desertion, sunk into an insignificant village, which it still is; and in which neither markets nor fairs are now held. It contains some good houses, however, though the streets are irregularly built; and the environs are adorned with numerous and handsome villas and mansions. At the north-east extremity of the parish is Shooter's hill, formerly the haunt of highwaymen, and fixed on by Shakspeare as the scene of some of Falstaff's exploits. On its summit is a triangular tower about 45 feet in height, erected in memory of Sir William James, Bart., an officer in the East India Company's service, and called Severndroog castle, from the name of a fortress taken, by Sir William, in 1756, from Angria, an Indian piratical chief.

ELTHORNE HUNDRED on the western extremity of the county of Middlesex. It borders on Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the river Colne. Area 35,690 acres. Houses 3,791. Pop., in 1831, 20,091.

ELTISLEY, a parish in the hund. of Long-Stow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 2½ miles west-north-west of Caxton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £7 16s. 8d.; gross income £51. Patron, in 1835, John Newton. Here are a daily and an infant school. Tanner says—"A nunnery near the vicarage—where St. Pandiana, the daughter of the king of Scotland, is said to have been buried—was destroyed before or about the time of the Conquest, whereupon a new nunnery was erected not far off at Hinchinbrook, in Huntingdonshire." Acres of

the parish, 1,941. Houses 60. A. P. £918. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 340. Poor rates, in 1838, £190 8s.

ELTON, a township in the parish of Thornton, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles west-south-west of Frodsham, and south of the river Mersey. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,100. Houses 37. A. P. £1,424. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 210. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 19s.

ELTON, a township in the parish of Warmingham, co.-palatine of Chester; 2½ miles west by south of Sandbach; close upon the Nantwich and Birmingham railway. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 630. Houses 90. A. P. £1,314. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 430. Poor rates, in 1838, £189 11s.

ELTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Youlgreave, county of Derby; 6 miles north-west of Matlock. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; returned at £90; gross income £98; in the patronage of the inhabitants. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the impropiators and curate, were commuted in 1809. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,210. Houses 119. A. P. £1,391. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 595. Poor rates, in 1838, £175 19s.

ELTON, a parish in the south-west division of Stockton ward, union of Stockton, co.-palatine of Durham; 2½ miles south-west by west of Stockton-upon-Tees. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £7 1s. 5½d.; gross income £180. Patrons, in 1835, T. Wade, Esq., two turns, and T. J. and John Hogg, Esqs., one turn. Acres 1,060. Houses 21. A. P. £1,485. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 4s.

ELTON, a parish in the hund. of Wigmore, union of Ludlow, county of Hereford; 4½ miles south-west of Ludlow; and south of the river Teme. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Cowdell. Charities, in 1836, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 7s. Acres 1,700. Houses 17. A. P. £1,798. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 85.

ELTON, a parish in the hund. of Norman-Cross, union of Oundle, county of Huntingdon; 5½ miles north-west by west of Stilton; on the eastern bank of the river Nen. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £23 9s. 2d.; gross income £564; nett income £478. Patrons, the master and fellows of University college, Oxford. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are 2 day and Sunday schools, one of which, a National, is supported by endowment. Charities, in 1830, £220 3s. 10d., of which £165 constituted income of Cooper's hospital, and £37 14s. 10d., endowment of school. Poor rates, in 1838, £456 17s. Acres 3,250. Houses 172. A. P. £5,607. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 780.

ELTON, a township in that part of the parish of Bury which is in Salford hundred, county of Lancaster; 1½ mile west of Bury. There are 4 daily schools here. Acres 1,990. Houses 663. A. P. £6,287. Pop., in 1801, 2,030; in 1831, 4,054. Poor rates, in 1838, £614 13s.

ELTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 13 miles east by south of Nottingham; in the vicinity of the Grantham canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 0s. 5d.; gross income £296. Great and small

tithes, compositions, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1807. Patron, in 1835, W. F. N. Norton, Esq. Acres 980. Houses 16. A. P. £1,006. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 91. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 4s.

ELTRINGHAM, a township in the parish of Ovingham, Northumberland; 11 miles west by south of Newcastle; on the river Tyne, and close upon the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. T. and J. Bewick, the celebrated wood-engravers, were born here. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 11. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 50. Poor rates, in 1838, £20.

ELVASTON, a parish in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Shardlow, county of Derby; 4 miles south-east by east of Derby; on the southern bank of the Derwent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £5 3s. 9d.; gross income £160. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Harrington. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1826, £148 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £182 17s. Elvaston hall, the seat of the Stanhope family, is in this vicinity. William, third son of Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, was created Lord Harrington in 1729, and Earl, 9th February, 1742. Acres 2,760. Houses 97. A. P. £4,538. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 522.

ELVEDON, or ELDEN, a parish in the hund. of Lackford, union of Mildenhall, county of Suffolk; 3½ miles south-west of Thetford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £12 17s. 6d.; gross income £310. Patron, in 1835, W. Newton, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1829, £9 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 9s. Acres 5,290. Houses 39. A. P. £1,641. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 248.

ELVESTON. See ELSTON, Nottingham.

ELVET HUNDRED, in the county of Carmarthen. Houses 2,883. Pop., in 1831, 15,792.

ELVETHAM, a parish in the hund. of Odiham, union of Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; 4½ miles north-east by north of Odiham, and near the Southampton and London railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9; gross income £300. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £293 17s. 5d. Patron, in 1835, Lord Calthorpe. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1825, £55 9s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £174 5s. Acres 2,980. Houses 83. A. P. £1,750. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 481.

ELVINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, union of York, east riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles east-south-east of York; pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Derwent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £5 17s. 3½d.; gross income £280. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1769. Here are chapels belonging to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 daily schools. Acres 2,120. Houses 78. A. P. £2,647. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 391. Poor rates, in 1838, £118.

ELVIS (St.), a parish in the hund. of Dewisland, on St. Bride's bay, union of Haverford West, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 4½ miles east by south of St. David's. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St. David's, returned at £50 18s. 6d.; gross income £74. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Houses 7. A. P. £185. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 44. Poor rates, in 1838, £9 4s.

ELWICK, a township in the parish of Hart, co. palatine of Durham; 9 miles north-north-east of

Stockton-upon-Tees. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,940. Houses 53. A. P. £1,450. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 232. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 8s.

ELWICK, a township in the parish of Belford, county of Northumberland; 2 miles north-east by north of Belford. It extends into Islandshire, Durham, near the coast of the North sea. Acreage with the parish. Houses 12. A. P. £2,389. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 12s.

ELWICK-HALL, a parish in the north-east division of Stockton ward, union of Stockton, co. palatine of Durham; 9 miles north-north-east of Stockton-upon-Tees. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £20 18s. 1½d.; gross income £544. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £267 14s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Acres 4,150. Houses 23. A. P. £2,802. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 169. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 1s.

ELWORTHY, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Williton, county of Somerset; 4½ miles north of Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 6s. 8d.; gross income £297. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Thomas Roe. Acres 1,880. Houses 31. A. P. £2,791. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 210. Poor rates, in 1838, £86 13s.

ELWY (THE), a river in Glamorganshire, South Wales, falling into the Severn at Pennarth.

ELWY (THE), a river in Denbighshire, North Wales, falling into the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

ELY

An ancient city, capital of the isle, and seat of the see, of Ely, union of Ely, county of Cambridge; 66 miles north-east of London, and 16 north-north-east of Cambridge, on high ground at the northern extremity of the isle, and on the river Ouse, which is navigable from Lynn to Cambridge for barges. It consists of one principal street well-paved and lighted, with smaller streets branching off in various directions of the town, in the centre of which there is a spacious market-place. Many of the houses have an antiquated appearance, and, except the cathedral, the town has few architectural ornaments. The ground in the vicinity is very fertile, and is celebrated for its agricultural produce—see CAMBRIDGESHIRE. It is partly cultivated by market-gardeners. Acres 17,480. Houses 1,246. A. P. £31,208. Pop., in 1801, 3,948; in 1831, 6,189.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Soon after the introduction of Christianity into the kingdom of East Anglia, Ethelbert, the principal Saxon king, through the persuasions of Augustine, archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have founded a church at a place then called Cradindene, now Cratendon Field, about a mile from the site of the present city, and which is said to have constituted the original settlement, before the buildings at Ely had been erected round the monastery afterwards founded, and, as first abbes, governed, by the renowned Etheldreda, possessor of the Isle of Ely. The actuality of the prior foundation is however doubted:—"The tradition," says Tanner, "about king Ethelbert's founding, at the instance of St. Augustine, a church or monastery here, or at a place about a mile from hence called Cradindene, seeming not to be well grounded; Etheldreda, one of the daughters of King Anna, and wife first to Tombert prince of this country, and afterwards to Egfrid king of Northumberland, may more justly be accounted the first beginner of a very famous religious society here, about A. D. 673. This first church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and in it the

service of God was performed both by monks and nuns, who lived together under the government of an abbess, according to the usage in those early times, at Coludenberg, (where the royal foundress and first abbess made her profession of a monastic life,) and other Saxon monasteries; and in this state probably it continued near two hundred years, till this country was overrun, and all the houses of religion destroyed, by the heathen Danes, about A. D. 870. Some few years after, a small number of the religious men that had escaped the massacre returned hither, and, repairing some part of the church and buildings, lived here, as secular priests, under the government of provosts or arch-priests, for about one hundred years. But in the year 970, Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, introduced abbot and regulars, nobly re-edified the monastery, and amply endowed the same, partly by his own purchases, and partly by the munificence of King Edga, and other benefactors. A. D. 1108, the see of a new bishopric, taken out of the dio. of Lincoln, was established here, which occasioned a division of the lands of this rich abbey between the bishop—who was in place of the abbot—and the prior and monks: the share of the bishop was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £2,134 l. 8s. 6d. ob., and what remained to the convent was reckoned at £1,084 6s. 9d. ob. per ann. Dugd.; £1,301 8s. 2d. Speed. This monastery was dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Etheldreda, commonly called St. Audrey, and in it were a prior and between thirty and forty monks of the order of St. Benedict. Upon their surrender, King Henry VIII. placed here, A. D. 1541, a dean and eight secular canons or prebendaries, with vicars, lay clerks, choristers, a schoolmaster and usher, and twenty-four king's scholars, &c., and endowed them with the site and greatest part of the lands belonging to the priory."

To constitute the bishop's diocese, in 1108, the whole of the county of Cambridge, with the exception of a few parishes, was taken out of the jurisdiction of the see of Lincoln, and added to the isle of Ely, the abbots of which, even previously, when the county was part of the diocese of Lincoln, had always claimed an independent jurisdiction within the limits of their own isle. The manor of Spaldwick, in Huntingdonshire, was given to the bishop of Lincoln, as some compensation for the diminution of his jurisdiction. All those parishes, being 15 in number, which lie on the east side of the ancient boundary of Mercia, and never formed part of the diocese of Lincoln, continued to be comprised within that of Norwich, to which they originally belonged; constituting part of the deanery of Fordham, within the archdeaconry of Sudbury; the parish of Isleham belonging to the diocese of Rochester; and Emneth, in the county of Norfolk, to the diocese of Ely.—Whilst Cambridgeshire was in the diocese of Lincoln, that county, with Huntingdonshire, and part of Hertfordshire, was under the jurisdiction of one archdeacon: immediately after the foundation of the see of Ely, Cambridgeshire was placed under the jurisdiction of an archdeacon, who took his title from the county town; the sacrist of the abbey exercising archidiaconal powers within the isle of Ely, as he had been accustomed to do before the foundation of the bishopric; but the second archdeacon, William de Lavington, having assumed the title of archdeacon of Ely, claimed jurisdiction in the isle, as well as in other parts of the county. From this time disputes were perpetually arising between the bishop and the archdeacon, till the year 1401, when their respective jurisdictions were finally settled by an award, which is in the bishop of Ely's register. Until order of council of date 19th April, 1837, the diocese of Ely consisted of the archdeaconry of Ely, comprehend-

ing the deaneries of Wisbeach, Ely, Chesterton, Bourne or Knapwell, Berton, Cambridge, Camps, and Shenegay. The number of benefices in the diocese returned to the commissioners, in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 150, besides 2 not returned. The aggregate amount of the gross incomes of incumbents in the 150 returned benefices, was £56,495; average gross income £376. The total number of curates was 75: stipends, included in the income of incumbents, £6,583; average £87. By orders in council of date 19th April, 1837, in the reign of Will. IV., and of date 10th April, 1839, in the reign of her present majesty, Victoria I., and with the consent of the bishop of Lincoln, the diocese of Ely was increased by the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, previously in the diocese of Lincoln,—whence, as already said, that of Ely was originally altogether taken,—and by the archdeaconry of Sudbury, with the exception of the deaneries of Hartismere and Stow, in the county of Suffolk, and previously in the diocese of Norwich. The deanery of Camps, in the archdeaconry of Ely, was transferred to the archdeaconry of Sudbury, thus included in the diocese of Ely. The total number of benefices in the diocese, in 1838, was 515, the incumbents in 226 of which were non-resident.

The total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see of this diocese, and of the ecclesiastical preferments, for 3 years ending 31st December, 1831, was £12,627: nett yearly income, £11,105; rather above the general average. By order in council of 19th April, 1837, already alluded to, the bishop was called upon to pay half-yearly into the Bank of England, to the credit of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, the fixed annual sum of £2,500, so as to leave him an average annual income of £5,500; two-third parts only of the sum theretofore paid by bishops of Ely on account of first-fruits, being, by said order of council, appointed to be thereafter paid; the other one-third to be paid by the commissioners;—and the fees and stipends granted out of the revenues of the see by the bishop, to any secular officer of the Isle of Ely who held his office by patent for life, at the time of the passing of an act of the previous session of parliament, intituled, "An act for extinguishing the secular jurisdiction of the archbishop of York and the bishop of Ely in certain liberties in the counties of York, Nottingham, and Cambridge," being thenceforth, during the life of such officer,—whether his said office was abolished by the said act or not,—also paid by the commissioners:—such payments being made out of the sums lodged in the bank of England to their credit. The bishop has patronage to a considerable extent at Cambridge; he is visitor of 4 colleges, and appoints absolutely to the mastership of one fellowship of Jesus' college: of two candidates nominated for the mastership of St. Peter's college, by the fellows, he decides on one: he has besides about 100 livings in his gift.

The amount of the average gross yearly income of the dean and chapter, or corporation, of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate, in 1831, was £8,651: the average gross yearly amount of the separate revenues possessed by all the members, as a corporation sole, in right of the prebends and of the deanery, was £260. The corporation, as already observed in the quotation from Tanner, consists, besides other officers, of the dean and eight prebendaries, whose stipends, out of the revenues of the corporation aggregate, amounted together to £300 7s. 7d. The sums paid to the other ecclesiastical members of the cathedral, amounted together to the sum of £267. The sum divided among the dean and prebendaries

was, according to the said average, £6,069. There are 4 minor canons, each of whom, in addition to his minor canonry, holds some office in the cathedral. The dean and each of the prebendaries have, with their residences, a small portion of land, which they let in virtue of their rights as a corporation sole. The minor canons have no houses as minor canons; but as registrar, and upper grammar-schoolmaster, two of them have houses assigned to them for residence. The fabric of the church, which was reported, in 1831, to be in a sound state, is repaired out of the domus or church fund, comprising that portion of the revenues which arises from the profits of manors in hand; from a defined portion of the reserved rents; a legacy; and a small payment from a turnpike trust. When deficient, the chapter have supplied the deficiency out of their own dividends.

THE CATHEDRAL is the workmanship of various periods, and displays a singular admixture of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of architecture; yet, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded as a very magnificent structure. The north and south transepts, which are the most ancient parts of the building, were erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. The arches are circular here, as well as in the nave, which was begun about the middle of the reign of Henry I., and completed before the year 1174. Between 1174 and 1189, Bishop Rydel erected the great west tower, which was anciently flanked on the north side by a building of the same kind as that on the south; but it either fell, or was taken down, and another building was begun in its place, but never carried higher than 12 or 14 feet. The interior view of this tower, which is decorated with small columns and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by 27 windows, in a double range, is extremely beautiful. The lower part was repaired, and new cased with stone, in the middle of the 15th century; but the beauty of the tower was destroyed in a considerable degree, by the insertion of a belfry-floor, and various beams irregularly disposed to direct the course of the bell-ropes. This belfry, with other cumbrous obstructions, was removed some years ago, through the munificence and taste of the Right Rev. James Yorke, the bishop, who also enabled the dean and chapter to repair the mutilated decorations of the tower, and restore the whole to its original splendour. The handsome vestibule at the entrance, formerly called the Galilee,* which was built about the year 1200, by bishop Eustachius, has also been repaired; and the ground in front so much lowered, that, instead of a descent of three or four steps at the entrance, as formerly, there is now an ascent into it of one step. In the year 1234, Hugh Northwold, the eighth bishop, laid the foundation of the elegant structure which now forms the choir, but which was originally the presbytery; it was finished in 1250. The three most western arches were destroyed by the fall of the lofty stone tower in the night of the 12th of February, 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building, on four arches, which gave way, and precipitated it to the ground. To prevent any similar accident, Alan de Walsingham, sub-prior of the convent, and sacrist of the church, designed and erected the present magnificent octagonal tower, which is supported on eight pillars, surmounted by a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with rude historical carvings, intended to represent the principal events in the life of Etheldreda. The

stone-work of this octagonal tower, which is probably unequalled by any other of the kind, was completed in six years, and the wood-work raised, and covered with lead, in about fifteen. The whole was completed in the year 1342, at the expense of £2,406 4s. 11d. About the same period, the three arches eastward of the octagon were rebuilt by bishop Hotham: they are very highly embellished. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs, which spring from the capitals of the pillars, and are ornamented at the intersections with flowers and elegant foliage, very skilfully executed. The arches of the second arcade, and the windows above them, are decorated with graceful and delicate tracery work. The wood-work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof, was repaired between the years 1757 and 1762, by Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge; and the choir, which was then under the lantern, was also removed to its present situation. This was an important improvement, contributing greatly to the beauty of the cathedral. The stalls in the new choir were originally constructed by Alan de Walsingham. The east window is embellished with a good painting of St. Peter. The altar-piece, which is a fine old painting, representing St. Peter delivered from prison by the angel, was purchased in Italy by the late Earl of Grantham, and presented to the dean and chapter of Ely, by Dr. Yorke. At the east end of the north aisle is a sumptuous chapel, erected by bishop Alcock, who died at his castle at Wisbech, in the year 1500. His tomb, with his effigies, lying thereon, but much defaced, is placed under an arch of stone on the north side. In the south aisle, and in some respects corresponding with the former, but much superior in its embellishments, is another chapel, erected by bishop West, about the year 1530, and highly enriched with delicate Gothic ornaments and carving. The bones of Wolstan, archbishop of York; of Brithnoth, duke of Northumberland; and of the bishops Alwin, Elfgar, Athelstan, and Eadnoth, are deposited in this chapel, in small cells, similar to those in which they were immured in the walls of the old choir. These chapels were greatly dilapidated by the fanatical reformers of the civil wars, who seem to have had an invincible antipathy to every elegant or tasteful religious edifice. In the aisles are the remains of several ancient monuments, which appear to have been of good workmanship, but are much damaged. Among the monuments are those of the Bishops Northwold, Kilkenny, De Luda, Hotham, Barnet, Grey, Redman, Standley, and many modern bishops; and also a curious tomb to the memory of the famous John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives of the time of Richard III. The font, which is of very elegantly wrought marble, adorned with several small statues, was given to the church by Dean Spencer. The outward extent of the cathedral, from east to west, is 535 feet; but the interior length is only 517. The length of the transept is 190 feet, the height of the lantern over the dome 170, the extreme height of the western tower 270, the two towers on the south wing of the latter 120, the length of the nave 203, the height of the roof over it 104, and the height of the eastern front to the top of the cross 112.

The bishop's palace, a very neat brick structure, was built by the Bishops Alcock and Gooderich, and much improved by the late Bishop Keene, partly at his own expense, and partly with the large sums recovered from the executors of his predecessor, Bishop Mawson, to whose philanthropy and public spirit the inhabitants of Ely were greatly indebted. The cloisters and other buildings belonging to the ancient monastery have been long since demolished.

On the north side of the cathedral, near the east

* See article DURHAM, note on Cathedral:—The Galilee of this church is smaller than that of Durham.

end, is St. Mary's chapel, now Trinity church; it having been assigned to the use of the inhabitants of that parish soon after the restoration, by the dean and chapter. This elegant structure, which was commenced in the reign of Edward II., is one of the most perfect buildings of the age. Its shape is oblong; the interior length about 200 feet, the breadth 46, and the height of the vaulted roof 60. This building has neither pillars nor side aisles, but is supported by strong spring buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles. Formerly the space over the east and west windows was decorated with statues, and a variety of other well-executed sculpture. The interior was also embellished with niches, highly carved, and enriched with statues, ornamental foliage, and flower-work; but the fanatical soldiers of the commonwealth defaced the beauty of the sculpture, and what escaped their hands has been so miserably clogged and obscured by white-wash, that none of the finer parts of the carving are distinct. This edifice was built at the charge of the convent by John de Wisbech, one of the monks, and Alan de Walsingham. The first stone was laid by the latter on Lady-day, 1321. Exclusive of the extraparochial liberty of the college, this city comprises the parishes of St. Mary, and the Holy Trinity, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, returned at £87; gross income £94. The living of the Holy Trinity is a perpetual curacy, returned at £95 11s.; gross income £116. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists: there is also a Countess of Huntingdon's chapel.

Schools and Charities.—There are 20 daily schools in this city. The King's grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., in 1541, is under the control of the dean and chapter and appendant to the cathedral: provision is made by the statutes for the education of 24 boys, commonly called King's scholars. Here is now a National school for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions. In 1730, a charity school was founded by Mrs. Catherine Needham, for the education, maintenance, clothing, and apprenticement of poor children. The income of this charity, in 1836, was £323 ls. The original number of free scholars was 24. In 1819, there were 36 on the free list. In 1823, the number was reduced to 30; and in 1830, the list was further reduced to 24, the original number. They have annually a complete suit of clothes. No boys are apprenticed except those brought up in the Needham school: the premium is £20, half paid at a time. The school is well conducted, and the children improve: they are admitted at from 9 to 14 years of age, and are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A valuable charity was founded here by one Thomas Parsons, about 200 years previous to 1622, as stated in a decree in Chancery relative thereto. The original purpose of this charity appears to have been "for the use of all the inhabitants of and in the city and town of Ely, to the intent that the same should be paid in discharge of fifteenths, which should in future be granted to the king's majesty, his heirs and successors, from the said city of Ely and the members thereof; but by reason that few taxes and fifteenths had been granted to his majesty, the yearly rents lay dead—which, if applied in relieving the aged, sickly, and impotent and other poor people of the said city, would greatly ease its inhabitants:" it was therefore decreed that the charity income should be thus applied. The funds were appointed by charter of King Charles, dated 6th January, 1633, to be held in trust by the bishop, dean, and archdeacon, with 9 other persons, as a

body corporate and politic, "by the name of the Governors of the lands and possessions of the poor of Ely." The property thus administered consisted of various estates, the principal of which amounted to 6,000 acres, all within the Great Level of the Fens: the right of the governors to these, out of 12,000 acres over which they had a disputed claim of common pasture, was confirmed to them, as trustees for the use of the poor, by a decree of the commissioners, under the act of parliament passed in the 18th Charles II., called the Bedford Level Act, bearing date 18th December, 1666, and filed in the Petty Bag office. The nett rental of all these estates amounted, in the year 1835, to the sum of £757 6s. 3d., besides £5 annually derived from another source: it is applied by the governors in relief tickets to the poor of the two city parishes, who receive for them from the treasurer sums varying from 5s. to 8s.;—in payment of taxes chargeable on the parish, and of repairs;—in the purchase of coals for retail among the poor;—in the hire of a piece of ground divided into 54 allotments of about a rood each, and let to the poor at a very small rental;—and in sundry incidental expenses, including an annual donation of £30 towards clothing 40 of the National school, and £10 for a similar purpose in the Girls' school, the clerk's salary, and the wages of the superintendent, whose duty consists in superintending the sale and distribution of coals, digging and distribution of turf, stocking the commons, &c. The average quantity of turfs annually dug from the lands is about 1,700,000: the average quantity given to each family is supposed to be 6,000. It was recommended by the charity commissioners that the governors should take into their serious consideration the propriety of giving larger sums to fewer persons, and of industrious habits, as the charity thus applied seemed capable of acting as a stimulus to the industry and moral character of the participants. Other charities possessed by this city, in 1836, amounted to about £101 2s. per annum, chiefly expended for behoof of the poor:—£11 10s. of this sum consisted of the charities, more particularly connected with the parish of St. Mary, and about £76 2s. of those of the Holy Trinity, belonging to which parish there are also a number of tenements inhabited by the poor, either at nominal rents or rent free. "An ancient hospital here," says Tanner, "founded probably by some of the bishops, and partly maintained out of the revenues of the bishopric, occurs 16th Hen. II., in the account of the vacancy upon the death of Bishop Nigell. But it is not evident whether the hospital of Ely, there mentioned, was that of St. John Baptist or that of St. Mary Magdalene, two hospitals, both in Ely, which were united by Bishop Hugh Norwold, about A. D. 1240, and managed by some of the monks of the priory till the year 1458, when Bishop William Gray made one of his secular chaplains master or warden. It was valued, 26th Hen. VIII., at £25 5s. 3d. ob. q. per annum; and, 4th Eliz. settled on the master and fellows of Clare-hall in Cambridge," to whom the site still belongs; but no part of the buildings of either of these hospitals now remains. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,269 13s. The Ely poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 128 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 17,327. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £13,777. Expenditure in 1838, £6,125; in 1839, £6,965 4s.

Government, &c.—Ely is not incorporated as a borough, and it is the only city in England which does not send members to parliament. It did so 23rd Edward I., but on no subsequent occasion. By

grant of Henry I. the abbots and bishops of Ely, like those of Durham, possessed the *jura regalia*; exercising all the authority in the city and isle of Ely that the sovereign elsewhere exercised. They appointed their own chief justices, chief bailiffs, &c.; the jurisdiction of the city magistrates appointed by the bishop extending over all the isle; the judge holding assizes, gaol delivery, and quarter-sessions. But Henry VIII. abridged their palatinate privileges, and, by 6th and 7th William IV. c. 87, their secular jurisdiction was extinguished; being thereby vested in the sovereign, who is now empowered to appoint a *custos rotulorum* for the isle. Committals are now made to the county-gaol at Cambridge, and the palatine gaol is abolished. The quarter-sessions are held by justices of peace for the isle, and the assizes by the judges on the Norfolk circuit.

Trade and manufactures.—There are potteries of coarse ware and tobacco pipes here, and several mills for the extraction of oils from hemp, flax, and cole seed, throughout the isle. Being encompassed with rich and fertile garden and other ground, great quantities of strawberries, cherries, greens, asparagus, &c., and dairy produce, especially butter, is sent to Cambridge and London. The market is Thursday; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday and October 29th for horses, cheese, and hops.

History.—The city of Ely was denominated *Suth Gureva* by the Saxons. The etymology of its present name has been variously explained. Those who derive it from *Helig*, signifying willows, in the British language, or from the Saxon *Æl*, an eel, are amongst the most plausible; as, from the marshy nature of the soil, both willows and eels have been here very abundant. The Venerable Bede, who lived in the eighth century, adopts the latter derivation; and it appears, by the Norman Survey, that the number of eels to which the several lords of manors in the island were annually entitled, amounted to upwards of 100,000. Wisbech alone paid 28,000, and Stuntney 27,250. The origin and history of Ely are intimately connected with its ecclesiastical affairs, &c., and have been already partially treated of:—see, also, ELY ISLE.—“Clito Alfred, the brother of Edward the Confessor,” says Lambard, “comynge to the court by commandment of Harold their kinge, was, by procurement of Earle Godwyn, taken and caryed to Elye, and there he had his eyes putt out, and was delivered over to the custodie of the monkes of Ely, wheare he dyed of the anguyshe shortly after.—In the tyme of King Jhon, dyvers of the nobilitie flyng his fury, toke this ile, but Fulco followed them over upon the ice, and toke 15 of them prisoners, and did much damage to the town beside. Hugh, byshop in Hen. III. tyme, buylded a great part of that which belongeth to the byshop theare, and covered the hall with leade. The same kinge fell out with the covent, bycause they would not chose Wengham his seale bearer to their byshop, and therefore comitted the byshoprike to one Walleran, which did greatespoile in their woodes: for he had told them playnly, that it was nedefull to have a discrete man theare, not a sylly monke, forasmuche as that ile was a comon refuge for rebelles.”—For further historical information regarding Ely, see articles CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE:—see also BENTHAM’S ‘History of Ely.’

ELY, a small village in the parish of Llandaff, Glamorganshire, South Wales; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Cardiff. It has a bridge across the river Ely. An annual fair is held here on the 22d of July, for cattle.

ELY-BRENT. See BRENT-ELEIGH.

ELYHAUGH, a township in the parish of Felton, Northumberland; 9 miles south-south-west of Alnwick, and south of the river Coquet. Houses 5,

Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 16. Other returns with the parish.

ELY ISLE,

An extensive district of the county of Cambridge, reaching from the bridge of Tyd, on the north, to Upmere, on the south, a distance of about 28 miles, and from Abbots, on the east, to the river Mere, near Peterborough, on the west, about 25 miles. On the west, it is bounded by the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon; on the north, by Lincolnshire; on the east, by Norfolk and part of Suffolk. This district contains several considerable towns and villages, as Doddington, Wisbeach, Whittlesey, March, Leverington, Newton. Chatteris, &c., besides the city of Ely and the villages of Strettham and Thetford, Wilberton, Haddenham, Sutton, Mepal, Wenham, Wentworth, Witchford, Downham, and Chettisham, which collectively make but one island, or large tract of high land encompassed with fens, formerly overflowed with water, and more strictly called the Isle of Ely. Littleport, Coveney, and Stuntney, though sometimes reckoned part of it, were, in their original state, disjoined by small intervals of fenny ground, and therefore were distinct islands of themselves. The more restricted tract is about 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and is chiefly separated from the rest of the county on the south and east by the old channel of the Ouse, which river flows from the Huntingdonshire to the Norfolk border, and washes the city of Ely in its course.

The face of the whole district is described by a modern writer to be “one vast plain, stretching beyond the reach of sight; interrupted on the southern side by one or two ridges of comparatively high land, but in all its northern portion presenting only some small elevations, which just lift the villages seated upon them above the general level. This whole tract is naturally a marsh, subject to be laid under water in rainy seasons by the rivers which creep through it to the sea, and rendered habitable and cultivable only by means of immense labour expended in cutting drains across it in various directions. Into these the water is raised by means of windmills, which pump it up from the ditches that everywhere intersect the low grounds, and it is kept in by high banks which confine it on a level higher than that of the adjacent country. Among the objects presented by nature, the botanist will find a large variety of aquatic plants in great luxuriance; and the ornithologist will be entertained with a number of birds, not indeed equal to that of some of the unreclaimed fens of Lincolnshire, but sufficient to excite his attention. The heron is frequent by the sides of the drains, or in the watery splashes, and by his tall stature, and wide spread of wings, makes a principal figure among the feathered tribe. These places are also the resort of various kinds of gulls, with the tern, or sea-swallow. The pewitt, or lapwing, fills the moors with its clamour. Stares, or starlings, abound throughout the fens, and often collect in such flocks as to form black clouds hovering over the ground, and amusing the spectator by their continual change of form and appearance. The common birds of prey are kites and buzzards. In winter a great variety of the duck kind, and other water-fowl, come up in the washes, and offer a valuable capture to the fowler. Of the fish, pikes and eels are the most abundant; and in the spring season, smelts run up the Bedford river in great shoals. It has been remarked, that where the energies of man are excited by circumstances of hardship and

necessity, they generally proceed so far as to render his situation more abundant in conveniences than where indolence is favoured by the bounty of nature. This is the case with Holland, compared to the rest of Europe; and it appears to be that of the fens of Ely, compared to some of the more desirable counties of England. The villages in this tract are for the most part well-built, and have an air of comfort not usual in the common agricultural districts. That of Earith is even provided with a flagged foot-pavement for its whole length, a valuable accommodation in a low site, which cannot fail of being very wet and miry in the winter. The pale brick and tile manufactured in these parts give a very neat appearance to the houses, and the reed thatches of the barns and cottages is extraordinarily warm and durable. Many of the churches are handsome, and have tall steeples, visible at a great distance—the landmarks of this naked tract. The cathedral of Ely, one of the largest and most remarkable edifices of the kind, is a conspicuous object to a wide circumjacent country. The inhabitants of the fens are chiefly engaged in farming, and many of the farmers are opulent. They feed numbers of cattle, and the sheep of the upland districts are frequently sent hither in the winter to fatten on the cole seed. The brewing trade is considerable in several of the towns and villages; for the people are a thirsty tribe, and avail themselves of the excuse of a moist air and bad water, to counteract the former and correct the latter, by potations of as much strong beer as they can procure. In particular, those labourers who are employed in the important task of keeping the banks in repair—provincially termed bankers—are as mighty to drink as to work. The natives in general are a stout broad set race, many of them with black hair and dark complexions. The population is scanty in proportion to the space of ground, and much of the harvest work is done by Irish labourers. Few gentlemen of large estates reside in the fens, as the country is unfit for sporting, and certainly does not abound in rural beauty. The magistrates are principally the clergy, several of whom enjoy ample livings. Although trees are now scarce in the fens, and almost confined to willows and other aquatics, yet the bodies of oaks of large dimensions, still frequently dug up in the lowest and wettest tracts, prove that the country at some remote period was well-wooded, and probably in great part a forest. As it is certain that before the drainage, a century and a half ago, it was much more a morass than at present, conjecture is puzzled to determine at what remote era the soil could be capable of bearing timber-trees, where even now no one would think of planting them. Some of the trunks dug up are still serviceable wood. In the same parts very black turf or peat is cut, which is the common fuel. The ozers are an article of profit to the planter from their sale to the basket makers. The peeling of them, after steeping in pits, is one of the occupations of the poor. Such are the most prominent features of a portion of this island, which, from its strongly-marked character and peculiar circumstances, is well worthy of being visited by all who travel for knowledge or amusement, though a long residence, or a repetition of visits, is more than can be claimed for it, except from those who are particularly interested in the objects it presents. To the sentimental surveyor, it will afford a pleasure of a higher class than that which is merely taken in by the eye—the gratifying reflection, that the powers bestowed upon man are adequate to procure him a comfortable existence, even where nature appears to have multiplied her difficulties and discouragements."

Lambard describes Ely as 'an ile standing in

that part of the realme which was some tyme East Angle, which toke the name (as Beda and Lel. say) of eles; as Grafton and suche like (harpinge muche upon the stringe of men's names) affirme, of Helius a kinge of England; and as Polydore reasonable (though peradventure beside trouthe) conjecturethe, of E~~la~~, which is a fenne or marishe in Greke. It is in lengthe about 26 myles, and in bredthe 14. It conteyned in Beda his tyme 600 families, hides or houtholdes. Polydore sayeth that there was in it an abbay of Black monkes in tyme of Ethelbert, which receyved Augustine, by whose persuasion he erected the same; which, beinge destroyed by Penda, kinge of Mercia, was afterwards repayed by Etheldred, kinge Egfride's wife, who lyvinge 12 yeares together a virgin, and yet a wife, at the last, by his consent, entred the house her selfe, and governed nunnnes in it, which order contynued til suche tyme as the Danes, occupyinge that parte, destroyed the house. Not longe after, when the furie of the Danes began to cease, dyvers preistes assembled, and made of the house a college, who, bycause they had wives, weare cast out by Ethelwold, byshop of Winchester in Edgar's dayes, and monkes broughte in. For Malmesbury hathe a tale that Ethelstane, one of these preistes, and dyvers of his fellowes, should be chaunged into eles, bycause they lyved not unmarried, and therof the place should be called Eley. But to make him a lyer, and more likely to compile a new metamorphosis, then to write a true hystorye, Beda hath saied that it was called Ely long before.—Henry the First chaunged this abbaye into a byshoprike, addinge to his diocese Cambridgeshyre:"—see city of ELY:—also, for further general information as to this isle, see article CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ELY-PLACE, an extra-parochial liberty in Holborn division, hundred of Ossulston, county of Middlesex; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of St. Paul's. Houses 42. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 216.

EMBERTON, or EMMERTON, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport Pagnel, county of Buckingham; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Olney, and south-east of the river Ouse. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 2s. 11d.; gross income £485. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Frey. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of clerical rector, were commuted in 1798. Charities, in 1835, £31, besides a house converted into a school-house, in which 40 or 50 children are educated from the charity funds. Poor rates, in 1838, £356 18s. Acres 1,860. Houses 133. A. P. £3,786. Pop., including that of Okeney-cum-Petsoe, in 1801, 549; in 1831, 598.

EMBLETON, a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, county of Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by south of Cockermouth, and south of the Derwent. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; gross income £54. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £185. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. Here are 2 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 72. A. P. £2,140. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 442. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 10s.

EMBLETON, a township in the parish of Sedgfield, north-east division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 7 miles east-south-east of Hartlepool. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Sedgfield. Here is a daily school. Acres 3,160. Houses 19. A. P. £1,940. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 105. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 4s.

EMBLETON, a parish in the south division of Bambrough ward, union of Alnwick, Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Alnwick, comprising the townships of Brockfield, Bruton High

and Low, Craster, Dunston, Embleton, Fallowdon, Newton, and Stamford, with the chapelries of Rock and Rennington. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £11 3s. 4d.; gross income £856. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Merton college, Oxford. Here is an endowed daily school, regulated by special visitors: other charities, in 1830, £13 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £717 14s.; of the township, £120 7s.. Acres 12,810. Houses 402. A. P. £18,698. Pop., in 1801, 1,515; in 1831, 1,923. Houses of the township 107. A. P. 6,435. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 492.

EMBLEY. See WELLOW EAST.

EMBORROW, a parish in the hund. of Chewton, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset; 5 miles north-east of Wells, on the post-road from Bath to Bridgewater. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £140 inappropriate, and £74 vicarial. Here is a daily school. Acres, including the tything of Whitnell, 2,400. Houses 38. A. P. £1,426. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 207. Poor rates, in 1838, £167 3s.

EMBSAY WITH EASTBY, a township in the parish of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-east by east of Skipton, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The Swedenborgians have a place of worship here, founded in 1833, and there are 4 daily schools. There was here a priory, which was afterwards translated to Bolton. Acres 3,960. Houses 178. A. P. £3,759. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 891. Poor rates, in 1838, £208.

EMLEY, a parish in the wapentake of Agrabrigg, union of Wakefield, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles east-south-east of Huddersfield, at one of the sources of the river Dearne. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £14 0s. 7½d.; gross income £482. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Scarborough. Tithes of the manor and township of Emley were commuted in 1817. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which has a trifling endowment. Other charities, in 1826, £24 9s.; also 6 strikes of rye, charge on land. Poor rates, in 1838, £472 13s. Acres 3,120. Houses 286. A. P. £3,382. Pop., with which a part of the township of Skelmanthorpe is reckoned, in 1801, 1,120; in 1831, 1,445.

EMMERTON. See EMBERTON, Bucks.

EMMINGTON, or AMMINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Lewknor, union of Thame, county of Oxford; 3¼ miles south-east by south of Thame. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £11 0s. 2½d.; gross income £172. Patron, in 1835, H. Wykeham. Charities, in 1822, £1 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £42 4s. Acres 1,230. Houses 15. A. P. £1,011. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 80.

EMNETH, a parish in Marshland division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Wisbeach, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles south by east of Wisbeach, and near the Wisbeach canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Elm. Here is a daily school. The children of this parish have access to an endowed school at Elm, Cambridge. Town land, 1 acre, 1 rood. Poor rates, in 1838, £575. Acres 2,810. Houses 213. A. P. £5,549. Pop., in 1801, 711; in 1831, 995.

EMPINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of East, union of Oakham, county of Rutland; 6¼ miles east of Oakham, situated on the northern bank of the river Gwash. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 14s. 9½d., returned at £146 19s. 11d.; gross income £216. Patron, the prebendary of Empingham in

Lincoln cathedral. Tithes, the property of the prebend of Empingham and vicar, were commuted in 1794. Here are 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed. £35 were applied, in 1820, to the education of 26 children. Other charities, £60. Poor rates, in 1838, £289 11s. This was formerly a town of considerable importance: in the reign of Edward I. it had a weekly market. Acres 2,780. Houses 158. A. P., £4,658. Pop., in 1801, 778; in 1831, 913.

EMPSHOT, a parish in the hund. of Selborne, union of Petersfield, Alton division of the county of Southampton; 6 miles south-east by south of Alton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £5 15s. 5½d.; gross income £103. Patrons, in 1835, J. Eldridge, and C. Butler, Esqrs. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,320. Houses 18. A. P. £721. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 149. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 3s.

EMSWELL with KELLYTHORPE. See DRIFFIELD (GREAT).

EMSWORTH, a tything in the parish of Warblington, county of Southampton; 2 miles south-east of Havant, and 9½ east-north-east of Portsmouth, situated at the south-east of the county, on the border of Sussex, near the English channel. The line of the proposed railway between London and Portsmouth runs through Emsworth. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1819. Many small vessels are employed in the trade of this port, and the inhabitants are principally engaged in ship-building and ropemaking. It is a noted place for oysters. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday and July 18th, for toys.

ENBORNE, a parish in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, union of Newbury, county of Berkshire; 2¼ miles west-south-west of Newbury, near the Kennet and Avon canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £10; gross income £416. Patron, in 1835, Earl Craven. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is a National school. Acres 2,550. Houses 81. A. P. £2,232. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 420. Poor rates, in 1838, £261 19s.

ENCOMBE, a hamlet in the parish of Kingston, county of Dorset; 2½ miles south-west of Corfe-Castle. This place gave the title of Viscount to the earl of Eldon.

ENDELLION, a parish in the hund. of Trigg, union of Bodmin, county of Cornwall; 4¼ miles north-north-east of Wade Bridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £10; gross income £223. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 5 daily schools here. The chief export of this place—which is on the British channel—consists of pilchards, and slates from the Delabole quarries. Coals are imported hither from Wales. Port Quin, in this parish, was formerly a considerable fishing-town. Acres 3,530. Houses 234. A. P. £5,215. Pop., in 1801, 727; in 1831, 1,218. Poor rates, in 1838, £554 9s.

ENDERBY, a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Blaby, county of Leicester; 4½ miles south-west of Leicester, bounded on the east by the river Soar. The union canal passes through the parish. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Whetstone, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 8s. 9d.; gross income £197. Patron, in 1835, C. L. Smith, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which was endowed by R. Smith with £10 per annum. Framenkning has been here the general employment. Acres 1,810. Houses 221. A. P. £3,582. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 1,141. Poor rates, in 1838, £466 13s.

ENDERBY-BAG, a parish in the hund. of Hill,

union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Spilsby, at the source of the Steeping river. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 18s. 1½d.; gross income £92. Patron, in 1835, W. B. Burton, Esq. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 860. Houses 20. A. P. £1,278. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 114. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 11s.

ENDERBY (MAVIS), a parish in the east division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Spilsby, Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 11s. 2d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, W. Morley, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,510. Houses 41. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 203. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 7s.

ENDERBY (WOOD), a parish in the soke and union of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Horncastle, and near the Horncastle canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £23 13s. 4d.; gross income £56. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Acres 990. Houses 38. A. P. £1,044. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 210. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 6s.

ENDFORD, or ENFORD, a parish in the hund. of Elstub and Everley, union of Pewsey, county of Wilts; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Ludgershall, on the river Avon. It includes the tything of Fyfield. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £19 4s. 9½d.; gross income £350. Patrons, the governors of Christ's hospital, London. The great and small tithes of the manor of Compton were commuted in 1770. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1833, £3 3s. 6d. Poor rates, in 1838, £604 19s. Acres 7,880. Houses 187. A. P. £6,703. Pop., in 1801, 814; in 1831, 961.

ENDON, a chapelry in the parish of Leek, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Leek, situated on the river Churnet, and intersected by the Caldon canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Macclesfield. There are 7 daily schools here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 93. A. P. £6,294. Pop., in 1821, 445; in 1831, 487.

ENER-GLYNN, a hamlet in the parish of Eglwys-Ilan, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 2 miles north-west of Caerphilly. Houses 192. A. P. £858. Pop., in 1801, 1,013; in 1831, 882.

ENFIELD, a parish and town in the hund. and union of Edmonton, county of Middlesex; 10 miles north-east of London, agreeably situated on the New river, and the Lea navigation; and in the line of the London and Cambridge railway. Acres 12,460. Houses 1,552. A. P. £33,033. Pop., in 1801, 5,881; in 1831, 8,812. It is divided into three districts, viz. Town quarter, Green-street quarter, and Bull-cross quarter, each having a separate church-warden and overseer. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £26; gross income £1,218. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Great and small tithes, the property of Trinity college, and the vicar, were commuted in 1801. Besides the church, an ancient structure, here are a chapel-of-ease, named Jesus' chapel, erected in 1835; an Independent church, formed in 1792; a Presbyterian, in 1662; and a Roman Catholic chapel. Here are 8 daily and 5 day and boarding schools, several of which are supported by endowment and subscription. Of the numerous and rather valuable charities, the most important is the free school charity, the history of the origin of which is involved in obscurity; though, from old

documents, it appears that, in 1413, Robert Blossom devised certain premises which constituted the foundation of the charity. The whole income, in 1819 was £375 per annum: the expenditure, on behalf of the school, was £210 11s. 6d.: the number of scholars 120 boys. Part of the funds was directed to be applied to the relief of poor orphans or impotent inhabitants of the parish. The master was provided with a habitation by another charity. Wilson's annuities to 6 poor men, amounted in all to £162 14s. 6d. King James's charity for the use of the town and parish to £100, expended, together with the proceeds of other charities, principally in annuities to aged and deserving persons. In all, the charities possessed by this parish, and chiefly bestowed for the relief of the poor, the education and apprenticeship of their children, the endowment of almshouses, &c., produced an annual income of about £990 5s. 3d. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,456 6s. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions here. Courts leet and baron are also held. Enfield is one of the polling-places for the county members. Here are several trading and manufacturing establishments.

Enfield chase, a large tract of woodland, well stocked with deer, was highly celebrated in former times. During the civil wars, the timber was cut down, the deer destroyed, and the land parcelled out into small farms. After the restoration, these farms were resumed, and the land once more planted and stocked with deer; but it was again disforested in 1779, by act of parliament, and the lands disposed of on the part of the Crown. In this chase rises the stream called Enfield Wash, which falls into the river Lea. In the town of Enfield are the remains of an ancient palace, in which it is said Edward VI. once held his court. The princess Elizabeth also made it her abode before she became queen, and at several periods during her reign. One room, still left as in the queen's time, displays a richly ornamented ceiling and chimney-piece, with the arms of France and England quartered, and other decorations; but great part of the edifice was destroyed in 1792, and replaced by small tenements. Saturday is market-day; and fairs are held on September 23d, for hiring servants; St. Andrew's day, and November 30th, for horses, cows, and cheese.

ENFIELD. See ENVILLE.

ENGLEFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Theale, union of Bradfield, county of Berks; 4 miles west of Reading, and north of the river Kennet. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £11 12s. 8½d.; gross income £305. Patron, in 1835, R. B. de Beauvoir. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £17 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £150 17s. "Englefield," says Lambard, "Anglorum campus, Mariano, a place in Barkshyre, four myles west from Readinge, wheare Etdelwulf, under Kinge Ethelred, King of Ingland, met with the great army of the Danes (that for multitude could not marche together) and kyllinge Sydrac their captein, put the rest to flighte. It seemeth that the place toke name of this victory. It is at this day part of the possessions of a man of that name, whearby it may appeare, that the place som tyme gyveth name to the parson; for wheras the auncient manor of calling men was by their Chrysten name only, with the addition of their dwelling-place, as Jhon of Combe, William of Dale, &c. it grew at lengthe to this, that they weare surnamed of the towne, as if it had bene their own proper callinge, and by this meanes Jhon of Combe became Jhon Combe, Jhon of Dale, Jhon Dale, &c.; as by the speache in Cheshyre, used at this day, is easely discerned; for they call one man Syr Thomas à Holecroft, another Syr

William à Bruerton; for Sir Thomas of Holcroft, Sir William of Bruerton," &c. Acres 1,510. Houses 69. A. P. £1,893. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 411.

ENGLEWOOD FOREST stood near Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland. It was disforested by Henry VIII., and is now but a dreary moor.

ENGLISH COMBE, a parish in the hund of Wellow, union of Bath, county of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £9 3s. 11½d.; nett income £185. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. D. Hughes. Here is a Sunday school, with a lending library of 250 volumes, accessible to the whole village. Acres 1,760. Houses 63. A. P. £2,576. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 388. Poor rates, in 1838, £125 3s.

ENHAM (KNIGHTS), a parish in the hund, and union of Andover, county of Southampton; 2 miles north of Andover, and included within the parliamentary boundaries of that borough. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £10; gross income £224. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. The children of this parish attend school at Andover. Charities, in 1825, £51 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 13s. Acres 2,490. Houses 19. A. P. £770. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 123.

ENHAM (KING'S), a hamlet in the parish of Andover, county of Southampton; 2 miles north of Andover.

ENIAN (THE), a river of Cornwall, which falls into the Tamar near Brownwally.

ENMORE, a parish in the hund, of Andersfield, union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; 4 miles west-south-west of Bridgewater, on a branch of the river Parret. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £8 4s. 2d.; gross income £242. Patron, the Earl of Egremont. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1825, £12 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 18s. Enmore castle—the seat of Lord Egremont—is a large quadrangular building, of dark red stone, embattled on each side, and surrounded by a dry ditch 16 feet deep and 40 feet wide; the approach to it is by a curiously constructed drawbridge. Acres 930. Houses 52. A. P. £1,912. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 294.

ENNERDALE, or ENDERDALE, a parochial chapelry in the parish of St. Bees, Cumberland; 5 miles north-east of Egremont, on the banks of the Ehen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; returned at £43; gross income £84. Patron, in 1835, H. Curwen, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 35. A. P., including Kenneyside, £2,559. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 192. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 14s.

ENNERDALE WATER, a lake in Cumberland, formed by the waters of the river Ehen. It is situated about a mile east of the town of Ennerdale, among the mountains, whence there are very grand and extensive views: the lake, on every side, except the west, is guarded with wild and craggy heights, almost impassable. Its eastern shore is bespangled with small farms, in some degree alleviating the gloom of the situation: but on the whole, the scenery is melancholy; and the mind is apt to be depressed rather than enlivened, at the view of human habitations, sequestered and shut out for many months from the comfortable rays of the sun. The length of this lake is about two-and-a-half miles, and its breadth, at the widest part, about three quarters of a mile. This lake abounds with trout and wild fowl.

ENODER (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Pyder,

union of St. Columb Major, county of Cornwall; 3 miles north-east of St. Michael. The township of Midshall is partly in this parish. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £26 13s. 4d.; gross income £298. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a daily National school. Fairs for cattle, sheep, &c., are held at Summer Court in this parish on Holy Thursday, 28th of July, and 25th of September. Acres 4,050. Houses 206. A. P. £5,303. Pop., in 1801, 869; in 1831, 1,124. Poor rates, in 1838, £184 5s.

ENSHAM, or EYNESHAM, a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; 5 miles east by south of Witney, on the post-road from Witney to Oxford, and north of the river Isis, in a very delightful part of the country. Acres 5,060. Houses 343. A. P. £8,016. Pop., in 1801, 1,166; in 1831, 1,858. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £15 14s.; gross income £177. The church is a fine Gothic structure: near it is a singular tapering cross of great age. The great and small tithes, property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1799–1800. Here are an Independent chapel, and 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1823, about £119 11s. 9d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,073 2s. The approach to the town of Ensham, on the Oxford side, is over two stone bridges, the first of which, across the Isis, is a very handsome structure. This place is of great antiquity, having formed a royal villa in the reign of King Ethelred: it derives its name from the Saxon Egonesham. Here was a Benedictine abbey, built and endowed by Æthelmar, or Ailmer, earl of Cornwall and Devonshire. This monastery was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £421 16s. 1d. After the dissolution, the site became the property of the Earls of Derby. The only remains of the abbey are two windows, now used as doorways, one of which is in the vicarage garden, and is dated 1300, and adorned with a coat of arms. Till within the last century, a custom prevailed in this parish, by which the town's people were allowed on Whit-Monday, to cut down and carry away as much timber as could be drawn by men's hands into the abbey-yard, the church-wardens previously marking such timber, by giving the first chop. The monks of Ensham had a market, allowed by King Stephen to be held "every Lord's day."

ENSON. See SALT AND ENSON.

ENSTONE-CHURCH, a parish in the hund. of Chadlington, union of Chipping-Norton, county of Oxford; ¾ mile north-east of Neat-Enstone, containing the hamlets of Cleveley, Enstone-Church, Enstone-Neat, Gagingwell, Lidstone, and Radford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £9 14s. 4d.; gross income £370. Patron, in 1835, Lord Dillon. Here are a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1824, £68 3s., of which about £57 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £686 1s. Acres 4,850. Houses 227. A. P. £6,856. Pop., in 1801, 912; in 1831, 1,172. Houses of the hamlet 53. Pop., in 1821, 254; in 1831, 240.

ENSTONE (NEAT), a hamlet in the parish of Enstone-Church, county of Oxford. Houses 69. Pop., in 1821, 326; in 1831, 370. Other returns with the parish.

ENTWISLE, a township in the parish of Bolton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6½ miles north-north-east of Great-Bolton. There are 2 Sunday schools here. Acres 1,450. Houses 107. A. P. £1,684. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 701. Poor rates, in 1838, £99 18s.

ENVILLE, or ENFIELD, a parish in the south

division of the hund. of Seisdon, union of Seisdon, county of Stafford; $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Stourbridge, in the vicinity of the Stafford and Birmingham canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £27 2s. 11d.; gross income £1,084. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Price. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment. Charities, in 1820, £212 10s. 10d., of which £123 2s. 10d. constituted the income of Lady D. Grey's free-school. Poor rates, in 1838, £268 8s. The elegant mansion of Lord Stafford forms one of the principal ornaments of this place. It appears to have been built at different periods, and consists of a centre and two wings, the former standing in a recess between the latter. In front is a fine lawn sloping down to a beautiful lake, over which is a little rustic bridge adding much to the picturesque appearance of the whole. Acres 4,930. Houses 141. A. P. £7,076. Pop., in 1801, 799; in 1831, 766.

ENWORTH, or YANWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Hazleton, county of Gloucester; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of North Leach. Acres 1,340. Houses 20. A. P. £1,465. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 14s.

EPPESTONE, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 5 miles south-west of Southwell, on a large branch of the river Trent. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 1s. 8d.; gross income £321. Patrons, in 1835, trustees. All tithes, moduses, &c., of Epperstone liberties, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1768. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1828, £11 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 8s. Acres 2,280. Houses 98. A. P. £2,815. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 518.

EPPING, a market-town and large parish in the hund. of Waltham, union of Epping, county of Essex. The parish lies on the borders of Epping forest, and is above 30 miles in circumference. Acres 5,250. Houses 429. A. P. £12,732. Pop., in 1801, 1,779; in 1831, with Epping-Upland, 2,440. It is divided into Epping-Upland, where the church is situated, and the Town-side, where the town stands, and which is 16 miles north-east by north of London, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Chelmsford, on the post-road from London to Newmarket. Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court of the commissary of London, concurrently with the consistorial Episcopal court; rated at £17 13s. 4d.; gross income £729. Patron, in 1835, J. Conyers, Esq. Besides the church, there are here a chapel-of-ease vested in trustees for the use of the inhabitants; an Independent chapel, rebuilt in 1770; and a Quaker's meeting-house, founded in 1670. Here are 8 daily, 4 boarding, and 2 National schools. The public charities amount to between £80 and £90 a-year. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,149 11s. A work-house has been erected here, for the union of Epping, capable of accommodating 220 persons. The Epping poor-law union comprehends 18 parishes, embracing an area of 77 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 14,734. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,242. Expenditure in 1838, £4,725; in 1839, £5,960 12s.

The town of Epping was originally a hamlet of Waltham-abbey. It consists of one long and wide street, on a ridge of hills rising to about 380 feet, running north and south. It is well supplied with water from land springs. In the summer months it is re-

sorted to on account of its healthy and pleasant situation. It has long been celebrated for its royal chase, extending from Epping to the vicinity of London, and formerly including a great part of the county of Essex. A little to the south-east, and divided from Epping forest by the river Roding, is the forest of Hainault, once an appendage to Epping forest, and where stood the venerable Fairlop-oak, which flourished for many centuries, its branches extending over a space of nearly 300 feet in diameter; around it an annual fair was kept called Fairlop fair, which originated in a social meeting commenced by Daniel Day, a blockmaker, at Wapping, and who left a fund for keeping up the custom. This tree was cut down some years ago, and furnished timber for the pulpit of St. Pancras church. Large parties, however, have still continued to proceed annually to the spot in boats, placed on wheels, and accompanied by bands of music, banners, &c., and to rendezvous in the romantic glades and alleys of the forest—see HAINAULT. Anciently this forest was the favourite resort of the citizens of London for the enjoyment of the pleasures of archery, shooting with the cross-bow, &c. Up to the middle of the last century it was a noted resort for gipsies; but the rapid increase of buildings and traffic has long broken up their haunts. It has long been, and is still, however, the scene of an annual festival on Easter-Monday, when a stag is turned out to be hunted for the amusement of the civic sportsmen. Both of the forest districts display great beauty of rural scenery, interspersed with many villas, gentlemen's seats, and plantations. The original limits of the forest have been thus gradually contracted, and several thousand acres have been thrown into cultivation. The town of Epping, and the surrounding district, which is fertilized by the river Roding, are famous for the richness of their cream and butter; the latter of which is nearly all consumed in London. Epping sausages and pork are also a considerable article of consumption in London. The market is on Friday. The fairs are on Whit-Tuesday and the 13th of November, for horses, cows, and sheep.

EPPLEBY, a township in the parish of Gilling, north riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles north-east of Richmond. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,490. Houses 46. A. P. £1,224. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 206. Poor rates, in 1838, £54.

EPPLETON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, co.-palatine of Durham; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Durham, intersected by the Durham and Sunderland railway. Acres 790. Houses 7. A. P. £727. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 47. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 14s.

EPPLETON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, co.-palatine of Durham. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £38 12s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. Acres 170. Houses 3. A. P. £400. Pop., in 1801, 6; in 1831, 17. Poor rates, in 1838, £7 10s.

EPSOM, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the first division of the hund. of Copthorne, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; 16 miles east-north-east of Guildford. Acres 3,970. Houses 548. A. P. £13,056. Pop., in 1801, 2,404; in 1831, 3,231. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £8 9s. 9d.; gross income £381. Patron, in 1835, W. Speer, Esq. Among the incumbents of Epsom was the Rev. J. Boucher, who made some valuable collections for an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary. Here are two Independent churches, formed in 1690 and 1780; and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are also 14 daily schools, one of which, a National school, is endowed with £72 14s. 2d.; and alms-

houses endowed, in 1824, with £24: other charities, about £95 5s. 11d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,319 11s.—The Epsom poor-law union comprehends 15 parishes, embracing an area of 63 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 15,723. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,335. Expenditure in 1838, £6,512; in 1839, £8,858 3s. Epsom, to which the Saxons gave the name of Elusham, does not appear to have been of any great extent until the discovery in 1618, of a medicinal spa, which issues from a hillock, near Ashted, to the south-east of the town. Its properties are aperient, and the sulphate of magnesia still retains the appellation of Epsom salts, from having been, at one time, to a great extent, prepared from the waters of this spring. Epsom became a fashionable resort, and rapidly increased in buildings and population, and was long noted as a watering-place after the discovery of this spa; but, like other places of fashionable resort, it gradually became neglected and deserted, and the public rooms having fallen to ruin, were pulled down in 1804. Another source of attraction, however, was the more recent institution of annual races on the downs. These commence on Tuesday, and continue till the end of the week preceding Whitsuntide. They never fail to be numerous and fashionably attended. During the race-week, it has been calculated that Epsom is visited by from 300,000 to 400,000 persons. A grand stand was erected at a great expense for the accommodation of the company. A railway has been projected for the purpose of uniting Epsom with Croydon, and with London through the Croydon railway; and it is anticipated that a large traffic will be commanded by a line, thus bringing so populous and beautiful a district of country as that in this vicinity, within less than an hour's ride of London bridge. The county-magistrates hold petty-sessions here for the division once a month, and the town is within the jurisdiction of a court held at Kingston for the recovery of debts. A new town-hall is in course of erection or completed.

EPWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Swalcliffe, county of Oxford; 7 miles west of Banbury. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Swalcliffe. The great and small tithes, the property of New College, Oxford, and the vicar, were commuted in 1772. Acres 1,270. Houses 80. A. P. £1,528. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 367. Poor rates, in 1838, £181 14s.

EPWORTH, a market-town and parish in the west division of the wapentake of Manley, union of Thorne, county of Lincoln; 10 miles north-west of Gainsborough, and 160 miles north-west of London. Acres 8,140. Houses 389. A. P. £8,312. Pop., in 1801, 1,434; in 1831, 1,825. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £28 16s. 8d.; gross income £955. Patron, the Crown. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1821; and places of worship for the Baptists, Society of Friends, and Primitive and other Methodists. There are also 9 daily schools, one of which, founded in 1694, is endowed with about £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £751 11s. John Wesley, the celebrated founder of the sect of Arminian Methodists, was born in this parish in 1703, during the incumbency of his father, who held the rectory 59 years. In his memoirs, he relates a wonderful escape he had when the parsonage-house was burnt down;—having been left in his cradle, and forgotten, when all the rest of the family had escaped, but afterwards rescued, at the moment the roof fell in. Alexander Kilham, founder of a class of seceders from that sect, called Kilhamites, was also a native

of this place. The town is of considerable extent, but narrow and irregularly built: the surrounding lands are flat. Quantities of large oaks, with acorns, fir, and other kinds of trees, some of which appear to have been burnt, have been frequently found at the depth of 3 feet beneath the surface. Great quantities of flax are grown in this neighbourhood, the dressing, spinning, and other manufacture of which form the chief branches of trade. The market is on Thursday, the fairs are on the first Thursday after May 1st, and first Thursday after September 29th for cattle, hemp, and flax. There is a branch of the Lincoln and Lindsey banking company here.

ERBISTOCK, a parish partly in the hund. of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, and partly in that of Maylor, union of Wrexham, county of Flint; 5 miles north-west of Ellesmere, on the river Dee. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; gross income £271. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £3 per annum, besides the privilege of occupying one of the Ruabon almshouses. Poor rates, in 1838, £181 1s. Houses 66. A. P. £730. Pop., in 1831, 398.

ERCALL (CHILD'S). See CHILD'S ERCALL.

ERCALL (MAGNA), or HIGH ERCALL, a parish in Wellington division of the hund. of South Bradford, union of Wellington, county of Salop; 6 miles north-west of Wellington, and east of the river Roden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £17 6s. 8d.; gross income £290. Tithes of Erccall, Walton, Cotwall, Moorton, and Osbaston, commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £107 18s. 3d. vicarial; and of Crudington and Sleaf, aggregate amount £6. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Darlington. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with land producing £100 per annum: other charities, in 1830, £102 12s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £617 2s. Acres 11,780. Houses 363. A. P. £14,210. Pop., in 1801, 1,091; in 1831, 2,048.

ERDSBURY—formerly OSERRY—in the parish of Chilvers-Coton, hund. of Hemlingford, county of Warwick; 2 miles west of Nuneaton. “Ralph de Sudley, temp. Henry II., built and endowed here a priory of the order of St. Austin, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Herein, about the time of the suppression, were a prior and about six or seven canons, whose yearly income was rated at £94 6s. 1d. Dugd.; £122 8s. 6d. Speed. The site and demesnes were granted, 30th Henry VIII., to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk.”—Tanner's Not. Mon.

ERDINGTON. See ASTON, in Warwickshire.

ERISWELL, a parish in the hund. of Lackford, union of Mildenhall, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles north-north-east of Mildenhall. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £16 6s. 8d.; gross income £540. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £640 18s. 11d. Patron, in 1835, J. B. Evans, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1829, £4 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £360 2s. Acres 6,620. Houses 56. A. P. £1,839. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 403.

ERITH, a parish in the hund. of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford, county of Kent; 2½ miles north of Crayford, on the banks of the Thames. Acres 3,860. Houses 265. A. P. £8,968. Pop., in 1801, 969; in 1831, 1,533. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £9 12s. 6d.; gross income £426. Patron, in 1835, Lord Wynford. The church is an ancient structure, one side of which is covered with ivy.

The Baptists have a chapel here, founded in 1799; and there are 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £7 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £612 15s. This place is said to derive its name from the Saxon *Ærre-hythe*,—or 'old haven.' East Indiamen coming up the river frequently stop here, and discharge part of their cargo, and, in connexion with the custom-house, there is an establishment of a surveyor and two watermen, who have charge of the haven formed here by the river Thames. Here stood the abbey of Lessness, founded in 1178 by Lord-chief-justice Lacy: it was subsequently given to Cardinal Wolsey. Belvidere-house, the seat of Lord Eardley, is situated on the brow of a hill, and commands an extensive prospect. The apartments are elegantly fitted up, and the grounds are beautifully wooded and laid out.

ERME (ST.), a parish in the west division of the hund. of Powder, union of Truro, county of Cornwall: $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Truro. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £22 13s. 4d.; gross income £492. Patron, in 1835, E. W. W. Pendarvis. The ancient church was taken down in 1819, and rebuilt. Here are 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £150 4s. Fairs are held on Thursday after April 7th, and Thursday after November 4th. Acres 3,780. Houses 107. A. P. £2,935. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 586.

ERME (THE), a river which rises about 5 miles from Brent in Dartmoor, Devonshire, and, flowing south by Ermington, falls into the English channel, 5 miles south-south-west of Modbury.

ERMING-STREET. See **CASTOR**.

ERMINGTON HUNDRED, in the western extremity of the county of Devon. Area 51,610 acres. Houses 1,835. Pop., in 1831, 10,524.

ERMINGTON, a parish in the above hund., union of Plympton, St. Mary, county of Devon; 2 miles north-west by north of Modbury, on the Erme river. Living, a vicarage and sinecure rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; the former rated at £33 11s. 3d.; gross income £411: the latter at £24; gross income £556. Patrons, in 1835, the Crown, and J. B. Cholwich, Esq. There are three daily schools here. Charities, in 1820, £30 6s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £573 6s. Two cattle fairs are held here, February 2d, and June 23d. Formerly this place had a market. In 1838 there were two woollen-mills, employing 57 hands, within this parish. Risdon relates that in the year 1623, a meteoric stone* of 27lbs. weight, fell with a great noise in the lordship of Streteleigh in this parish: he describes it as being like a stone half burnt for lime. It was buried a yard deep in the ground of an orchard, near some men who were planting trees: it measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and was $\frac{1}{2}$ foot thick. Acres 4,920. Houses 233. A. P. £8,984. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1,471.

ERNEY (ST.) See **LANDRAKE WITH ST. ERNEY**.

ERNESBY. See **ARNESBY**, Leicestershire.

ERPINGHAM (NORTH) HUNDRED, of the

county of Norfolk, on the sea-coast from Munsley beyond Cromer. Area 35,770 acres. Houses 2,018. Pop., in 1831, 10,160. The workhouse for the union of Erpingham has been enlarged by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £836. The Erpingham poor-law union comprehends 49 parishes, embracing an area of 104 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 21,034. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,534. Expenditure in 1838, £8,963; in 1839, £9,547 19s.

ERPINGHAM (SOUTH) HUNDRED, in the south-east quarter of the same county. Area 50,760 acres. Houses 2,994. Pop., in 1831, 14,898.

ERPINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of South Erpingham, union of Aylesham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north-north-east of Aylesham, on the river Bure. Living, a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Blickling. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £474 6s. 1d. Here are 2 daily schools. This place gives name to the Erpingham family. Acres 1,350. Houses 86. A. P. £1,697. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 434. Poor rates, in 1838, £248 18s.

ERRINGDEN, a township in the parish of Halifax, west riding of the county of York; 7 miles west of Halifax, and near the York and Manchester railway. Here are 2 Sunday schools, one of which is a National school. Acres 2,980. Houses 324. A. P. £2,532. Pop., in 1801, 1,313; in 1831, 1,933. Poor rates, in 1838, £436 2s.

ERTH (ST.), a parish in the east division of the hund. of Penwith, union of Penzance, county of Cornwall; 4 miles north-east of Marazion, near St. Ives bay. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £14 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £300. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. There are here a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists; and 5 daily schools, one of which has an endowment of £7 2s. 6d. for the education of 6 children: other charities, in 1836, £1 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £458 15s. Acres 3,050. Houses 346. A. P. £4,708. Pop., in 1801, 1,122; in 1831, 1,922.

ERVAN (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Pyder, union of St. Columb Major, county of Cornwall; 4 miles south-south-west of Padstow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £18 6s. 8d.; gross income £466. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 3,110. Houses 90. A. P. £2,812. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 453. Poor rates, in 1838, £228 15s.

ERWARTON, or **ARWERTON**, a parish in the hund. and union of Samford, county of Suffolk; 8 miles south-south-east of Ipswich, on the northern bank of the Stour. Living, a rectory, with that of Woolverstone, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 13s. 4d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. D. Berners. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 870. Houses 36. A. P. £1,450. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 179. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 3s.

ERWASH (THE). See **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**.

ERWYRYS, a township in the parish of Llanarmon, county of Denbigh, North Wales, situated on the river Alun, about 4 miles east of Ruthin. Pop., in 1801, 908; in 1821, 649. Other returns with the parish.

ERYHOLME, a chapelry in the parish of Gilling, north riding of Yorkshire, situated on the banks of the Tees; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Darlington, and near the Great North of England railway. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of

* The attention of the learned world was first called to the subject of the extraordinary phenomena of falling stones, by one which was said to have fallen in Yorkshire in 1795, and was exhibited in London. Sir Joseph Banks having received fragments of a stone which was said to have fallen in India, proposed that they should be analyzed and compared. They proved to be similar, and of very peculiar ingredients, containing, among others, iron and nickel. Inquiry was called forth: the records of such occurrences in various parts of the world were sought for, and there is no longer any doubt that these stones, or meteoric masses, have fallen from the atmosphere. Various attempts have been made to explain this singular and not unfrequent phenomenon: it has even been supposed that the stones are projected from the moon; but the most feasible idea is that they are formed within our own atmosphere.

Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £55. Patron, the vicar of Gilling. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,790. Houses 35. A. P. £3,708. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 172. Poor rates, in 1838, £107 2s.

ESCLUSHAM (ABOVE), a township in the parish of Wrexham, county of Denbigh, North Wales; about 5 miles south-west of Holt. Houses 104. A. P. with the parish. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 349. Poor rates, in 1838, £175 17s.

ESCLUSHAM (BELOW), a township in the above parish and county. There is a daily school here. Houses 113. A. P. with the parish. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 570. Poor rates, in 1838, £249 17s.

ESCOMBE, a parochial chapelry in the north-west division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Bishop-Auckland, on the southern bank of the river Wear, and intersected by the Auckland and Weardale railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; gross income £90. By order in council, of 21st June, 1837, this sum has been increased to £120. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The church was formerly prebendal to Auckland college, but Bishop Fox annexed it to the deanery in 1501. Here is a daily school. Acres 840. Houses 61. A. P. £834. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 282. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 12s.

ESCRICK, a parish comprising the townships of Deighton and Escrick, in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, union of York, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-south-east of York, on a branch of the Derwent. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £23 3s. 9d.; gross income £530. Patron, in 1835, P. B. Thompson. Here are a day and Sunday National school and 2 infant schools. Charities, in 1823, £30 1s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £286 6s. Acres 6,400. Houses 144. A. P. £6,218. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 896.

ESH, a chapelry in the parish of Lanchester, co.-palatine of Durham; 5 miles west-north-west of Durham, and south of the river Wear. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; gross income £65. By order in council of 21st June, 1837, this sum has been increased to £125. Patron, the curate of Lanchester. In the village there are a Roman Catholic chapel; and 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 a-year, by Sir E. J. Smythe, Bart. Here is also a seminary for the education of the Roman Catholic youth, called Ushaw college—a handsome and splendid edifice, which contains 130 students, besides professors, &c. Acres 2,910. Houses 72. A. P. £2,418. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 486.

ESHER, a parish partly in the hund. of Kingston, but chiefly in the second division of the hund. of Elmbridge, union of Kingston, county of Surrey; $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Guildford, on the road from London to Portsmouth, and east of the river Mole. The parish is intersected by the Northampton railway. The town is 13 miles distant by railway from London. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9 18s. 4d.; gross income £452. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Wadham college, Oxford. Here are 4 daily schools, and an endowed Sunday school, with a lending library attached. Charities, in 1823, £39 17s. 11d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £559 11s. In the reign of Henry II. a priory was founded at Sandon in this parish; it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and in 1436 was annexed to the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark; the site of it is now called Sandon farm. Here are situated the mansions of Claremont and Esher place, the former built for the

celebrated Lord Clive, the conqueror of India, and purchased for Leopold, prince of Coburg, on his marriage with the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, in 1816. Esher-place is a splendid Gothic structure. It was occupied by Cardinal Wolsey when bishop of Winchester, and was also his retreat when disgraced by his capricious sovereign. It now belongs to the Pelham family. Fairs are held at Esher on Old Bartholomew-day, and September 4th, for horses. Acres 2,120. Houses 213. A. P. £6,080. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 1,215.

ESHOLT, or ESSEHOLT, a township in the parish of Otley, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-west of Otley, on the river Aire, and intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There are 2 daily schools here. The site of a small Cistercian nunnery here is now occupied by a splendid mansion called Esholt hall. Acres 810. Houses 69. A. P. with Hawksworth. Pop., in 1821, 355; in 1831, 404. Poor rates, in 1838, £98 2s.

ESHOT, a township in the parish of Felton, Northumberland; 8 miles north-west of Morpeth, and south of the Cocket river. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 24. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 132. Poor rates, in 1838, £89 10s.

ESHTON, a township in the parish of Gargrave, west riding of the county of York; 5 miles north-west of Skipton. Acreage with Gargrave. Houses 12. A. P. £1,372. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 82. Poor rates, in 1838, £40.

ESK (THE), from Scotland, a river which enters Cumberland at a place called the Moat, where it is joined by the Liddel, another river from Scotland, which borders Cumberland from its junction with the Kershope river or burn at Kershope foot: the Esk then flows past Netherby and Longtown to its junction with the Line—another river of Cumberland—near the Solway Firth, where it flows into the estuary common to it with the Eden.

ESK (THE), a small river of Cumberland, rising in the Sea Fell by several sources which unite near Eskdale: it flows past Underbank to Ravenglass, where it falls into an estuary common to it with the Mite.

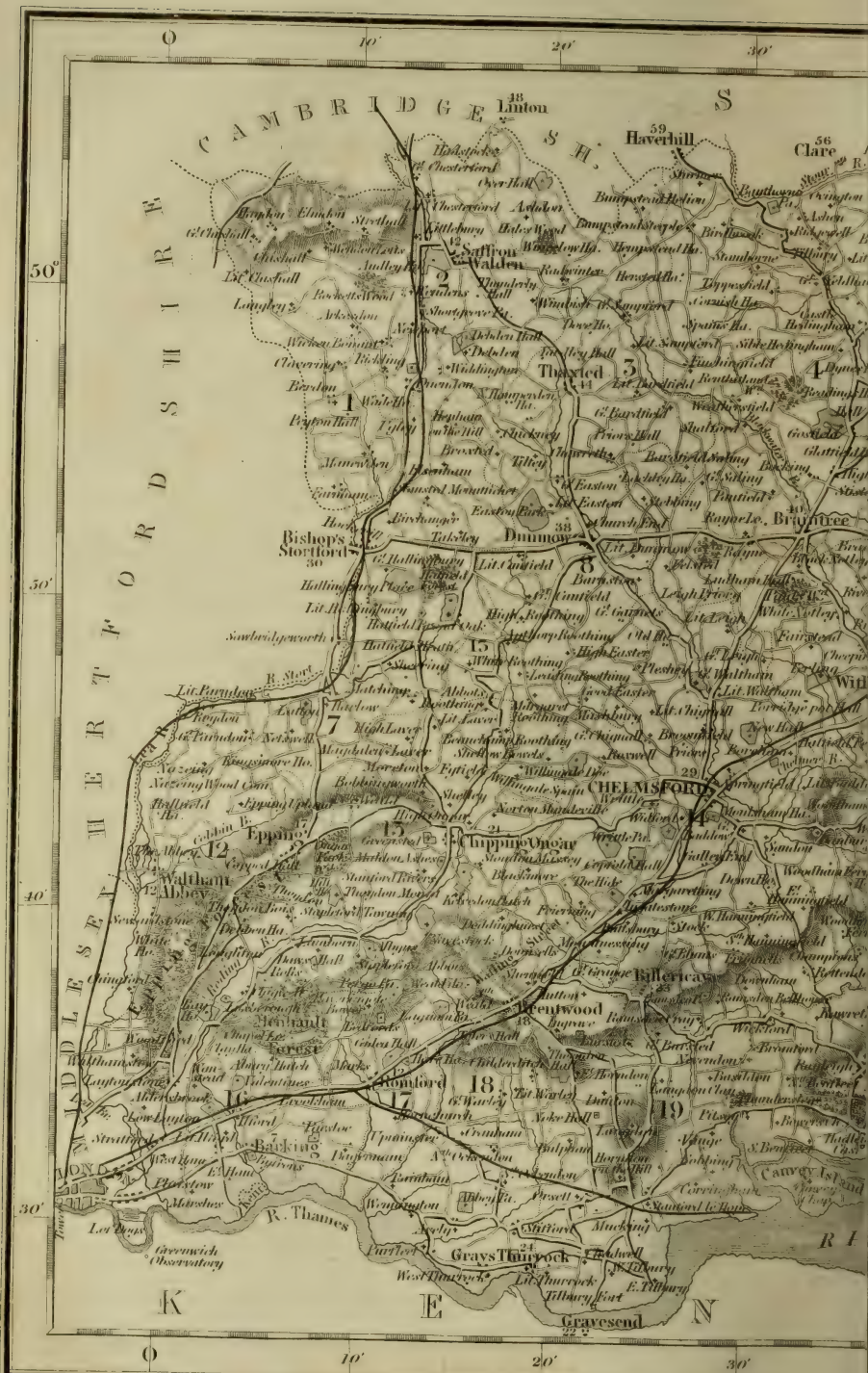
ESKDALE WARD, in the eastern division of Cumberland. Area 204,120 acres. Houses 4,161. Pop., in 1831, 23,991.

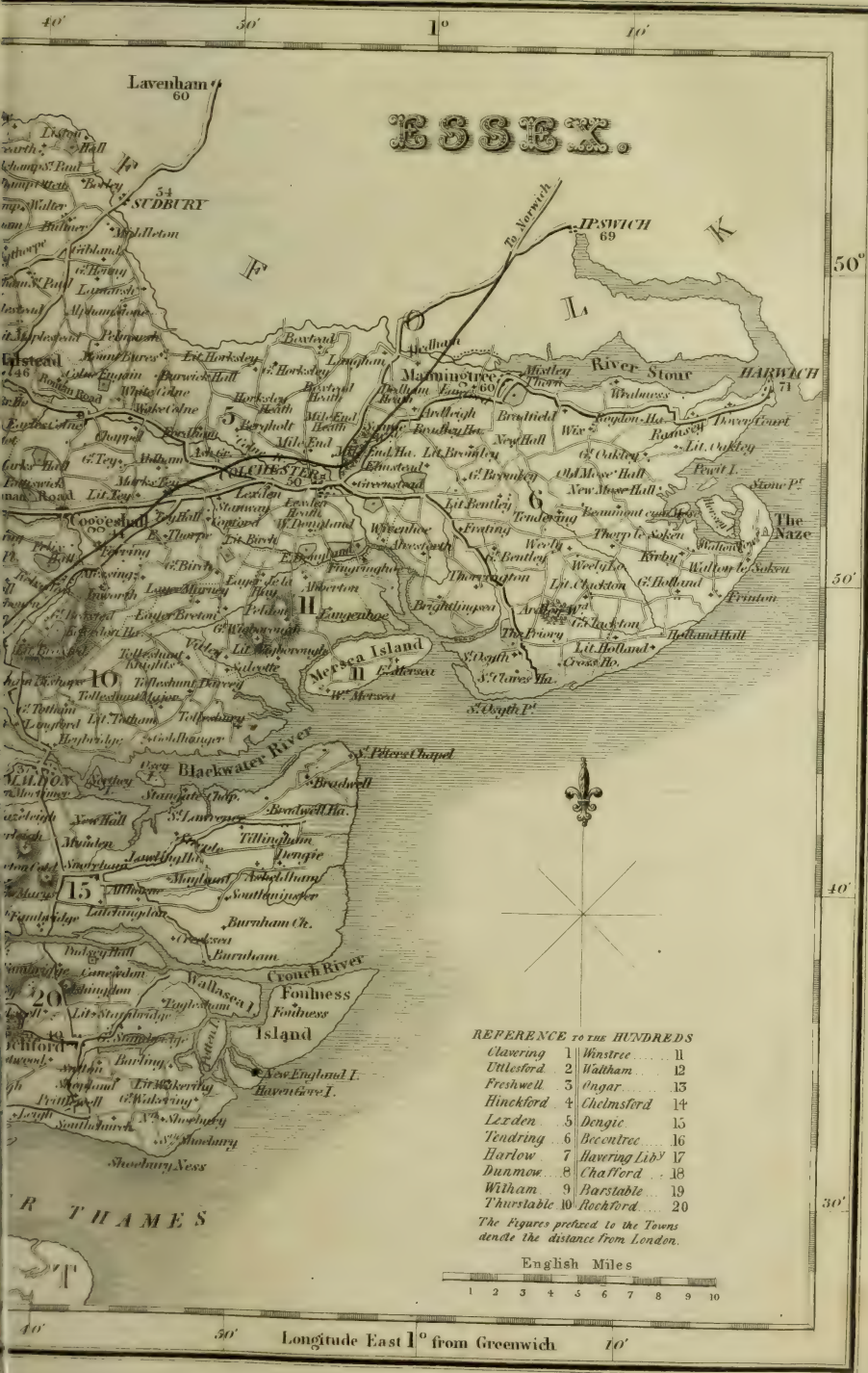
ESKDALE AND WASDALE, a chapelry in the parish of St. Bees, county of Cumberland; 7 miles north-east by east of Ravenglass, on the river Esk. It includes the township of Wasdale-Head. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; gross income £66. Patron, in 1835, E. Stanley, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with the interest of £138. Acreage with the parish. Houses 57. A. P. £1,239. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 354. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 4s.

ESKDALE-SIDE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Whitby, north riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Whitby, intersected by the Pickering and Whitby railway. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Ugglebarnby, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; gross income £333. Patron, in 1835, J. Walker, Esq. Here is a daily school. Eskdale-side forms part of a beautiful valley on the river Esk. Acres 4,150. Houses 71. A. P. £1,491. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 277. Poor rates, in 1838, £112 2s.

ESKE (THE), a river of Yorkshire, which rises by many sources, in the centre of the eastern Moorland dales, and flowing eastward, is joined by various other streams until it falls into the North sea at Whitby, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, connected by a drawbridge. The spring-tide







ries at this place from 14 to 20 feet, and the neap-tides from 9 to 12. On 17th July, 1761, they rose and fell here 4 times in less than 30 minutes.

ESKE, a township in the parish of St. John Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east by north of Beverley, on the eastern bank of the river Hull. Acres 1,130. Houses 2. A. P. £1,575. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 17. Poor rates, in 1838 £15.

ESKLE (THE), a river in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Monnow, near Landtown.

ESPERSHIELDS AND MILLSHIELD, a township in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, Northumberland; 7 miles south-west by south of Bywell, on the northern bank of the Derwent. Here is a daily school. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 33. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 195. Poor rates, in 1838, £10 6s.

ESSENDINE, a parish in the hund. of East, union of Stamford, county of Rutland; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Stamford. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Ryhall. Acres 1,440. Houses 31. A. P. £1,872. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1838, £48.

ESSENDON, a parish in the hund. of Hertford, union of Hatfield, county of Herts; 3 miles east of Hatfield, on the river Lea. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Bayford annexed, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £18; gross income £550. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Salisbury. Here is a daily school, and also an infant school on the national system. Charities, in 1834, £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 15s. Acres 2,170. Houses 127. A. P. £2,728. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 672.

ESSEX,

A maritime county on the eastern coast of England; bounded on the north by Suffolk, from which it is divided by the river Stour; and by Cambridgeshire; on the west by Hertfordshire and Middlesex, from which it is separated by the rivers Stort and Lea; on the south by Kent, from which it is separated by the river Thames; and on the east by the German ocean. It is of an irregular four-sided form, about 225 miles in circumference, 60 miles in extent from east to west, and 50 from north to south: area 979,000 acres. According to the ordnance map it contains only 942,720 acres: its area is estimated, in the highway returns, at 1,533 square miles; in the returns of poor rates at 976,000 acres. About 15,000 acres, including forests, are reckoned waste lands. Houses 57,152. A. P. £1,556,836. Pop., in 1801, 226,437; in 1831, 317,200, consisting of 65,319 families, of whom 34,589 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 18,282 in manufactures, trade, &c., and 12,448 otherwise occupied.

Natural divisions, coasts, &c.—The natural divisions of this district may be noticed as continent and islands, there being a number of the latter, though they are not extensive. They border partly on the German ocean and partly on the Thames. The island of Mersea, or Mersey, is the most valuable: it lies in the estuary or bay formed between the rivers Colne and Blackwater, about 10 miles south of Colchester. Those of Foulness, Wallasea, Potten, Havengore, and New England, are contiguous to each other, and form a kind of broken promontory in the German ocean between the rivers Crouch and Thames: they are comprehended in the civil division of the hundred of Rochford. Canvey Isle is situated to the south-west of these, near the mouth of the Thames, and is surrounded by arms of that river. There are also various minor islands, the principal of

which are Horsey on the north-eastern coast, and Northey and Osey at the mouth of the Blackwater. It is from the violent action of the sea that the coasts of Essex have been thus broken into islands, promontories, and peninsulas. The effect of the waves is particularly evident at Naze tower near Walton, which formerly extended much farther to the east than at present. The ruins of buildings have been discovered at considerable distances from the land; and a shoal, called West Rock, is 5 miles off the shore. The sea also encroaches on the coast between the Blackwater and the Crouch. The coast is so irregular and broken that it is difficult to estimate the exact length of it; but without reckoning the estuaries, the length is about 105 miles from the mouth of the Lea in the Thames, to the mouth of the Stour at the port of Harwich. The coast, except to a trifling extent at Harwich, Southend, and Purfleet, is protected from further invasions of the sea by strong embankments, by which extensive and valuable salt marshes have been retained.

Civil and Ecclesiastical divisions, &c.—The county is politically divided into North and South Essex. Of 14 hundreds, 5 half hundreds, and 1 royal liberty, into which it is subdivided, the northern division comprises the hundreds of Uttlesford, Huckford, Lexden, Tendring, Winstree, Thurstable, Witham, and Dunmow, and the half hundreds of Clavering, and Freshwell; the southern, the hundreds of Ongar, Chefford, Barstable, Chelmsford, Dengie, and Rochford, the half hundreds of Harlow, Waltham, Becontree, and the royal liberty of Havering. Each division sends 2 members to parliament. The polling-places in the northern division are at Braintree, Tendring, Colchester, and Saffron Walden, the principal place of election being at Braintree: those in the southern division are at Chelmsford, Billericay, Romford, and Epping, the principal place of election being at Chelmsford. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was 11,446: the number who actually polled for the southern division at the general election, in 1837, was 3,933, out of a total of 5,236. In the northern division there are 2 boroughs, each returning 2 members, namely, Harwich, in Tendring hundred, and Colchester, in Lexden hundred: in the southern, 1 returning 2 members, namely, Maldon, in Dengie hundred. Previous to 1832, this county returned 2 members, with 2 each for the same boroughs. Essex is in the home circuit: the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Chelmsford, where the shire hall and the old county jail are situated: the new county jail is at Springfield, about a mile from the town. The total income of county rates, in 1801, was £12,650; expenditure on jails, £862; on prisoners with prosecutions, £4,639; on constables and vagrants, £639; on bridges, £1,225: total expenditure £11,187: in 1831, the accounts were defective; but the total income was supposed to be £23,887: expenditure on jails, £3,083; on prisoners with prosecutions, £13,204; on constables and vagrants, £1,869; on bridges, £1,690: total expenditure, £23,887: in 1838, the total income was £23,714: expenditure on jails, £944; on prisoners with prosecutions, £10,638; on constables and vagrants, £536; on bridges, £329: total expenditure £17,579.

Essex is in the diocese of London and province of Canterbury; but the ecclesiastical commissioners have proposed to transfer it, with the exception of several parishes, to the diocese of Rochester. It comprises the archdeaconries of Essex and Colchester, and part of that of Middlesex. The archdeaconry of Essex contains the deaneries of Barstable, Barking, Chafford, Chelmsford, Dengie, Ongar, and Rochford;—that of Colchester the deaneries of Colchester,

Lexden, Newport, Sandford, Tendring, and Witham; and that portion of the archdeaconry of Middlesex, which is in this county, those of Dunmow, Harlow, and Hedingham. There are 400 parishes and townships in the county, besides parts of 4 other parishes. Morant, and Wright, in their histories of Essex, give the number of churches and chapels as follows:—In the archdeaconry of Essex 175; in that of Colchester 161; and in that of Middlesex 83. The total amount of church rates, received for 1831–2, was £19,207; for 1838–9, £16,473, with nearly an equivalent expenditure. Besides numerous Independent and other dissenting places of worship, there are 7 Roman Catholic chapels in this county. The poor rate returns for 3 years to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £38,233 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £184,428; for 1813, an expenditure of £325,219; for 1821, an expenditure of £288,921; since which period the expenditure on the poor has gradually decreased to £152,318, in 1838. In 1835, there were 1,075 daily schools, attended by 30,605 children; 88 infant schools, and 438 Sunday schools, including 32,032 children.

The chief market towns in this county, are Colchester, Coggeshall, Witham, Maldon, Chelmsford, Romford, Epping, Walden, Braintree, and Halstead: others are Barking, Billericay, Brentwood, Chipping-Ongar, Dunmow, Gray's Thurrock, Harwich, Manningtree, Rayleigh, Rochford, Thaxted, and Waltham-Abbey; besides Bradfield, Dedham, and Horn-don, the markets for which are disused: in all there are 25 towns in this county, usually called market towns, though some of them are small and of little importance.

Rivers.—Besides the Thames, the Stour, the Lea, and the Stort—which see—as they only bound the county, the principal rivers are the Colne, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Roding, the Ingerbourn, and the Cam. The Colne rises near Redgwell, in the north-western part of the county, and runs south-east, passing in its course by Hedingham, Halstead, the Colnes, and Colchester; after which it receives two considerable brooks from the vicinity of Fingrinhon and Brightlingsea, and discharges itself into the sea, between St. Osith and the isle of Mersey, about 8 miles below Colchester, to the harbour of which town it is navigable for vessels about 150 tons burthen; and for those of greater tonnage to Wivenhoe, about 5 miles from the sea. The Blackwater rises in the north-west, near Saffron-Walden, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and flows south-eastwards by Radwinter, Great Bardfield, Bocking, Coggeshall, Kelvedon, and Wickham mills, receiving the influx of the Pant, a small stream, which rises near Shalford, and various others, in its course; and being joined by the Chelmer at Maldon, both together enter the wide estuary called Blackwater bay, and the sea, between Mersey and Bradwell. The Chelmer rises also in the north-west near Thaxted, and running south-east by Dunmow, Waltham, &c., passes Chelmsford, where, being joined by the Cam and other smaller streams, it proceeds eastwards to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater, the estuary of which extends 12 miles into the country, while the navigation has been further extended to Chelmsford. The Crouch flows from two springs in Little Burgsted and Landon, and running east divides the hundreds of Rochford and Dengie, and partly those of Barstable and Chelmsford, passing Wickford, and Hullbridge, where it is navigable at high water: it then flows by Criksey and Burnham, to the sea at Foulness. It is tidal for 16 miles. The Roding rises in the central part of the county near Dunmow: passing southward through an extensive tract to which it gives the name of the Rod-

ings, it turns to the west at Chipping Ongar, in Epping Forest, and again to the east by Wanstead; then winding through a pleasant vale, adorned with fine villages and splendid mansions, it flows through a level district, by Ilford, to which it has been rendered navigable, and Barking, to the Thames at Barking Reach near East Ham, 7 miles from London. The Ingerbourn is a small stream rising south-east of Stapleford Abbots, and, winding south to Upminster, flows thence to Rainham, and falls into the Thames at Earith Reach. The Cam is composed of two branches, one of which rises on the borders of Bedfordshire; the other, bearing the classic name of the Granta, rises at Quendon, and flowing northwards through the highly ornamented grounds of Audley End, Chesterford, and Icardun, hastens, with its sister stream, to Cambridge. All the Essex rivers, except the Crouch and other minor streams, have their sources in the north-west and highest part of the county; thence diverging to various points as already described. Numerous brooks and rivulets add to the beauty and fertility of almost every parish in this county.

Canal and other inland navigation.—In a county termed, with propriety, maritime, it could not be expected that much occasion would be found for canals, even before the prospective or partial introduction of railways; yet some works of this kind have been constructed, communicating with the metropolis, and considerable river navigations have been formed which have been highly beneficial to trade and commerce. The Stour is navigable to Sudbury, 30 miles above Harwich. The Thames is navigable throughout that part of its course which bounds this county; and,—besides the navigation of the Colne, to Colchester;—of the Blackwater, and Chelmer, to Chelmsford,—with a canal running from opposite Northey isle to Heybridge;—and of the Crouch, to Hull bridge for large vessels;—a canal navigation has been formed between the Thames, the Lea, and the Stort—though this may be said to belong more to Middlesex than to Essex—whereby the Lea is made navigable throughout that part of its course which is connected with this county, and the Stort, from Bishop Stortford to its junction with the Lea. A navigable canal from the former, along the valley of the Cam, to the navigable portion of that river near Cambridge, thus uniting the Thames and the Lea with the Ouse and the Cam, was projected and authorized by act of parliament, so long ago as 1812–14; but has not yet been accomplished.

Roads.—The principal of these are the roads from London to Harwich and to Newmarket: they enter this county together, by crossing the Lea river, at Stratford-le-Bow, and proceeding to Stratford, the Newmarket road branches off through Epping to the Stort, north of Bromley, where it quits this county, but re-enters it by again crossing the Stort near Bishop-Stortford: it then runs through Newport, Littlebury, and Chesterford, north of which it finally quits the county. The Harwich road runs through Romford, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Witham, and Colchester, by Manningtree to Harwich. Chelmsford, Colchester, &c., are united, by other principal roads, with Braintree, Halstead, Dunmow, &c., and the adjoining counties; and otherwise this county is completely interlaced with roads in every direction. This county, from its comparatively even surface and the nature of its soils, is well adapted, with suitable materials, to the formation of good roads; and these advantages have been so well improved, that it may safely be asserted no better roads are to be found in England. They are particularly excellent through Tendring hundred, and incomparably so in that of Dengie. The highway returns for 3 years, ending

1814, show an average total expenditure of £51,460 on 320 miles of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 2,813 miles of all other highways used for wheeled carriages: the returns of turnpike trusts for 1836, a total expenditure of £33,462 10s. 6d. by 11 turnpike trusts in this county: and the highway returns for 1839, an expenditure of £31,669 on 3,113 miles of road.

Railways.—It is considered that the partial introduction of railways into Essex, is already opening up a new and important era in its history. The Eastern Counties railway was first projected in 1833, or 1834; but it was not till 4th July, 1836, that an act was procured to make a line of railway from Shoreditch through Ilford, Romford, Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, and Norwich, to Yarmouth. The original capital of the company was to be £1,600,000, and they had an additional power of raising by mortgages a further sum of £533,300. During the progress of the railway, however, from the London terminus to Colchester, in 1840, an estimate of the entire cost of that part of the line alone amounted to £2,137,143 0s. 6d. In the half yearly report of the engineer, dated 22d February, 1840, an act of liberality connected with the expense of this railway is stated, no less noble in itself than honourable to the individual by whom it was performed: we allude to the voluntary relinquishment of a sum of £15,000 due to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, by the company, for possession of a certain portion of his estate at Hylands in this county. On 18th June, 1839, a portion of this line of railway was opened from a temporary terminus at Devonshire-street, Mile-end, to Romford, 10½ miles. The line commences on a viaduct at Shoreditch, about 21 feet from the level of the ground, containing several archways or bridges faced with stone, which gives them a handsome and imposing character: such are Charles-street bridge, and the bridge over Devonshire-street adjoining the site of the temporary station: this last bridge is oblique. There are several iron bridges of considerable span and great obliquity, and of a plain and handsome character. The line passes over the Regent canal by an iron bridge. The Lea bridge is elliptical, the span being 70 feet, and the rise only ¼ or 17½ feet. In the progress of this work considerable difficulties arose from want of solidity in the under strata. The Stratford marshes were with similar difficulties passed over by an embankment. Here are numerous bridges over the intersected streams and rivers. The Stratford viaduct is of 5 arches, each 36 feet span. The Stratford station is in the style of a plain Italian villa, with extensive and commodious waiting-rooms, &c. Cuttings from 10 to 20 feet, over which are numerous bridges, now continue nearly to Ilford. Leytonstone turnpike road bridge, one of these, has a width of roadway over it of 50 feet. The Roding or Ilford valley is crossed by an embankment about 20 feet high, with bridges over the Aldersbrook and Roding, each 40 feet in span. The Ilford station is of a pleasing character, with extensive accommodation for the public: the approach to it is in the centre of the town. The great Essex road is crossed by a tunnel or archway, 130 feet long and 28 wide: the side walls or abutments are of brick-work, on which are laid iron girders, with broad iron flanges cast on their lower part, from which small arches are turned, carrying the turnpike road above: there are also extensive wing walls sustaining the embankment forming the approaches to this tunnel-bridge. Farther onwards the railway passes below the large stream, called the Seven Kings' brook: this is ingeniously got over by constructing culverts with immense iron pipes, similar to a sy-

phon tube, through which the water is passed. The railway then passes under several bridges to a level where there are Coke sheds, &c., and thence, on an embankment to Romford, passing over the river Rom by an elliptical arched bridge, in 32 feet embankment, and of suitable strength. On 3d June, 1840, having reached its terminus in Shoreditch, the line was further opened thence throughout to Brentwood, a distance of 18 miles. A projected railway from THAMES-HAVEN—which see—joins the eastern counties railway at Romford; and a projected railway from Harwich joins it near Colchester. The northern and eastern railway from Cambridge to London, now in progress from London to Stratford, and to be opened to Broxbourne in August 1840, enters this county by crossing the river Lea to the north-east of Broxbourne, and running nearly in the line of the New-market road, near to Bishop-Stortford, and by Newport, Littlebury, and Chesterford, quits the county near the junction of the New-market road with the road from Cambridge. In the event of the Eastern Counties railway not being continued further than Colchester, it has been proposed to extend this railway to Norwich.

Physical aspect, climate, &c.—Essex composes part of that tract of country on the eastern side of England which forms the largest connected space of level ground in the whole island; not one lofty eminence or rocky ridge being found in several contiguous counties. The surface of Essex is not, however, totally flat; having many gentle hills and dales; and towards the north-west, whence most of the rivers proceed, the country rises and presents a continued inequality of surface. The most level tracts are those of the southern and eastern hundreds. Extensive salt-marshes border most of the coast, the greater part of which, as already observed, is protected by embankments. The banks of the Thames, and the lower parts near the sea, are likewise low and marshy. The hundreds of Essex, on the south coast, are proverbially unhealthy from their being exposed to the easterly winds and sea fogs, which, together with the unwholesome exhalations from the marshes, and the constant dampness, give rise to intermittent fevers and other diseases; but the middle and northern districts are justly noted for a wholesome, clear air, and a fine dry soil. From the Registrar-General's abstract of the causes of death in various counties and districts in England, we find, that the relative proportions of those most prevalent in this county, for the half year, from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, are:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Diseases of respiratory organs	Consumption	160	205	749
	Decline	85	108	
	Pneumonia	62	50	
	All others	45	34	
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious diseases				
Nervous diseases		252	240	492
Old age		220	199	419
Diseases of digestive organs		157	149	306
Violence		66	67	133
		33	13	46

This county presents an ever-varying and pleasing succession of rural landscapes, bordering its numerous rivers, which flow beside villages as picturesque, and residences of noblemen and wealthy citizens as princely, as any to be found in the kingdom. The finest scenery is in the liberty of Havering. The road and railway from Romford to Brentwood exhibit highly beautiful and attractive views. In this district a perpetual variety is presented: it is in many parts thickly wooded, with much fine timber: gentlemen's houses, ornamental plantations, and rich meadow-ground, are seen in every direction. The most ex-

tensive view in Essex is from the brow of Langdon, which is believed to present the finest prospect in England. "The ascent, on the northern side of this eminence," observes Thomas Wright, Esq. of Trinity college, Cambridge, in his splendid history of Essex, published in 1836, "is gradual and easy; but on the south-south-east, and south-west, the traveller is astonished at the descent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extensive scene, with London to the right, the Thames winding through the vale, and to the left the river Medway. Mr. Young, in his southern tour, gives us the following animated description:—"On the summit of a vast hill, one of the most astonishing prospects to behold, breaks out almost at once upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious valley, everywhere painted with the finest verdure, and intersected with numberless hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is past description;—the Thames winding through it, full of ships, and bounded by the hills of Kent. Nothing can exceed it, unless that which Hannibal exhibited to his disconsolate troops when he bade them behold the glories of the Italian plains!—If ever a turnpike road should lead through this country, I beg you will go and view this enchanting scene, though a journey of 40 miles is necessary for it. I never beheld anything equal to it in the West of England, that region of landscape!" This turnpike road," adds Mr. Wright, "is not now wanting to augment the pleasure of the traveller who may be inclined to gratify a laudable curiosity, and feel the emotions approaching to sublimity which swell the heart when contemplating scenes of immense extent."

Geological character.—Few counties possess less minerals than Essex, which is so nearly exempt from quarries, or any mass of rock, that the houses are almost wholly built of brick.* The London clay extends nearly over all Essex. It has been pierced in various places, and found of great thickness. Geologists have distinguished the district which includes this county as that in which the superior strata rest on chalk. Amongst these superstrata, besides the vegetable mould and the London clay, are found brick-earth, sand, crag, pipe-clay, and the "plastic clay formation." The alternation of fresh water formations with those of marine origin, establish a complete and highly important analogy between the French and English series. The crag is a stratum of sand or gravel, which has obtained the local appellation of the Crag of Suffolk. The north-east coast is covered with this upper marine formation, which, with the enclosed organic remains, often exhibits impregnation with iron. The great argillaceous "London clay" formation is highly interesting from the variety of its organic remains, and the inferences deducible from them. This formation chiefly, and sometimes wholly, consists of bluish or blackish clay, in general very tough, and containing nearly horizontal layers of ovate or flattish masses of argillaceous limestone, termed septaria, from having apparently been traversed by cracks, since partially or wholly filled with calcareous spar, or sulphate of barytes. The septaria on the south of Walton on the coast are very imperfect; but they are collected into heaps and shipped to Harwich,

where they are manufactured by government into cement. Dale, in his history of Harwich, speaking of the septaria so abundantly found in the cliffs off that vicinity, says, "with these the walls of the town were for the most part built, and the streets generally pitched; they, by ancient custom, belonging to the town as by right." The long cliff of London clay extending along the Isle of Sheppey, opposite the Essex coast, furnishes abundance of septaria, from which the excellent material for building under water, and for stucco, is made, and which is known under the name of "Parker's Cement."—Geol. Trans. vol. ii. p. 193.—Some mineral waters rise in this county, but few have obtained much repute: that of Tilbury is impregnated with some earthy and muriatic salts.

Soil and produce.—There are great varieties of soil in this county. Every species of loam is found, light gravelly land, and a good share of meadow and marsh ground. On the east and south it is most generally marshy with gravel intermixed: on the west the soils vary from light thin loam upon gravel to tough clay upon brick earth. In the district of the Rodings the soil is strong wet loam. In the northern and central parts there are strong and moist soils, as well as light loam upon marl. The county is on the whole fertile, and possesses some particularly fine land. The greater part is enclosed, and rendered highly productive by the skilful management of the agriculturists. The farmers of Essex are reckoned amongst the best in the kingdom. It is their universal practice to apply to their land chalk, obtained in the north-western parts of the county and in Hertfordshire: great quantities are also sent from Kent; and near Purfleet, on the banks of the Thames, there are chalk-pits. Essex is an arable county. Besides the usual crops, including turnips, potatoes, &c., a considerable quantity of rape seed is reared: mustard, rye-grass, tares, and trefoil are also produced. The cultivation of hops is on the increase: on an average of 7 years to 1835, the number of acres annually devoted to this purpose was 378½, and the quantity produced 177,174 lbs.: the chief localities of the hop gardens were Weathersfield, Hedingham Castle, Halstead, &c. The cultivation of caraway, coriander, and tealz, is peculiar to this county: the tealz, for its prickly heads, is used for the purpose of raising the nap on woollen cloths. These 3 articles are all sown together, in a kind of treble crop, but they come to maturity at different periods, and the succession of the whole crop lasts 3 or 4 years. Saffron Walden even by its name signifies the product for which it has long been famous. Saffron, which was at one time cultivated in various parts of the kingdom, has been ultimately grown almost solely in a circuit of about 10 miles between this place and Cambridge. The variety and goodness of the agricultural products of this county are not exceeded by those of any other part of the kingdom. The average produce of wheat is 24½, barley 33½, oats 36½, beans 27, and pease 20½ bushels per acre. The annual quantity of grain sent to the metropolis was estimated, by Mr. Howlett, at 250,000 quarters of wheat, and 150,000 quarters of malt, besides large quantities of beans, pease, &c., but now the exports considerably exceed these quantities. Beans and pease are of great importance to the Essex farmer, and no land in England is better adapted to their growth: the crops alternate with fallow, barley, or wheat. The finest wheat crops are those sown in September, and the earliest sown are the best. March is the common time for sowing barley, and the culture of oats is much the same as that of barley. The broad-cast sowing is generally preferred to drilling. Turnips, in which the drill husbandry is pre-

* Many of them certainly are singular and curious specimens of brick-architecture: in constructing the castles, the monastic buildings, and many of the old mansion-houses, the builders have endeavoured to render them not only durable monuments of their skill; but also examples of their taste, displayed by a variety of ornaments in the cornices, doors, pilasters, and particularly the chimneys. The latter are studiously varied in their shape and workmanship, and are seen with zig-zag grooves running round them, with spiral and with diamond and square grooves, and several other whimsical adornments.

ferred, are largely cultivated. Potatoes, also, are extensively reared for the London market, in those parts nearest its vicinity; and cabbages are cultivated in almost every part of the county, as food for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Draining, which is so necessary, especially in the marsh districts, is carried on here with great skill; and wheat has, in such cases, been found to return sometimes 30 bushels per acre, and barley between 40 and 50. In the marshy districts osiers are considered a profitable cultivation. The greater part of the county is well wooded: besides the timber growing in the hedge rows, there are about 50,000 acres in wood and woodlands. In the reign of James II., the forest of Essex extended almost over all the county. There are now on the south-west, commencing a few miles from London, two forests, Epping, and Hainault, near each other, but separated by the Roding: these together cover about 10,000 acres, and contain some noble trees.

Though this county is not highly celebrated for its dairies, yet those in the parish of Epping and its vicinity have long been famous for the richness of their cream and butter: the latter is mostly sent to London, where it bears a high character and price. Pigs in great numbers are fattened for the London markets on the refuse of the dairies, and otherwise; and Essex is proverbially distinguished for its fattened calves, of which more are reared here than in any other county: they have long been held in high estimation in the London market. Besides those bred in the county, great numbers are brought from other parts of England, principally from Suffolk, as are oxen even from Scotland, and sheep from Sussex, Wiltshire, &c., to fatten. To promote the fattening of the calves, some feeders have been in the habit of preparing a small ball or bolus of about two ounces in weight, composed of the powder of fenugreek, wheat meal, and a small quantity of powdered chalk, blended together with mild ale, and given to the calves morning and evening just before sucking: from its soporific and composing effects, this nutritious opiate has been found to facilitate their fattening; and to whiten the veal: a calf thus managed has been generally rendered fit for market in about 12 weeks. The marsh lands are the principal grazing districts. There is no peculiar breed of horses; but the Suffolk punches seem to be favourites. The farms and estates vary immensely in size; but there are few counties containing so many small and moderate sized farms occupied by their proprietors: some of the rented ones, however, are amongst the largest in the empire.

Trade and manufactures.—Essex derives many advantages from its maritime trade, as well as from its vicinity to the metropolis. The convenience of its water-carriage, and the goodness of its roads, have hitherto given it a commercial superiority over many other counties, which the introduction of railways might now tend to diminish, were not the incalculable and universal benefits to be derived from these about to be conferred on Essex itself. Being peculiarly an agricultural county, its trade consists principally in its vegetable and animal produce. The celebrated oyster fisheries must also be noticed as a branch of trade of some importance. The fisheries of Essex are very productive of oysters: above 30 decked boats, from 8 to 50 tons burden, belonging to the island of Mersey, are almost always at work; and vessels come from Kent to purchase oysters. Sometimes upwards of 150 vessels may be seen at work within sight of Mersey: the number is about 200, employing about 500 hands. The principal breeding rivers are the Crouch—by far the most certain in produce—the Blackwater, and the Colne. The beds or layings are in the adjoining creeks; and

from these the stock is supplied to other oyster beds. It is calculated that not less than 15,000 bushels are supplied in a season; and the capital employed in this trade is stated to be from 60 to £80,000. The oysters are taken to London, Hamburgh, Bremen, and, in time of peace, to Holland, France, and Flanders. Some of the inhabitants are employed in other fisheries, and in taking ducks, dun birds, &c., which are very numerous in Mersey isle and elsewhere.

The woollen manufacture was formerly of some importance here, but has continued to decline, and has now ceased to be of any importance. In 1838 there was only one woollen mill in the county, at Little Coggeshall, employing 10 hands. Silk manufactures of different kinds are carried on in several towns. In 1838 there were 7 silk mills, employing 1,441 hands: of these there was one each at Bocking, Braintree, Coggeshall, Colchester, Halstead, Pebmarsh, and Waltham Abbey; at the first five of which places, there are also hand-loom weavers in the trade. The silk weaving, in all, is sent from the manufacturers in Spitalfields; these towns, as far as their silk manufactures are concerned, being thus merely out-posts or dependencies of London. Accounts of the state of hand-loom weaving and other manufactures or trades, will be found under the several towns in which they are carried on. At Gosfield straw-plait manufacture has been introduced by the Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham, which fully answers the benevolent purposes of contributing to the comfortable subsistence of the poor.

History and Antiquities.—At the time of the Roman invasion, Essex, with all Middlesex, was inhabited by the Trinobantes. That people, as appears from the testimony of ancient authors, possessed two considerable cities or fortified stations: one of them occupied, says Whitaker, “the eminence betwixt the Thames and Fleet-brook,”—the centre of modern London;—the other seems to have been at Colchester in this county. Dissensions among the Trinobantes paved the way to the conquest of Britain by the Romans; Mandubratius, a prince of this nation, having been the first to invite Cæsar to invade the country. For this purpose Mandubratius went to Gaul, and, returning with the Romans, became instrumental, by his influence, to the subjugation of the Britons; the Trinobantes setting the example of submission to the invaders. On the subdivision of Great Britain by Constantine, this county was included in the province termed Flavia Cæsariensis. From the Itinerary of Antoninus, five principal stations appear to have been either formed or occupied by the Romans in this county. These were Duro-litum, Cæsaromagus, Canonium, Camulodunum, and Ad Ansam. These places were all seated on the road which formed the fifth Iter from Londunum to Venta Icenorum. Camulodunum was unquestionably the principal station in Essex, and though its site has been much contested by different writers, an attentive examination of the places assigned by the various disputants, combined with a knowledge of the antiquities discovered in the vicinity of each, will admit little doubt of Colchester being the real situation. Essex formed a separate and distinct kingdom during a certain part of the Saxon heptarchy, and from its situation relative to the other Saxon kingdoms, was called East-Seaxa, a name which the Normans retained with very little alteration, calling it Exsessa or Exsessa, from whence by contraction its present name resulted. “This,” say the editors of the old Mag. Brit., “was the least and weakest of the Saxon kingdoms, which, almost from their first settlement, were ever warring and encroaching one upon another, and so was always a feudatory either to the king-

dom of Kent or Mercia, till it was subdued quite by Egbert, and made a province to the West-Saxon kings; yet it bore up the face of a principality for the space of 281 years, and had the following kings:—Uffa, Erkenwine, Sledda, Sebert, Seward, Sigebert I., Sigebert II., Swithelm, Sighere, Sebba, Sigherd, Secfrid, Offa, Selrid, Suthred, conquered by Egbert.—This kingdom was one of the first that embraced Christianity; for King Sebert being nephew to Ethelbert, king of Kent, the first Christian prince of the Saxons in this isle, was so wrought upon by his uncle, that he became a zealous Christian, and among many other pious acts, converted the heathen temples of Diana at London, his chief city, into a cathedral church, of which he made Melitus bishop, and of Apollo at Westminster into a collegiate, dedicating the one to St. Peter, and the other to St. Paul. After the Saxon heptarchy was dissolved, and become a monarchy, we find nothing particularly related in history concerning the inhabitants of this shire, save that when the Danes became formidable for their power, they were said to favour them more than any other part of England. At the Norman conquest, they submitted to the same fate, as other parts did, and continued in their loyalty to the Conqueror's posterity, save that in the reign of King Richard II. they began that terrible insurrection which ended in Wat Tyler's rebellion; but they made some amends for this fault, in rising under Colonel Far and Sir Charles Lucas to support King Charles I.'s interests, and prevent his death, and again under Mr. Thomas Fanshaw, in 1659, to promote King Charles II.'s restoration, though in both these attempts they were disappointed, and showed only their good design."

A Roman road, the line of which is still visible, crossed this county from Colchester to Coggeshall, Dunmow, and Bishop-Stortford. Of the British track-ways, or roads, known to the Saxons by the name of Streets—and, with the Roman roads, by Bede termed *stratæ*, the principal were Icknield-street, Ryknield-street, Ermyrn-street, the Fosseway, and the Watling-street: several branches appear to have passed through different parts of Essex. Of these, one undoubtedly ran from Londinium, on the Thames, to the British capital of the Trinobantes, Camulodunum; and others, perhaps, led from this place, through the north-western parts of the county, to the Iceni and Cassii. The former has been considered as a branch of the Watling-street. The Roman invaders are supposed to have followed the course of the Watling-street in their progress from the coast towards London; and it is not improbable that this branch might lead them to Camulodunum. In several instances British remains have been found in various parts of Essex in the vicinity of these roads. Formerly there were 12 castles, or fortified edifices, in this county, 4 of which were denominated Royal Castles, as built for national security: these were Colchester, Hadleigh, Langard fort, and Tilbury fort: the other 8 were castellated mansions; but formed for great strength and security. These very formidable fortresses, once the pride of the nobility, and the terror of the peasantry, are now mostly all razed to the ground: the only parts remaining are their high keeps and wide fosses. At Colchester, Hadleigh, Heddingham, and Walden, some parts of the buildings or walls remain. Previous to the dissolution, Essex contained no fewer than 47 religious houses: of these, 2 were mitred abbeys; 6 common abbeys; 22 priories; 3 nunneries; 3 colleges; 2 preceptories of templars; and 9 hospitals. The yearly revenue of these monasteries amounted to £7,500, which, con-

sidering the advance in the value of land since that time, was, indeed, a very great sum.

ESSINGTON, a township in the parish of Bushbury, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Wolverhampton, and east of the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £26 10s. 11d. vicarial, and £411 4s. 13d. impropriate. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 111. A. P. £3,619. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 598. Poor rates, in 1838, £130 11s.

ESTIMANER HUNDRED, in the county of Merioneth, North Wales. It is a very mountainous district, watered on the west by the Irish sea. Houses 852. Pop., in 1831, £4,631.

ESTON, a chapelry in the parish of Ormsby, north riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Guisbrough, and south of the mouth of the Tees. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Ormsby. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £315 19s. 2d. This village stands on the ascent of a detached hill called Barnaby, or Eston-moor, on the summit of which, called Eston-Mab, and commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect, a telegraphic beacon has been erected. Acres 1,870. Houses 70. A. P. £2,152. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 334. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 8s.

ETAL, a township in the parish of Ford, Northumberland; 9 miles north-north-west of Wooler, on the river Till. Here are two schools and a Presbyterian chapel. At the west end of the village are the ruins of Etal castle, built in the reign of Edward I., by Sir Robert Manners.

ETCHELLS, a township, partly in the parish of Northern and partly in that of Stockport, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles west-south-west of Stockport. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £135 6s. 9d. Acres 4,120. Houses 245. A. P. £6,421. Pop., in 1801, 1,269; in 1831, 1,443. Poor rates, in 1838, £273 3s.

ETCHILHAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Swanborough, union of Devizes, county of Wilts; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Devizes, at the source of the Avon. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of All-Cannings. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 3,160. Houses 57. A. P. £2,035. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 270. Poor rates, in 1838, £159 13s.

ETCHINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, union of Ticehurst, county of Sussex; 6 miles south-east of Wadhurst, on the river Rother. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £11; gross income £530. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of William Clulow, deceased. Here is a daily school. Acres 4,240. Houses 115. A. P. £2,815. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 631. Poor rates, in 1838, 387 16s.

ETLOE. See AWRE.

ETON, a parish in the first division of the hund. of Stoke, deanery of Burnham, union of Eton, county of Buckingham; 1 mile north of Windsor, and 23 miles west by south of London. Acres 690. Houses 444. A. P. £9,095. Pop., in 1801, 2,026; in 1831, 3,232. Living, a rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and incumbency of the provost of Eton college. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £266 2s. 23d. The church having fallen to decay, public worship is performed in the college chapel. There is also a chapel-of-ease in the town; and, besides the college, there are 5 daily schools, one of which, containing 90 free scholars, was endowed by Mark Antony Porney, with funds producing, in 1832, £153 4s. 4d. per annum: other charities £396 3s. per annum, of which £197 8s. 6d. constituted the income of Baldwin's charity for repairs of bridge, and other

wise for benefit of parishioners; and £125 13s. 2d., income of poor's estate. There are also alms-houses not subject to inquiry, as part of Eton college. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,043. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Eton, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Eton poor-law union comprehends 19 parishes, embracing an area of 65 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 18,101. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,964. Expenditure in 1838, £6,382; in 1839, £6,321 5s. The town of Eton is situated in a fertile and salubrious valley, on the northern side of the Thames, opposite to Windsor, with which it is connected by a neat iron-bridge: it consists principally of one narrow street, which is well-paved and lighted, and has of late years been much improved; many of the houses having been rebuilt, and others fitted up in a modern style.

Eton has long been celebrated, or, as Lambard has it, been "notorious for a scوله which King Henry VI. buylded, as he did the kinge's college of Cambridge, wherto, by order of their foundation, this scوله sendeth her ripe fruite. The kinge endowed it withe revennue, but the buildinge was raised for the more part at the charges of William Wanflet, byshop of Wynchester, who, of his proper cost, erected a goodly colledge in Oxford also. It was very liberally endowed at the begynninge; but Edward IV., that followed his pleasure as earnestly as Henry VI., loved virtue dearly, toke bothe from it and the king's college to enryche a college at Windsor castle withall." "The Kynges college of our Lady by Etone besyde Wyndesore," says Tanner, "was founded by King Henry VI., ann. reg. 19, (1446,) for a provost, 10 priests, 4 clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor grammar-scholars, with a master to teach them, and 25 poor old men. It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., as having in spiritualities £547 7s. 1d., in temporalities £554 5s. 6d., in all £1,101 12s. 7d.; but clear, after prizes and deductions, only £886 12s." The school is divided into upper and lower; and these are subdivided into three classes. Besides the 70 scholars on the foundation, there are a great number of stipendiary pupils, generally 400 or 500, the sons of noblemen. The foundation-scholars are entitled to fellowships and scholarships in King's college, Cambridge, for which there is an annual election; though they are only removed as vacancies occur, which are about 9 in two years. They succeed according to seniority; on three years' residence at college obtain a fellowship; and are superannuated at 19. The fellows of King's college, Cambridge, are altogether elected from the foundation-boys of Eton. For the unsuccessful candidates, there are two scholarships in Merton college, Oxford, where they are called post-masters. These scholarships are of the annual value of between £40 and £50 each. There are likewise three exhibitions at £20 each, for 7 years, at Pembroke college. Almost all the Prime ministers of the last century were 'Eton men.' Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Bolingbroke commenced their animosities, as boys together, at Eton, where, it is recorded, they had "more than one good stand-up fight." Lord Chatham, Lord North, and Charles James Fox, were distinguished as scholars at this ancient seat of learning. In the 17th century, Eton can refer to the names of Bishop Pearson and the poet Waller; Fielding, the poet Gray, the scholar Porson, and Bishop Sherlock, were also 'Eton men.' At a later period Eton can boast of having produced the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, Lord Wellesley, Lord Grenville, Lord Grey, and that fine scholar and philosophical writer, Mr. Hallam.

Eton school consists of two courts or quadrangles, communicating by a beautiful ancient gateway. In the centre of the outer court is a statue of Henry VI. The chapel, formerly called Christopher-hall, is an elegant Gothic structure, resembling, in its style and decorations, the chapel of King's college, Cambridge. The inner court contains apartments for the provost and fellows, and the splendid college library, supposed to be one of the most valuable collections in Europe: it contains some rare MSS.; but it is not generally accessible. The pleasure-grounds on the north-west of the college are very extensive. It appears that the manner in which the boys on the foundation of the college are now lodged not being considered by the provost and fellows of Eton in accordance with the present habits and feelings of society, and being in many respects objectionable, the authorities of the college have determined that extensive alterations shall be forthwith carried into effect, in order that commodious apartments may be provided for sleeping and for study, and likewise for those meals which the boys do not at present take in their college-hall.

The peculiar custom designated the Montem, has long taken place here triennially, on Whit-Tuesday: the object of the ceremony being to collect 'salt-money' from those whom curiosity may have led to the spot. The sum collected has generally been from £600 to £800, and given to the captain or senior scholar on his removal to Cambridge. The origin of this singular custom cannot be satisfactorily ascertained; but has been traced as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth: when on a visit to the college, she desired to see an account of the ancient ceremonies observed there from the period of its foundation, and was shown a list whereon was described an annual procession of the scholars, who, on these occasions, repeated verses, and gathered money from the public for a dinner—and other purposes. The oldest printed account of the Eton montem—then biennial—is in the 'Public Advertiser,' of 1778:—"On Tuesday, being Whit-Tuesday, the gentlemen of Eton-school went as usual in military procession to Salt-hill. This custom of walking to the hill returns every second year, and generally collects together a great deal of company of all ranks. The king and queen, in their phaeton, met the procession on Arbour-hill, in Slough-road. When they halted, the flag was flourished by the ensign. The boys went, according to custom, round the hill, &c. The parson and clerk were then called, and these temporary ecclesiastics went through the usual Latin service. The collection was an extraordinarily good one, as each of their majesties gave fifty guineas."—It was anciently a custom for the butcher of the college to give, on the election Saturday, a ram—to be hunted by the scholars; but the long runs being considered injurious to the health of the students, the ram was hamstrung and knocked on the head with large clubs in the stable-yard. This barbarous custom was discontinued in 1747, and the ram, killed by the butcher, was ultimately served up in pasties. In 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' for August 1731, is the following notice of the usage:—"Monday, August 2d, was the election at Eton-college, when the scholars, according to custom, hunted a ram, by which the provost and fellows hold a manor." By an act of parliament, passed in the 25th year of Henry VI., no person was allowed to take a lodger within this town without leave of the provost, under a penalty of £10. Formerly it had a market, but it has been discontinued. A fair for horses and cattle, however, is held on Ash-Wednesday.

ETRURIA, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, county of Stafford; 1½ mile north-east of

Newcastle-under-Lyne, intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham railway and the Grand Trunk canal. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. This village, remarkable for the beauty of its situation and the arrangement of its buildings, is celebrated as the seat of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., the original inventor of the beautiful description of ware which bears his name. The village itself obtains its name of Etruria, from Mr. Wedgwood's excellent imitations of Etruscan vases. To the same ingenious gentleman's experiments, we are indebted for the invention of several other species of earthenware and porcelain, adapted to various purposes of ornament and use. These, with the Wedgwood or Queen's ware, expanded by the industry and ingenuity of the different manufacturers, into an infinity of forms, for ornament and use, variously painted and embellished, constitute nearly the whole of the present fine English earthenwares and porcelain, which are the source of a very extensive trade, and, considered as objects of national art, industry, and commerce, may be ranked among the most important manufactures in the kingdom.

Etruria was the scene of those improvements through which Mr. Wedgwood brought the Staffordshire pottery wares to a state of perfection. The process observed in the manufacture of porcelain, at the potteries here, is similar to that already described under articles BURSLEM and DERBY,—which see:—the materials are the whitest clays from Cornwall, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire, and ground flint. From this composition the following exquisitely beautiful articles—exclusive of the table ware—have been made:—A black ware, called Basaltes, which receives a glossy polish; will produce fire in collision with steel; will bear the strongest fire without fusion; will resist every acid; and, when applied as a test, will readily distinguish the qualities or species of metals:—A white porcelain biscuit of the finest texture and appearance, called Jasper; taking, from the mixture of metallic calces with its materials, such colours as they communicate to glass in fusion. From this the famous reliefs and cameos are made; the raised parts of fine white, the ground of any colour fancy may suggest:—A cane-coloured biscuit porcelain, called Bamboo; of a smooth, unpolished surface, possessing the same properties as the Basaltes:—A white porcelain biscuit of exactly the same properties and appearance with the last, except the absence of colour:—A terra cotta, which has the beautiful appearance and durability of the Egyptian pebble, granite, and porphyry:—A porcelain biscuit, of a hardness that defies fire, and of a property to resist all acids and corrosives; applied chiefly to the manufacture of chemical vessels.

Wedgwood was the son of a potter: he was the proposer of the Grand Trunk canal, and the chief agent in obtaining the act of parliament for making it, in the face of the prejudices of the landed interest. He acquired a large fortune in his business, and died at Etruria in January 1795, at the age of 64.

ETTERBY, a township in the parish of Stanwix, Cumberland; 1 mile west of Carlisle, and south of the river Eden. Houses 21. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 110. Other returns with the parish.

ETTINGSHALL, a hamlet in the parish of Sedgley, county of Stafford; 3 miles south-south-east of Wolverhampton. A new church, school-house, and parsonage, were erected here in 1838. The church contains 926 sittings: being built over the mines,—see SEDGLEY—it is constructed in half timber, braced together, and painted black and white. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield.

ETTON, a parish in Hunsley-Beacon division of

the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Beverley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £29 9s. 4d.; gross income £876. Patron, the archbishop of York. Here is a day and Sunday national school. Acres 3,960. Houses 71. A. P. £3,739. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 407. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 15s.

ETTON WITH WOODCROFT, a parish in the liberty and union of Peterborough, county of Northampton; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Peterborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 9s. 9d.; gross income £400. Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. Acres 1,270. Houses 22. A. P. £2,425. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £210 10s.

ETWALL, a parish in the hund. of Appletree, union of Burton-upon-Trent, county of Derby; 6 miles west-south-west of Derby, on a branch of the river Trent. It contains the township of Etwall with Bearward-Cote, and the hamlet of Burnaston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £8; gross income £380. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Hugh Ker. There is here a very important charity founded by Sir John Port, Knight, in 1556; and comprehending an hospital, or almshouse, and school. The hospital consists of 15 houses of 2 rooms each, and 1 of 3 rooms, inhabited by 16 alms-people, under the superintendence of a master who has a good house about half-a-mile from the hospital, and about £230 per annum; besides the vicarage of Willington in the presentation of the governors of this charity, and worth £82 per annum.

The free school is in the parish of Repton, for teaching the classics and other branches of education to children of parishioners of Repton and Etwall. There are 8 scholars on the foundation: the 4 senior receive £45, and the others £40 a-year for 7 years. They are entitled, on going to either of the universities, to an exhibition of £50 for 4 years, provided there are not more than 2 exhibitions at a time. Besides the 8 scholars on the foundation, the sons of all persons resident in Etwall and Repton are admitted and taught free: in August, 1836, the number of free scholars, including the 8 foundation boys, was 22; and there were between 40 and 50 boarders with the head master and one of the ushers: there were also 4 or 5 scholars not entitled to the freedom of the school. The head schoolmaster has £400 a-year; the first usher £223; the second £158; the writing master £30. The annual revenues of this important charity amounted, in 1836, to £2,568 12s. 8d. Other charities, in 1826, £11 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £266 11s. Acres 3,630. Houses 118. A. P. £4,527. Pop., in 1801, 621; in 1831, 605.

EUSTON, a parish in the hund. of Blackburn, union of Thetford, county of Suffolk; 3 miles south-east by south of Thetford, situated on the Lesser Ouse. Living, a rectory, with those of Burnham and Little Fakenham, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 7s. 11d.; gross income £676. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Grafton. Here is a day and Sunday-school. This place gives the title of Earl to the eldest son of the duke of Grafton. Acres 3,910. Houses 35. A. P. £1,592. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 202. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 15s.

EUXTON, a chapelry in the parish of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles west-north-west of Chorley, intersected by the Wigan and Preston railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; returned at £128; gross income £125. Patrons, in 1835, the representatives of the late Rev. J. Armetriding. Here is a daily school, endowed with £26 per annum. Acres 2,481

Houses 266. A. P. £5,813. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1,501. Poor rates, in 1838, £278 2s.

EVAL (Sr.), a parish in the hund. of Pyder, union of St. Columb-Major, county of Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of St. Columb-Major. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £179. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,970. Houses 55. A. P. £2,399. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 354. Poor rates, in 1838, £106.

EVEDON, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Sleaford, and near the Sleaford canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 8s. 1½d.; gross income £163. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Winchelsea. Acres 2,300. Houses 15. A. P. £1,503. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £78 10s.

EVENJOBB, NEWCASTLE, BARLAND, AND BURROA, a township in the parish of Old Radnor, county of Radnor, South Wales; 5 miles north-west of Kingston. Houses 68. A. P. £1,664. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 369. Poor rates, in 1838, £242 2s.

EVENLEY, a parish in the hund. of King's-Sutton, union of Brackley, county of Northampton; 1 mile south of Brackley, and south of the Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7; gross income £182. Patrons, the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The great and small tithes, the property of Magdalene college, and the vicar, were commuted in 1779; aggregate amount fixed by tithe commissioners, in 1839, at £264 5s. 2d. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,760. Houses 110. A. P. £4,091. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 506. Poor rates, in 1838, £231.

EVENLODE, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, county of Worcester, but located in the upper division of the hund. of Westminster, county of Gloucester; 4 miles east of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £11 11s. 8d.; gross income £420. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £44 15s. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. James. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1832, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £155 1s. Acres 1,560. Houses 65. A. P. £3,276. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 312.

EVENLODE (THE), a river in Oxfordshire, which rises in the north-western parts of the county, and takes a south-eastern course past Blandford and Blenheim Parks, near the latter of which it is reinforced by the waters of the Glyme, and then running southwards, falls into the Isis about 5 miles north-west of Oxford.

EVENWOOD, a township and barony in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland, co. palatine of Durham; 5 miles south-west of Bishop-Auckland, and south of the river Gaunless. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 daily schools. Acres 1,630. A. P. £4,880. Pop., in 1801, 769; in 1831, 1,019. Poor rates, in 1838, £436 11s.

EVERCREECH, a parish in the hund. of Wells-Forum, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east by south of Shepton-Mallet. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Chesterblade, in the dio. of Bath and Wells, a peculiar; rated at £16 19s.; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. J. Talbot. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 2 daily schools, to one of which a small endowment is attached. Charities, in 1819, £42 11s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £493 19s. In 1838, a silk mill here employed 84 hands. Acres

3,130. Houses 294. A. P. £5,802. Pop., in 1801, 918; in 1831, 1,490.

EVERDON, a parish in the hund. of Fawsley, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 4 miles south-south-east of Daventry. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £24 2s. 11d.; gross income £530. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. The rectorial, predial tithes, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1764. The Independents have a place of worship here; and there are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £17 4s. 6d. per annum: other charities, in 1824, £52 18s. 7d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £389 10s. "This manor being given by —, before A.D. 1217, to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy, it was some time a distinct alien priory, at other times reckoned as parcel of Creeting in Suffolk, which was the chief cell in England to that abbey. It was given, 19^o Hen. VI., and afterwards, 1^o Edw. IV. to Eton college."—Tanner's Not. Mon. In 1786 this village suffered considerably by fire, nearly 40 houses having been consumed. Acres 1,900. Houses 155. A. P. £4,043. Pop., in 1801, 586; in 1831, 745.

EVERINGHAM, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Poplington, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west-north-west of Market-Weighton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £8 6s. 8d.; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Alderson. All tithes, &c., of the manor and township, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1765. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel in a style of splendour unequalled by any in England: the building cost £30,000. There is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £1 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 10s. Acres 3,080. Houses 38. A. P. £2,673. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 276.

EVERLEY. See SUFFIELD WITH EVERLEY.

EVERLEY, a parish in the hund. of Elstub and Everley, union of Pewsey, county of Wilts; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by north of Ludgershall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £16 4s. 4½d.; gross income £700. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. Here are 2 daily schools. Poor rates, in 1838, £155 19s. The petty-sessions for Everley division are holden here. This was anciently a place of great importance, and had a market. Ina, king of the West Saxons, had a palace here. There are several interesting British remains in the vicinity. Acres 3,370. Houses 63. A. P. £2,576. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 352.

EVERSDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 5 miles east by south of Caxton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £6 14s. 2d.; gross income £70. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1811. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1694. Charities, in 1836, 7s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £140 19s. Acres 1,200. Houses 45. A. P. £1,521. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 316.

EVERSDEN (LITTLE), a parish in the above hund., union, and county; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east by east of Caxton. Living, a rectory; rated at £5 2s. 6d.; gross income £190. Patrons, the president and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., were commuted in 1811. There is a daily National school here for the parishes of Great and Little Eversden. Charities, in 1836, £6 5s. per annum; besides a right to the admission of one patient at a time to Addonbrooke

hospital, Cambridge. Poor rates, in 1838, £132 15s. Acres 670. Houses 30. A. P. £780. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 196.

EVERSHOLT, a parish in the hund. of Manshead, union of Woburn, county of Bedford; 2½ miles east by south of Woburn. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £16 11s. 3d.; gross income £481. Patroness, in 1835, the Marchioness of Downshire. Here is a daily school endowed with £10 per annum: other charities, arising from the town estate, in 1824, £142 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £415 3s. Acres 2,040. Houses 177. A. P. £3,171. Pop., in 1801, 715; in 1831, 901.

EVERSHOT, a parish in the hund. of Tollerford, union of Beaminster, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 7¼ miles east by north of Beaminster. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Frome-St.-Quintin. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment, amounting, in 1836, to about £60 per annum, besides a house and an acre of land: other charities about £75 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £189 17s. Among the many elegant seats in this parish, the most conspicuous is Melbury-hall, belonging to the Earl of Ilchester. It is a very ancient building, partly in the Gothic, and partly in the Grecian style. It stands in a fine park. Evershot was formerly a market-town; a fair for bullocks and toys is held here on the 12th of May. Acres 1,030. Houses 110. A. P. £2,177. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 569.

EVERSLEY, a parish in the hund. of Holdshott, union of Hartley Wintney, county of Southampton; 2 miles north of Hartford-Bridge, and comprising the tythings of Great and Little Bramhill. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £11 8s. 9d.; gross income £475. Patron, in 1835, Sir John Cope, Bart. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school here. Charities, in 1825, £3 6s. 8d., with 4 houses occupied by paupers. Poor rates, in 1838, £468 4s. Fairs for cattle and toys are held here on the 16th of May and 18th of October. Acres 5,400. Houses 146. A. P. £3,554. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 755.

EVERTHORP. See **DREWTON**.

EVERTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; 4½ miles north-north-east of Biggleswade. Living, a vicarage, together with Tetworth, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £6 13s. 9d.; gross income £200. Patrons, the master and fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge. The church is in Huntingdonshire. The great and small tithes, of the hamlet of Everton, were commuted in 1802. Charities, in 1820, £5 15s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 16s. Everton and Graingley cars, with Misserton moss, containing about 6,000 acres, are effectually drained by a steam-engine of 40 horse power. Acres 975. Houses 33. A. P. £1,302. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 213.

EVERTON a chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 1 mile north-north-east of Liverpool. This village, though of greater antiquity than Liverpool, derives its present importance from its proximity to that great town; and it has become the residence of many wealthy merchants, whose elegant villas adorn it. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £300. The church, ded. to St. George, is a modern edifice, the roof and window-frames of which are of cast-iron. St. Augustine's is also a perpetual curacy; gross income £201. The patronage of both is vested in trustees. There is a

cemetery here, formed in 1825. There are 15 daily schools. Acres 600. Houses 737. A. P. £9,721. Pop., in 1801, 499; in 1831, 4,518. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,592 9s. In the year 1716, 115 acres of land here, (Cheshire measure, 10,000 yards to the acre), were sold on lease for a thousand years for £115, being £1 per acre. Since that period some of the land in question has been let at the rate of £20 per acre per annum, and some of it sold at 20s. per yard, being the price paid for 10,000 yards little more than a century ago. In the year 1731-2 the whole amount for parish disbursements, church-rates, support of the poor, &c., in the township of Everton, was £6 4s. 8d. In 1835, the assessed taxes amounted to £7,000 per annum,—parish rates, poor rates, highways, &c., to £3,500, making a total of £10,500, and forming one of the many striking instances of the great changes which have taken place in this neighbourhood within the last 100 years.

EVERTON, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, but located in the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 3 miles south-east by east of Bawtry, and north of the river Idle. It includes the township of Scaftworth. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 2s. 2d.; gross income £224. Patron, in 1835, J. Hall, Esq. Great and small tithes, the property of lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1759; the great and small tithes, of the township of Scaftworth, were commuted in 1772. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1827, £7 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £321 18s. Acres 4,630. Houses 169. A. P. £7,820. Pop., in 1801, 580; in 1831, 786.

EVESBATCH, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 5½ miles south-east by south of Bromyard. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £1 16s. 10½d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Hughes. Acres 830. Houses 15. A. P. £1,825. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 84. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 19s.

EVESHAM, a borough and market-town in the lower division of the hund. of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham, county of Worcester; 92½ miles north-west of London, and 15 south-east of Worcester, delightfully situated in the beautiful vale of Evesham, on an acclivity rising from a bend in the banks of the Avon, which surrounds it on all sides but the north, and is navigable for vessels of 60 tons, by locks, as high as Stratford. There is here a commodious wharf for barges, but the trade is small. Over the Avon there is here a narrow and inconvenient stone bridge of 8 arches, leading to Bengeworth. The projected railway line of communication between London and the western coast, alluded to under article **DUDCOTE**—which see—runs in this direction. The town principally consists of 4 or 5 regular wide streets, with well-built houses. Acres, with St. Peter-Bengeworth, 2,150. Houses 813. A. P. £14,863. Pop., in 1801, 2,937; in 1831, 3,991.

There are three parishes comprised in this town,—All Saints, St. Lawrence, and St. Peter-Bengeworth, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. The living of All Saints is a discharged vicarage with that of St. Lawrence; rated at £10 16s. 0½d.; gross income £210. Patron, the Lord-chancellor.—See also **BENGWORTH (ST. PETER)**. The church of St. Lawrence had been for many years a partial ruin. In 1837 the restoration of this edifice was completed at an expense of nearly £4,000, which was defrayed by voluntary subscription; and it now forms one of the most elegant parish-churches in the county. All tithes, of the borough of Evesham, the property of the dean and

chapter of Worcester, and the vicar, were commuted in 1765. Here are a Unitarian church, formed in 1720; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, founded in 1808; a Friends' meeting-house; and two places of worship for Baptists. There are 5 daily, 3 day and boarding, and 2 day and Sunday schools here; one of the first is a free grammar-school, with an endowment of £12 12s. per annum. This school was originally connected with the abbey of Evesham: after the alienation of its revenues by the dissolution of the abbey, Henry VIII. refounded and endowed it for the instruction of the children of the town in Latin. James I., by charter dated in 1605, incorporated the mayor and common council as governors of this school, under the style of "The Governors of the possessions and revenues of the Free Grammar-school of Prince Henry in Evesham." About 10 boys are taught the classics and English literature on this foundation. Other charities, including £256 6s. 5d., the income of Deacles' school at St. Peter-Bengeworth, for educating, clothing, and apprenticing poor children, and minor charities of that parish £512 4s. 5d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,161 12s.—The Evesham poor-law union comprehends 30 parishes, embracing an area of 70 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 12 567. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,204. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,900; in 1839, £5,074 19s.

Evesham is a borough by prescription, and was originally governed by a bailiff, but being incorporated by James I., in the 3^d of his reign, was, from that time, till the passing of the municipal act, in 1835, governed by a mayor, 7 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, a recorder and chamberlain, with inferior officers. Four of the aldermen, and the mayor for the time being, were constituted justices of the peace, and held a session of oyer and terminer and gaol-delivery, with power to try and punish all offences excepting high-treason. The last infliction of capital punishment occurred here in 1740. A court of record was appointed, by the charter, to be held every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to the amount of £100; and a court of session on the Friday after the county quarter-sessions. The Worcester assizes were occasionally held here. This borough returned members to parliament in the 23^d of Edward I.; but after that king's reign, it discontinued doing so till the accession of James I., since which it has regularly sent two members. The right of voting previous to 1818, was in "paymasters," or persons resident paying scot and lot: subsequently, and till 1832, the right was in the mayor, aldermen, capital, and other burgesses, members of the corporation. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1832 was 443. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 359. The number who actually polled at the general election in 1837, was 308. The mayor is the returning officer. The boundaries of the new parliamentary coincide with those of the old municipal and parliamentary borough, which included the three parishes of All Saints, St. Lawrence, and St. Peter-Bengeworth. By the new municipal act the boundaries of the municipal borough were to have been curtailed; but so as still to comprehend the towns of Evesham and Bengeworth. This, however, has not been done; nor has the borough been divided into wards; 4 aldermen, and 18 councillors were appointed to govern it: the style of the corporate body is 'the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, of the borough of Evesham.' It was included in Schedule A, amongst those which were to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly

been granted. The income of the borough, in 1839, was £424 12s., of which £211 2s. 1d. were expended on police and constables, £66 1s. 6d. in salaries, &c., to municipal officers, £26 0s. 2d. in public works and repairs, &c.

The only manufacture carried on here is that of stocking-weaving. In 1838 a silk mill here employed 13 hands. The principal employment of the labouring poor is that of gardening, large portions of ground on each side of the Avon, in the celebrated vale of Evesham, having been converted into gardens. The produce is sent for sale to Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Birmingham, and Liverpool. Plums, in productive seasons, are sent from the vale as far as Glasgow, and other places. The market is on Monday; fairs are held on the 2^d of February; the first Monday after Easter; Whit-Monday; the 21st of September, for cattle and horses, and the 2^d Monday in December. There is a branch of the Gloucestershire banking company here; also of the Herefordshire banking company.

Evesham is distinguished in history for one of the most remarkable and decisive battles in the English annals, fought here on the 6th of August, 1265, between the forces of Henry III., commanded by Prince Edward—afterwards Edward I.—and Simeon de Montford, earl of Leicester, who then stood, in this turbulent reign, at that stage of successful treason at which it is dangerous either to arrive or to rest. Montford lay at Evesham abbey, and was at first deceived by the appearance of the banners which Edward had taken from Montford's son, and caused to be carried in front of the army; but being informed of the reality he placed King Henry, who was then his captive, in front of his line, in armour resembling his own; thus creating a peril to his royal person, which, but for the promptitude and efficient valour of the prince, would have proved fatal. The battle was fought in a contracted field, and no quarter given. The issue of the contest was the decisive defeat of the earl and his confederates, the slaughter of 4,000 men, and of Leicester himself, the release of the king, and his subsequent reinstatement on the throne.

EVESHAM ABBEY is the principal point of interest in the history and existing features of Evesham. This noble edifice, founded, according to Leland and others, by St. Egwin, bishop of the Wiccii, and by him dedicated to the Virgin, is stated, on the authority of Browne Willis, to have once possessed 22 towns, and to have maintained 75 religious and 65 servants, a strong proof either of the luxury of the inmates or of the idleness of the dependents. In one of the MSS. relating to this abbey, contained in the Harleian and Cottonian collections, and consulted by Mr. May, author of a very interesting local history of Evesham, recently published, it is stated that at the time of the Conquest it possessed 21,862 acres of land; and the mention of orchards and "a vineyard," proves that the monks of Evesham were not behind their brethren in horticultural skill: 5 of their servants were employed in the vineyard, and 3 in the gardens, an additional proof of the great attention paid by the monastic orders, even at this early period, to horticulture. Lambard, in the 16th century, treating of Avonsham, or Evesham, says,—“A great portion of the lowe countrey thearabout is named the vale of Evesham, wherin stode som tyme a great abbay which Egwin, a byshop of Worcester, buylded above eighte hundrethe yeares now past, and was longe after enryched, bothe in buyldinge and revenue, by Leofric the erle, of whome theare is mention in Coventrye:—the house grewe to suche wealth with-in a while after, that one Robert Bloet, abbot of this house, was, by the same, abled to gyve William Rufus 5,000 poundes for the byshopric of Lincoln that then became voide.—John Bale hath mention of one

Adulph, whome they of his tyme call a sainete, because he was caryed over sea in a moment to saye masse in the default of another byshop, and that he lyeth buried heere." Tanner gives us the following succinct account of this celebrated monastery:—"Egwin, the third bishop of Worcester, by the help of Ethelred and Kenred, kings of Mercia, built and endowed this abbey, A. D. 701, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for monks of the order of St. Benedict, who continued here till they were displaced, and secular canons put in their room, A. D. 941. The monks were restored A. D. 960, dispersed a second time A. D. 977, restored once more A. D. 1114, from which time they kept their footing here till the general dissolution by King Henry VIII., when their possessions were valued at £1,183 12s. 9d. per ann. Dugd.; £1,268 9s. 9d. Speed. The site was granted 34th Hen. VIII., to Philip Hobby, Esq." This abbey was one of the mitred monasteries, whose abbot had a seat in the house of peers. His person was treated with peculiar reverence: none were ever seated in his presence without his command, and nothing was ever received from or given to him by the brethren without humbly kissing his hand. It was the office of the prior to assist the abbot in preserving the strictest discipline: next to whom he was treated with the greatest respect. There were a second and third prior; a dean, precentor, sacrist, chamberlain, manciple or purveyor, cellarer, refectorer, infirmarist, hostiliarius or receiver of guests and visitors, and almoner.

As many mistakes have been made in regard to the 7 daily services of the Roman church, we subjoin the following extract, derived by Mr. May from authentic sources:—"Their day may be considered to have been thus divided: unvarying from year to year. Eight hours were allotted to transcription, labour, and study; nearly that number was absorbed in the appointed services of their church; six hours were occupied in sleep; and the remaining two or three in staid and sober recreation. At two, they left their beds, and congregated in the church, for the nocturnal, or first liturgical service. This ended, they again retired. At six, they rose, proceeding then to matins, or morning prayer. At nine, they again assembled in the church, for tierce, the service thus termed; after which, the daily sacrifice, or grand conventual mass, was offered, with all the imposing ceremonies adopted by the church of Rome. At noon, their fourth attendance in the church took place, for the observance of another service, called the sexte; which done, they dined. At three, they were again summoned to the church, for the service termed the none. At six, vespers were sung in the same place; and at seven, the concluding service, termed compline, was performed; after which, they supped, and retired to rest."

The abbey church was a magnificent building of more than ordinary length: on its south side were cloisters, with a spacious and curious walk, which communicated with the church of St. Lawrence: both the church and cloisters were of the most superb Gothic workmanship, adorned with no less than 164 pillars, and 15 altars, besides the high altar. The stately tower, which still remains, was founded by Abbot Lychfield: it is a distinct tower, or campanile. The only vestige of the demolished church of the abbey is an ancient and highly ornamented gateway, preserved in the wall of a garden, which occupies the site of the cloister-area. This gateway conducted from the cloister to the chapter-room.

EVINGAR HUNDRED, in the Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton. Area 35,300 acres. Houses 1,430. Pop., in 1831, 7,307.

EVINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Billesdon, county of Leicester; 3 miles east-south-east of Leicester, in the vicinity of the midland counties railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of the lord of the manor; rated at £7 16s. 8d.; gross income £47. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,360. Houses 53. A. P. £4,206. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 260. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 16s.

EVINGTON. See LEIGH WITH EVINGTON.

EVIONYDD HUNDRED, in the county of Carnarvon, North Wales. It is the most mountainous and picturesque district of this picturesque county. Houses 1,405. Pop., in 1831, 7,217.

EWART, a township in the parish of Doddington, Northumberland, between the rivers Till and Glen; 5 miles north-north-west of Wooler. Acreage with the parish. Houses 26. A. P. £1,975. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 173. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 14s.

EWE (ST.), a parish in the east division of the hund. of Powder, union of St. Austell, county of Cornwall; 3 miles east-north-east of Tregoney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £21; gross income £680. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £10 impropriate, and £560 vicarial. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Carlyon. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 8 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, about £4 4s. 6d. per annum, besides 4 almshouses inhabited by paupers. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 13s. Acres 6,100. Houses 304. A. P. £4,685. Pop., in 1801, 1,176; in 1831, 1,699.

EWELL, a parish, partly in the first division of the hund. of Copthorne, and partly in the first division of the hund. of Reigate, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; 5 miles south-south-east of Kingston, on the road to Worthing. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £8; gross income £292. Patron, in 1835, Sir L. Glyn, Bart. See BANSTEAD. All tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1801; the rectorial and vicarial tithes, of the liberty of Kingswood, were commuted in 1807. A new church was built by subscription at Kingswood in 1836. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A National school was established here in 1816. Here are also 2 daily and 3 day and boarding schools. Charities, in 1824, £169 6s.; besides an interest in Dickinson's charity to St. George Southwark. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,049 5s. The market is on Thursday. Fairs are held on the 12th of May, and 29th of October, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. At the intersection of the roads to London and Kingston, rises a spring of exceedingly clear water, forming a stream called Hogsmill river, which, in its progress to the Thames, gives motion to several corn and gunpowder mills. Richard Corbett, chaplain to James I., and afterwards bishop of Norwich, was born here in 1582. Acres 4,170. Houses 328. A. P. £11,626. Pop., including that of the liberty of Kingswood, in 1801, 1,224; in 1831, 1,851.

EWELL, a parish in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Dover, county of Kent; 3 miles north-west of Dover. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £70. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of J. Angel. Here are 2 daily schools. The village of Ewell is beautifully situated in a valley between Barham-downs and the Land's-end, at Dover. It belonged to the knights templars as early as 1185, and was then called Temple Ewell. The principal stream of the river Dour rises in this parish. Acres 1,440. Houses 74. A. P. £942.

Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 425. Poor rates, in 1838, £197 5s.

EWELME HUNDRED, in the southern part of the county of Oxford. Area 25,190 acres. Houses 1,174. Pop., in 1831, 6,225.

EWELME, a parish in the above hund., union of Wallingford; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east by east of Wallingford. Living, a rectory annexed to the Regius professorship of divinity, in the university of Oxford; rated at £21 10s. 5d.; gross income 590. Here is a day and Sunday National school. An hospital was founded and endowed here in the reign, and under the license, of Henry VI., by William De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, for a body corporate, consisting of 2 chaplains and 13 poor men. "Considering the benefits which all Christian people might hope for at the day of judgment, by the maintaining of divine service and exercise of works of mercy; the chaplains were ordained to celebrate divine service, and the said chaplains and poor men daily to pray for the good estate of the said king, and the said earl, and Alice, for their lives, and for their souls after their decease; also for the souls of the king's progenitors, and the parents, friends, and benefactors of the said earl and countess, and of all faithful deceased, and to exercise certain suffrages and works of piety, charity, and devotion, according to the ordinance of the said earl and Alice."—The first priest was ordained master of the almshouse, and the second to teach grammar to the children of Evelme freely. Besides many statutes for the strict regulation of their conduct, it was ordained, that each of them should have a tabard, with a red cross on the breast of their gowns, and a hood according to the same. Special visitors were appointed. On the attainder of William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the lordship of Evelme came to the crown, and from that period, till about 1817, the right of patronage to this hospital was exercised by the crown, except with regard to the office of master, which was granted to the university of Oxford, by James I., for the purpose of increasing the stipend of the Regius professor of medicine in that university. The right is now claimed by the Earl of Macclesfield, as owner of the lordship of Evelme. The establishment still consists of a master, grammar-master, and 13 poor men. The almshouse comprises 13 tenements, forming a quadrangle, with a common hall, apartments for the master, and a good house for the grammar-master. The annual income derived from the estates of this charity, in 1836, was about £471 11s. 3½d. Fines to the amount of £20,774, had been received on renewals of leases, &c., during the 35 years previous to 1835, averaging £593 5s. per annum; but the average of fines for 6 years previous to 1835, and included in the income as already stated, was only £286 19s. 6d. The fines are divided amongst the members of the corporation. The master's stipend in 1836, was £60, with an allowance of £10 for holding courts; the grammar-master's stipend—though never resident, and performing no duty whatever in respect of his office—£40; besides a house let for his own benefit. It appears that, by the statutes, the visitor is invested with full power to call on him to reside in the hospital, and perform the duties of his office. A room in the almshouse has been appropriated for a grammar-school on the National system, under the superintendence of the rector. The poor rates of this parish, in 1838, amounted to £338 7s. Acres 2,170. Houses 118. A. P. £3,140. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 619.

EWENNY, a parish in the hund. of Ogmores, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, situated on the river Wenny;

5 miles west of Cowbridge. The living is a donative with the cure of souls in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; returned at £40; gross income £47. Patron, in 1835, R. T. Turberville. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities, in 1836, £1 13s. 9½d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 3s. Near the Wenny and the turnpike road from Cowbridge to Kyle, are the ruins of a monastery founded by Maurice de Londress, who in 1141 gave it as a cell to Gloucester abbey; and it was dedicated to St. Michael. The church is a Norman structure, and a cathedral in miniature, consisting of a nave, one aisle, two transepts, and a choir. The simple and elegant tombstone of the founder still remains, along with the curious and elegant pavement of the church. Close to these ruins, at the opposite side of the road, stands rather a singular object, namely, the ruins of a modern mansion intentionally dilapidated. Houses 47. A. P. £1,736. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 239.

EWENNY (THE), a river in Glamorganshire, South Wales, which passes through the parish of Ewenny, and falls into the Ogmores near Ogmores castle.

EWELBY, WITH EWERBY-THORPE, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardburn, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 10s. 10d.; gross income £67. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a small endowed daily school. Acres 2,520. Houses 79. A. P. £3,280. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 345. Poor rates, in 1838, £114.

EWESLEY, a township in the parish of Nether-Whitton, Northumberland; 10 miles north-west by west of Morpeth, on the river Pont. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 4. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 20. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 6s.

EWHURST, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Blackheath, union of Hambledon, county of Surrey; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Dorking. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £12 7s. 3½d.; gross income £550. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 daily schools here, and a day and Sunday school. Acres 4,390. Houses 120. A. P. £3,402. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 828. Poor rates, in 1838, £353 19s.

EWHURST, a parish in the hund. of Staple, rape of Hastings, union of Battle, county of Sussex; 4 miles east by north of Roberts-Bridge, on the southern bank of the river Rother. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £12 2s. 6d.; gross income £1,111. Patrons, the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. There are 3 daily schools here. Fairs for cattle and pedlery are held on the 21st of May and 5th of August. Acres 5,310. Houses 191. A. P. £3,936. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 1,200. Poor rates, in 1838, £758 5s.

EWHURST, a parish in the hund. and union of Kingsclere, county of Southampton; 6 miles north-west of Basingstoke. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £1 6s. 8d.; gross income £104. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Wellington. Acres 820. Houses 2. A. P. £384. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 28. Poor rates, in 1838, £3 9s.

EWLOE AND EWLOE-WOOD, a township in the parish of Hawarden, county of Flint, North Wales; 6 miles south-east by south of Flint. Houses 240. A. P. £2,643. Pop., in 1821, 1,239; in 1831, 1,328.

EWSHOTT, a tything in the parish and hund. of Crondall, county of Southampton; 4 miles east of Oldham, in the vicinity of the Basingstoke canal.

Houses 81. Pop., in 1821, 489; in 1831, 526. Other returns with the parish.

EWYAS, a deeply secluded vale, in the county of Brecknock, South Wales, surrounded by the Black mountains of Talgarth, and the Hatterell hills, near the union of the counties of Hereford, Brecknock, and Monmouth: the sparkling waters of the Honthy run through this gloomy solitude:—

"Here was it, stranger, that the patron saint
Of Cambria pass'd his age of penitence,
A solitary man; and here he made
His hermitage, the roots his food, his drink
Of Honddy's mountain stream. Perchance thy youth
Has read with eager wonder how the knight
Of Wales, in Ormandine's enchanted bower,
Slept the long sleep: and if that in thy veins
Flows the pure blood of Britain, sure that blood
Has flow'd with quicker impulse at the tale
Of Dafydd's deeds, when through the press of war
His gallant comrades followed his green crest
To conquests, Stranger! Hatterell's mountain heights,
And this fair vale of Ewais, and the stream
Of Honddy, to thine after-thoughts will rise
More grateful, thus associate with the name
Of Dafydd and the deeds of other days.

This, we need scarcely say, is the celebrated and interesting inscription for a monument in the vale of Ewyas, written by the poet laureate Southey, and already alluded to in our article CWMYGY:—which see.—St. David, the uncle of king Arthur—ancient legends say—was so struck with this sequestered recess, then almost untrodden on by human footstep, that he built a chapel on the spot, and passed many years in it as a hermit. William, a retainer of the earl of Hereford's, in the reign of William Rufus, being led into the valley in pursuit of a deer, espied the hermitage. The deep solitude of the place and the mysterious appearance of the building conspired to fill him with religious enthusiasm; and he instantly disclaimed all worldly enjoyments. The ruins of Llanthony abbey, which now occupy the supposed site of this hermitage, are venerable and grand, but wholly devoid of ornament: they partake of the character of the surrounding scenery. Not a single tendril of ivy decorates the massive walls of the structure, and but a sprinkling of shrubs and light-branched trees fringe the parapets or shade the broken fragments beneath. The area of the church is not very extensive; the length is 212 feet; the breadth 50; and it measures 100 across the transept. The roof has long since fallen in, and a great part of the east and south walls are now prostrate; but an interesting view in consequence is afforded of the interior. Lambard says of this abbey, that it was "called Llanthodeni, eyther bycause it was buylded by the two Eremites in honour of Hodenus, or els, corruptly, in stede of Nanthodeni, which signifieth a brooke runninge through a valley, as this place standeth. It was sometye a poore churche of St. David's. It is so encompassed with hilles round about, that Roger, the bishop of Salisbury—which was governour of the hole realme under Henry the First—was wont to saye merely of it that al the kinge's treasure would not suffice to make a cloyster to this house. At this place had Gyraldus Cambrensis, that wrote the Itinerary of Wales, a house and lyvinge to it."

EWYAS-HAROLD, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union of Dore, county of Hereford; 12 miles south-west of Hereford, situated on a branch of the river Monnow, and in the line of the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; valued at £20; gross income £110. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Dr. Trenchard. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, 17s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 9s. "Harold, lord of Ewyas," says Tanner, "gave the church of St. Michael, &c., here, A. D.

1100, to the abbey of St. Peter in Gloucester, upon condition that there should be a prior and small convent of Black monks from thence settled here, as there was for many years, till the revenues falling so much in value as not to be able to support this cell, it was, A. D. 1358, by decree of Thomas, bishop of St. David's, then ordinary, with the consent of the chapter, united and incorporated to the said great abbey of Gloucester." Acres 1,980. Houses 75. A. P. £1,314. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 344.

EWYAS-LACY HUNDRED in the south-west extremity of the county of Hereford. Area 35,010 acres. Houses 672. Pop., in 1831, 3,435.

EXBOURNE, a parish in the hund. of Black-Torrington, union of Okehampton, county of Devon; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by south of Hatherleigh, and east of the river Okement. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £27 11s. 8d.; gross income £299. Patron, in 1835, F. Berry. Here are two daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £1 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £249 5s. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held on the third Monday in April. Acres 1,600. Houses 94. A. P. £1,840. Pop., in 1801, 421; in 1831, 509.

EXBURY, a parish in the hund. of New Forest, east division of the county of Southampton; 7 miles east by north of Lymington; and north-east of the river Beaulieu. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Fawley. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £318 4s. 3d. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school here. Acres, with the tything of Leap, 2,600. Houses 42. A. P. £1,906. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 325. Poor rates, in 1838, £214 6s.

EXELBY, LEEMING, AND NEWTON, a township in the parish of Burneston, north riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-east of Bedale. There are 4 daily schools here. Acres 2,300. Houses 150. A. P. £4,573. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 633. Poor rates, in 1838, £277 8s.

EXE (THE). See DEVONSHIRE.

EXE (THE). See SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

EXETER,

A city and county of itself,—seat of the see of Exeter, and capital of the county of Devon,—locally situated in the hundred of Wanford, county of Devon; 173 miles west by south of London, 44 north-east of Plymouth, and 10 north-west of Exmouth, on the eastern side of the river Exe. Acres 4,056. Houses 6,038. A. P. £54,330. Pop., in 1801, 20,568; in 1831, 28,201.

General description.—The situation of Exeter—"the Capital of the West"—"the Emporium and principal Ornament of the West"—as Risdon has emphatically styled it—is commanding and picturesque. It stands on an eminence, or flat ridge, declining on both sides, and on the south-west and north-west rather precipitous: round the south-western side, flows the Exe; over which,—at the western entrance to the city, a little above the site of the original ancient bridge, built in 1250,—an elegant stone-bridge was erected in 1778, after many unsuccessful attempts, owing to the rapidity of the stream; and at an expense of about £20,000. Another elegant bridge, over the river from Shil-bay, was projected previous to 1835, when the act for its construction, and for removing the ferry, and establishing another, or a foot-bridge in lieu of it, was passed. The city, in its relation with the surrounding scenery, is seen to great advantage from the north-west, on Exwick-hill, where there is a most picturesque and beautiful prospect,—the low grounds through which winds the Exe in its sinuous course in front; with the rich

and vivid foliage of the Northern-hay elms crowning the ramparts of the ancient castle,—whence, too, may be obtained a delightful view of the surrounding country;—the numerous churches and other buildings of the city spreading gradually from the river, till they are surmounted by the towers of the venerable cathedral;—while the distant hills and the heights of Haldon, with their bold and swelling outlines, terminate the landscape.

Exeter has all the appearance of an ancient city. The walls, and many of the streets and buildings, still invest it with the characteristic features of antiquity; although its handsome squares and terraces, and well-built modern streets and houses,—some of which do not suffer in comparison with those in most other parts of the country,—plainly show it to be not an ancient city in decay. The space within the ancient walls is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, of 4 furlongs in length and 3 in breadth: this space is intersected, in a cruciform manner, by 4 principal streets, which meet near the centre, and diverge at right angles: many other streets branch out from these; and the suburbs are principally continuations of them; though suburban streets extend, in every direction, from the walls: the suburbs are most densely inhabited towards the north-east and south-east. Many parts of the walls are now destroyed; but they were entire in 1769. Leland thus describes them:—"The town is a good mile and more in cumpace, and is right strongly waulid and maintained. There be diverse fare towers in the town wall bytwixt the south and west gate. There be four gates in the town, by names of est, west, north, and south. The est and the west gates be now the fairest, and of one fasion of building: the south gate hath been the strongest." None of these gates now exist. The Fore-street, the High-street, and St. Sidwell's, lead north-eastwardly in a continuous line, and are spacious enough streets, but many especially of the older streets are narrow. The south-western suburb of Exe island extends into several streets, and is connected with the town of St. Thomas, by the bridge erected in 1778. St. Leonard adjoins the city on the east, where also the village of Heavitree is immediately contiguous to the suburbs: this latter suburban village consists of respectable houses and villas occupied by retired officers, professional men, and persons connected with the city. It has been selected as a favourite place of residence, and is rapidly becoming a large and highly respectable community. On the north-east is the suburb of St. David's overlooking part of the city. To the south-east the suburbs consist of two streets, the one leading to the London road, the other to Topsham. Here are several new streets and squares. To the north-east are the suburbs of St. Sidwell, having 3 principal streets branching off in several directions to streets and squares, which have been recently built. The town is lighted at night with gas; well-paved; and, now especially, well supplied with water. Water-works were erected end of last century; but the works now in operation for the supply of the city were only completed in 1834: the reservoir is capable of containing 2,000,000 gallons: jets d'eau have been erected in several of the public promenades, one of which, the Northern-hay, to the north of the castle, and already alluded to, is a delightful and favourite walk by the ramparts of the castle, shaded under a grove of fine old elm-trees.

Besides the cathedral and the other churches, the charitable institutions, the sessions-house, guildhall, and city and county jails and bridewell, the new markets recently opened, &c., some of which shall be afterwards more particularly described; and the

interesting remains of Rougemont castle, standing on the highest eminence in the city, towards the north, and supposed to have been founded and inhabited by the West Saxon kings, and afterwards the seat of the Dukes of Exeter; other principal buildings, institutions, or establishments, for the amusement, instruction, or convenience of the public, in this city, are, the theatre and circus; a splendid and spacious assembly or ball-room, called the Devon and Exeter subscription-rooms, for concerts, balls, and assemblies; public baths at Southern-hay; a public library in the cathedral, denominated the Devon and Exeter Institution, established in 1817, and containing about 10,000 volumes; the Athenaeum, a literary institution established in 1835, when a handsome lecture-room was erected; a Mechanics' institute established in 1825; a literary and philosophical society, founded in 1836; &c. &c. There are watering-places and tea-gardens in the vicinity, where "the busy and the gay" have been in the habit of associating for the general entertainment. Many residents are attracted to Exeter by the salubrity of the climate, the excellence of the locality, and the cheapness of provisions: the population is highly respectable, and the society good.

Bishopric, See, &c.—After its partial subjugation by the Saxons, and the conversion of that people to Christianity, Devonshire became subordinate to the bishops of Wessex, and so continued until A. D. 703, when it was deemed expedient to divide the extensive episcopacy of Wessex into two sees. On that division, Sherborne in Dorsetshire was made the seat of the new bishopric, which comprehended Devonshire; but on the subdivision of the see of Sherborne, in the year 910, Devonshire was constituted an independent diocese, and Aidolf, its first bishop, fixed his see at Crediton. About the year 1040, the bishopric of Cornwall, the seat of the see of which was St. Germans, was united to it at the solicitation of Livingus, the bishop of Devonshire. His successor, Leofric, sixth bishop of Crediton, was chancellor and chaplain to King Edward the Confessor: this saintly king, by a charter, granted in 1050, consolidated the pontifical chair at Exeter, in the monastery, it is supposed, of the blessed Virgin and St. Peter, prince of the apostles; and appointed Leofric, and his successors, for ever, to be bishops there, where the seat of the see has ever since continued. The diocese is divided into 4 archdeaconries, Cornwall being one, the limits of which are nearly the same as those of the county, including the Scilly isles, together with three Devonshire parishes; but within it are 32 parishes of exempt jurisdiction, 21 of which are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop, and 5 in that of the dean and chapter of Exeter; 3 in that of the dean of Burian, and 2 in lay hands. The archdeaconry of Cornwall is divided into 8 deaneries, East, Kirrier, Penwith, Powder, Pyder, Trigg-Major, Trigg-Minor, and West. Devon is divided into the archdeaconries of Exeter, Totness, and Barnstaple, and subdivided into 23 deaneries, which are thus distributed:—

Exeter.	Totness.	Barnstaple.
Aylesbeare,	Holsworthy,	Barum,
Cadbury,	Ilplepen,	or Barnstaple,
Christianity,	Moreton,	Chumleigh,
or Exeter,	Okehampton,	Hertland,
Dunkeswell,	Tamerton,	Shirwell,
Dunsford,	Tavistock,	South Molton,
Honiton,	Totton,	Torrington.
Kenne,	or Totness,	
Plymtree,	Woodleigh.	
Tiverton.		

The number of benefices in the diocese returned to the commissioners in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 613, besides 16 not returned. The

aggregate amount of the gross incomes of incumbents in the 613 returned benefices was £194,181; average gross income £316. The total number of curates was 323: stipends, included in the incomes of incumbents, £28,759; average £89. The total number of benefices in 1838, without exclusion, was 639, the incumbents in 178 of which were non-resident. About 240 of the parishes in this diocese are inappropriate, or in the hands of laymen. The total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see of Exeter, and of the ecclesiastical preferments for 3 years ending 31st December, 1831, was £3,147; nett yearly income £2,713: there was also thereafter £21 per annum from the dividends on stock produced by the sale of houses under a local act: other ecclesiastical preferments were, the rectory of Shobrook, Devon, permanently annexed to the bishopric; treasurer'ship of, and prebend in, Exeter cathedral, accustomably held in commendam; and prebend in Durham cathedral, in commendam. "The revenues of this bishopric," says Tanner, "were valued 26th Henry VIII., at £1,566 14s. 6d. per annum. But so much was shortly after taken from it that they have long been rated at £500 only. Besides, the separate corps of the common revenues of the dean and chapter are rated at £1,132 18s. 11d. ob. per annum. There are now belonging to this ancient cathedral a bishop, dean, 24 prebendaries, 4 archdeacons, 4 priest-vicars, 8 lay-vicars, whereof one is organist, 5 secondaries, 10 choristers, besides vergers, sextons, and other officers."

The amount of the average gross yearly income of the dean and chapter, or corporation, of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate, in 1831, was £10,438, besides £914 appropriated to the custos and college of vicars' choral: the average gross yearly amount of the separate revenues possessed by all the members, as a corporation sole, in right of the deanery and of the prebends, was £389, besides £1,000 received by the precentor, and £180 by the dean, being the total amount of fines received on renewals of leases during the three years ending 1831. The dean, the precentor, the chancellor, the treasurer, and the subdean, have each separate revenues: there are houses assigned for the residence of the dean, the precentor, the chancellor, and 3 others for residentiaries. The chapter or corporation, &c., of the cathedral consists of 24 canons or prebendaries, of whom 9 are canons residentiary, the dean being one. The prebendaries, not being canons residentiary, receive fixed payments of £20 per annum each: the 9 canons residentiary receive each a fixed payment of £69 5s., and divide among them the surplus nett revenue, after payment of all stipends and allowances. The 3 archdeacons are paid the annual sum of £135 among them. The lecturer has a fixed stipend of £30 out of the revenues. The sum divided among the canons residentiary was, according to the said average, £5,983. The corporation of the custos and college of the vicars' choral, consists of 4 priest-vicars, of whom one is the dean's vicar and subtreasurer, and another the custos of the college. They divide the nett revenues among them. The dean's vicar has £14 per annum from surplice fees. The custos of the college has no additional stipend for that office. This corporation has no separate revenues; but there are houses belonging to the corporation, though unfit for the residence of clergymen. A tenth-part of all fines have, by ancient custom, been set apart for the reparation of the cathedral: this having been found insufficient, the deficiency was supplied out of the general revenues. The fabric is in a sound state.

THE CATHEDRAL, the principal ornament of the city, is a venerable and magnificent edifice. This

noble memorial of religious zeal, and national art and science, is highly interesting to the admirer of ancient English architecture. It has neither the picturesque features nor the lofty majesty of either Durham or Lincoln cathedrals; but its high embowered stone roofs, displaying a boldness of design and a lightness of symmetry equal, if not superior, to any cathedral architecture in the kingdom, its storied windows, clustered columns, spacious aisles, sepulchral tablets, and numerous statues, with its various other appropriate appendages, must excite interesting emotions in every mind endued with taste for architectural science and grandeur. The variety of styles discovered in this edifice, and the ambiguity and silence of our early historians concerning its foundation, have been fruitful themes for various and opposite opinions. "There is no question," says Tanner, "but in a city so famous as this was in the Roman, British, and Saxon times, here were, early after their conversion to Christianity, congregations and societies of holy men and women: yet it is not certain whether this was the famous monastery of Adestancester, wherein St. Boniface, the apostle of the Germans, who was born at Crediton in this county, had his education under Abbot Wolfhard, about A. D. 690. The industrious Mr. Joseph Hooker, alias Vowell, the first restorer of the antiquities of this city—whereof he was chamberlain—saith: 'That in ancient times, within the precincts of the close, were three religious houses; the first was a nunnery, which is now the dean's house—or as Mr. Risdon will have it, the Kalendary-hay;—the other was a house of monks, reported to have been built by King Ethelred, A. D. 868; the third was a monastery, founded by King Athelstan, A. D. 932. For this last there is a pretty good authority, and that it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Peter, and endowed by the munificence of that king with 26 villages, and filled with Benedictine monks, who, not long after, forsook the same for fear of the Danes. But King Edgar, that great restorer of monasteries, A. D. 968, replaced the religious here, who were again forced to fly upon the devastation of this city and country by the Danes, under Swein, A. D. 1003. After this, King Canute encouraged the monks once more to settle here, confirming their lands and privileges, A. D. 1019. But upon the union of the episcopal sees of St. Germans and Crediton, and their translation hither, A. D. 1050, the eight monks remaining here were sent to Westminster abbey, and some secular canons placed in their stead by Bishop Leofric. However, the chapter of this cathedral was not fixed to a dean and 24 prebendaries till Bishop Brewer's time, A. D. 1225." The generality of writers, from Hooker, in 1584, to those of the present time, have stated that St. Mary's chapel, at the south end of the choir, is the ancient Saxon church, and that the whole of the present fabric was 500 years in building; yet the beautiful uniformity of the structure, as it at present stands, seems to prove, beyond a doubt, that the whole, according to the uniform tradition of different writers, was the fruit of one great design; and its singular elegance does as much honour to the taste, as its noble size does to the munificence, of the founder and successive constructors. Expense and labour seem to have been altogether disregarded, whilst picturesque effect, increased grandeur, and additional enrichments were chiefly studied by the monastic architects, who seem to have been ever exercising their genius either to invent new forms or produce novel combinations; while, at the same time, as was remarked by Sir H. Englefield, in noticing the singular felicity which attended its erection, "during the long period of

500 years no tasteless or vain prelate interfered with the regular and elegant plan of the founder. Though the taste in architecture was continually changing; so scrupulous was the adherence to the original design that the church seems rather to have been erected at once in its perfect state, than have slowly grown to its consummate beauty. Even Grandison, who, if we may judge from his screen, had a taste florid in the extreme in architecture, chastised his ideas within the church, and felt the simple grace of Quivil's design." By some historians, the most ancient part of the edifice, or rather the first considerable cathedral, is said to have been planned under the direction and patronage of Bishop Warlewast in 1112: whensoever erected, however, this structure was nearly annihilated, during the siege of Exeter, by King Stephen, in 1138, when it was plundered and burnt. Bishop Quivil re-designed and partly rebuilt it, in the pointed style, in 1280, and it was afterwards brought by degrees to its present form and appearance. It is cruciform, and consists of a nave with two side aisles; a chapter house; a choir, with side aisles; ten chapels, or oratories; with a room called the consistory court, and two short transepts formed out of the two ponderous Norman towers which flank the church, on the north and south, and which bishop Quivil and his architect daringly and most skilfully converted into transepts, by taking away the inner side of each tower nearly half its height from the ground, and constructing a great arch to support the remaining upper part: large windows were also cut out to light the newly formed transepts. In the north tower there is a curious astronomical clock, and the celebrated great bell of Exeter which weighs 12,500 pounds;* and in the south tower there are 11 bells, 10 of which are rung in peal. These unique towers, with the numerous crocketed pinnacles and flying buttresses, and the highly-pitched roof of the nave and choir, constitute a fine and prominent group of architecture from many stations southwards of the city: in the meadows, on the north-east, too, it is seen to rise boldly and grandly above surrounding objects; the Northern-hay elms being a fine feature in the scene. The western front of this cathedral is unlike any other in the kingdom, and far surpasses most of them in beauty. The lower part is adorned with a rich screen, extending beyond the walls of the aisles, and, in altitude, about a third of the central pediment. The design is magnificent. In the upper compartments is a series of canopied niches—35 in number—occupied by statues, in various positions, with sacred symbols more numerous and entire than those of any other cathedral: in the lower row most of the figures are represented sitting: two statues, in niches, on the buttresses, are those of King Athelstan and St. Edward the Confessor, restored in 1817. The western window is filled with painted glass; nearly every light being charged with armorial bearings, excepting the lower compartments, which are adorned with full length figures of saints. The windows of this cathedral are very large, and are all of the same shape, yet the architect has ornamented each with a studied variety of tracery, by which plan there are not two windows exactly similar on either side, though those

opposite to each other correspond in almost every instance. The nave presents a magnificent and grand appearance on entering it from the western door, though much of its grandeur is marred by the seats and pews in this part of the fabric. A large and very grand organ, the finest instrument of the kind in England, with pipes belonging to the double diapason, nearly 23 feet in height, and 4 feet in circumference, is supported, between the nave and the choir, by the screen, which is adorned with curious ancient paintings from scriptural history. The episcopal throne in the choir is a noble ornament of carved wood in the Gothic style. The north aisle contains the tombs of Bishop Stafford and Stapleton, and many other splendid monuments. The length of the cathedral is 408 feet from east to west, including the walls: the nave is 175 feet in length, and 76 in breadth, within the walls: the choir 120 feet by about 76: the height of the roof, which is supported by 14 columns, from which rise 16 arches, is 69 feet; and the Norman towers are 130 feet in height to the top of the battlements.* For a further account of this truly magnificent edifice, and its appendages, we must refer to Oliver, Risdon, Britton, &c.

Parishes, Livings, &c.—Besides the extra-parochial precincts of the Cathedral Close, this city contains the following parishes and parochial districts:—1st. All-hallows, in Goldsmith-street. Living, a discharged rectory; rated at £6 4s. 7d.; gross income £66. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter.—2d. All-hallows-on-the-Walls, a discharged rectory; rated at £5 4s. 9½d.; gross income £19. Patrons, the dean and chapter. The service was transferred in 1825 to St. Mary-steps: the church was pulled down to make a road from Fore-street to the bridge.—3d. St. David's, a perpetual curacy; gross income £130; in the patronage of the vicar of Heavitree.—4th. St. George's, a discharged rectory; rated at £9 13s. 8d.; gross income £102. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter.—5th. St. John's, a discharged rectory of the certified value of £18; gross income £111. Patron, the Lord-chancellor.—6th. St. Lawrence, a discharged rectory; rated at £100; gross income £90. Patron, the Lord-chancellor.—7th. St. Martin's and St. Pancras, a rectory; rated at £8 14s. 6d.; gross income £120. Patrons, the dean and chapter.—8th. St. Mary-arches, a discharged rectory; rated at £10; gross income £187. Patron, the bishop of Exeter.—9th. St. Kirrian's, a discharged rectory, with that of St. Petrock; rated at £5 18s. 6½d.; gross income £142. Patrons, the dean and chapter.—10th. St. Mary-major, a discharged rectory; rated at £15 14s. 9½d.; gross income £140. Patrons, the dean and chapter.—11th. St. Mary-steps, a discharged rectory; rated at £8 6s. 8d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Carwithen.—12th. St. Olave's, a discharged rectory; rated at £7 13s. 4d.; gross income £92. Patron, the Lord-chancellor.—13th. St. Edmund's-on-the-Bridge, a discharged rectory; rated at £10 6s. 8d.; gross income £196. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Exeter. The old church was demolished in 1832, and a new edifice built.—14th. St. Paul's, a discharged rectory; rated at £8 2s. 6d.; gross income £174. Patrons, the dean and chapter.—15th.

* Among the extraordinary instances of singular tastes and partialities, may be adduced that of choosing enormously large bells. Several are still preserved in England as curiosities; but all of these are surpassed by some on the continent. The great bell at Moscow weighs 432,000 lbs.; that at St. Peter's in Rome, recast in 1795, is 18,667 lbs. Another of 17,000 lbs. weight is placed in the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence; and is 275 feet from the ground. The Great Tom of Oxford weighs 17,000 lbs. The great bell of St. Paul's, London, is only 8,400 lbs., and the Great Tom of Lincoln, weighs 9,894 lbs.

* "The stones with which the walls of this noble edifice were principally built," observes Bishop Lyttleton, "came from Bere, near Culliton in Devon; the vaulting stone of which the roof is composed, from Silvertown, in the same county: the pavement of the choir from Kam, by sea, to Topesham, Quere, if not Caen in Normandy? The vestry belonging to St. Mary's chapel, rebuilt in Henry the Sixth's time, of Wouneford stone: all which appears by the fabric rolls. The thin fine pillars which are seen in every part of the church, and idly supposed to be an artificial composition, came from the Isle of Purbeck, near Corfe, in Dorset."

Redford chapel, a curacy; gross income £136. Patrons, trustees.—16th. St. Stephen's, a discharged rectory; rated at £7 17s. 3d.; gross income £85. Patron, the bishop of Exeter.—17th. The Holy Trinity, a discharged rectory; rated at £11 6s. 4d.; gross income £177. Patrons, the dean and chapter. The church was rebuilt in 1819-20. It is not at all an elegant structure.—18th. St. Sidwell's, a perpetual curacy; gross income £252. Patron, the vicar of Heavitree. These parishes are all—with the exception of St. David's and St. Sidwell's, which are in the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter—in the archd. and dio. of Exeter. The churches are small, and none of them require further notice, except St. Sidwell's, which is a handsome modern Gothic structure, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. The foundation of a public cemetery was laid in June, 1835. Here are two independent churches, formed in 1770, and 1797; two Baptist, in 1600, and 1817; a Presbyterian, in 1719; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1812; besides places of worship for other Methodists and Unitarians; a Friends' meeting house; a Roman Catholic chapel built in 1792, and a Jews' synagogue.

Schools.—There are 56 daily schools, several of which are endowed, and 13 seminaries devoted to infant training. The Devon and Exeter National central school, founded in 1811, contains 726 pupils, and has a small lending library attached. The Exeter British school is attended by about 260 pupils. St. John's hospital, including the free grammar school and Blue coat school, was originally founded in the 23^d Henry III. "Gilbert, and John Long, merchants of Exeter," says Tanner, "were accounted founders of the priory, or rather hospital of St. John the Baptist, within the east gate of this city, about A. D. 1239. It was of the order of St. Austin; consisted of 5 priests, 9 choristers, and 12 poor; and was valued, 26^o Hen. VIII., at £102 12s. 9d. per annum. The site, with the Ankeresse house in the churchyard, was granted, 32^o Hen. VIII., to Thomas Carew." By indenture dated 14th January, 21^o James I., "the house site, circuit and precinct of the late dissolved hospital or house of St. John—and the site of the church and churchyard of the said hospital, and other messuages, lands," &c., were granted to the corporation, or chamber of the city, by Joan Crossing, widow, and Francis Crossing, son of Hugh Crossing, alderman of Exeter, in accomplishment of his charitable purpose to found an hospital in the city, "to be employed for an hospital in setting the poor to work." Several new benefactions were added, and a part of the premises devoted to the education of poor children, under the establishment of the grammar-school. In 1637, the hospital was incorporated by letters patent of King Charles I.; whereby it was intended that a part of the building should be allotted for the habitation of aged or impotent poor persons of the city and county of Exeter; but that intention was never carried into effect. Numerous gifts have since been bestowed on this charity, on the foundation of one of which, Hele's gift, in 1632, rather more than half the number of the boys Blue school was constituted, at the time of the inquiry, in 1821. The boys in the Blue school, from 20 to 25 in number, are appointed by the governors, from the city and county of Exeter, with the exception of those for whom a specific mode of nomination is pointed out by the donors. They are admitted from 7 to 10 years of age, and are educated, clothed, and maintained, till they are 14, and each of them is entitled to a premium of £6 on being bound apprentice. The Blue school seems to have been the principal object of most of the benefactors to the hospital. The grammar-school was instituted for the gratuitous instruction of the sons of freemen; the number of free scholars on this foundation, at the

time of the inquiry, was only 2: there were 60 day scholars instructed at a limited charge; and the income of the charity was upwards of £830, besides funds in the hands of the corporation to the amount of £3,300, and other claims against that body. Out of the income the sum of £10 per annum was payable to Moreton Hampstead, and £42 to lecturers at Exeter college, Oxford. There are 16 exhibitions, chiefly to either of the universities of Cambridge or Oxford, enjoyed by this hospital: 6 of them are for £36 each, of which 2 are for sons of freemen of the city of Exeter; 2 for natives of the county of Devon, and 2 for those of Cornwall, or failing them, also of Exeter, all bred 3 years in the free school, and to continue 7 years: the other exhibitions are mostly for £8 each; 4 of them payable from the Blue maids' hospital, and appointed for 2 scholars from the high school of Exeter, and 2 from the grammar-school of St. John's hospital, to Exeter college, Oxford; but it was observed by the charity commissioners that "the high school, which was an ancient establishment, but which is not known to have had any regular endowment, is supposed to have been united with the free grammar-school, but has certainly not existed distinct from it for many years." Hele's—or as it is usually called, the Blue maid's—hospital is situated in Mary-Arches lane, and was also under the government of the chamber of Exeter. The original endowment whereon the foundation rested, was bestowed by Elize Hele, Esq., in 1656. At the inquiry, 7 poor girls were educated, clothed, boarded, and occasionally bound apprentice, with a fee of £4: income £74 4s. 6d. Of the funds of this charity, £1,636 19s. 6d. were in the hands of the corporation. The hospital is calculated for the reception of a much larger number of girls than had of late years been admitted. The Episcopal schools were established in 1709, under the patronage and advice of Offspring Blackall, then bishop of Exeter, and were originally supported by voluntary subscriptions and collections made at the cathedral and the parish-churches, &c. Various donations were thereafter made; and the permanent income at the time of the inquiry amounted to about £450 per annum, whilst the casual receipts were calculated at £290. The bishop and all the dignitaries of the cathedral, the mayor, and justices of the peace of the city for the time being, and the incumbents of the parishes of Exeter, were considered as trustees *ex officio*: certain benefactors were also trustees. On the opening of new schools in 1818, the number of boys was increased from 100 to 140, and that of girls from 100 to 110. They are appointed from the city or county, or from the out-parish of St. Thomas, and must be between 7 and 10 years of age when admitted. They are taught on the Madras system, and generally dismissed at the age of 12. Children of parents of all religious persuasions are admitted. All the children are clothed. The average annual expenditure on this charity, was £693 17s. 6d. The Protestant dissenting charity school is principally supported by voluntary contributions.

Charities.—These are very numerous in Exeter. Besides those appropriated to education, there are a number of well-endowed almshouses and hospitals, the principal of which are the following:—Wynard's hospital,—or "God's House," as it was also styled,—founded in 1439, and inhabited by 12 poor people: income in 1836, £119 4s. 8d. "The ten cells," an almshouse for 10 poor women, founded about 1406: income in 1836, £214 3s. 4d. Hurst's almshouses, founded in 1567, for 12 poor people: income in 1836, £292 9s. 3d. Magdalen hospital, founded by Bishop Bartholomew, previous to 1184, for lepers, but afterwards inhabited by the poor, as no lepers could be found: income £64 17s. This is the most ancient

hospital now existing at Exeter, and perhaps altogether the most ancient foundation of the kind, if we except the *Frates Calendarum*, in the *Calendarhay*, an almshouse for 12 men and 12 women, which Bishop Grandison converted into a college for the vicars choral. There are also Palmer's, Gilbert's, Bonville's, and Lant's almshouses, &c. There are many other miscellaneous and valuable charities, with minor charities belonging more particularly to the several parishes within the city and county boundaries. The income of all the city charities, so far as they came under the cognizance of the charity commissioners, may be valued at about £5,000 per annum. Those under the control of the chamber, were transferred to the management of 31 municipal charity trustees, appointed 4th February, 1837. The income of these in 1837-8, is reported by the new trustees to have amounted to £1,511 5s. 9d.; though they state that the value of the charity property, if in hand, would be about £3,800: much of it at present is leased on lives: the leases were granted by the former trustees. Other trustees were appointed on 27th February, 1837, for the charities in this city belonging to the church, by whose returns for 1837-8, it appears that the income of these amounted to £3,008 14s. 8d.: that of St. John's hospital alone then amounted to £1,276 3s. 7d.: no report of the present state of any of the charities is given by the trustees.

Besides all these, there are other valuable charitable institutions in this city. The principal are the Devon and Exeter hospital, for the sick and indigent, founded by Dr. Alured Clark in 1740, and opened in 1747: it contains above 200 beds, and is supported by subscription, and by a considerable income derived from funded property. There are also a dispensary, founded in 1818; an excellent Lunatic asylum, founded in 1801; a deaf and dumb institution; a penitentiary for destitute females; an eye infirmary, named the West of England Infirmary; a lying-in charity; a humane society for recovery of persons apparently drowned; a strangers' friend society, &c. &c.; and there is a large range of workhouses in the London road, with committee-rooms, a governor's house, and accommodation for several hundred poor people. Poor rates, in 1838, £7,500.

Government, &c.—Exeter has, from time immemorial, been invested with great privileges. At the period of the Norman survey, it was found to be exempt from paying taxes. Since then it has received many charters, and grants of immunities, from different monarchs. Its earliest charter in possession of the corporation, appears to have been granted by Henry II., and enrolled in the Black Book of the Exchequer; but the Lysons and others state, that the earliest on record is that of Henry I. confirming the liberties it had enjoyed in the time of the Saxon kings. In the time of King John, "Isabel, his consort, held Exeter in dower, with a fair thereunto belonging." In the 3d year of this sovereign, the burgesses paid a fine of 110 marks for a confirmation of their charters; and about this period, the city, which had previously been governed by Port-reves and bailiffs, was incorporated, and had a mayor for its chief officer; though the corporation claimed it to be so by prescription. In the reign of Edward I., the burgesses and citizens pleaded that their city was an ancient demesne, and that they held it in fee-farm of the crown, paying £39 15s. 3d. To support this claim, they referred to the charter of Henry III., made to his brother Richard, king of the Romans; whereby they further challenged return of writs, a gallows, pillory, &c., and a fair of 4 days, besides 3 weekly markets; which liberties they certified they enjoyed since the time of the Conquest:

upon which they were allowed."—*Notitia Parliamentaria*, vol. ii. p. 263.—It has been stated that Henry VIII.—but it appears from the municipal reports that Edward VI.—constituted Exeter a distinct county of itself; thus rendering it independent of Devon,—of which it is nevertheless the capital,—and investing it with corresponding privileges. Originally the limits of the city and county were not the same, but they were afterwards made co-terminous except for certain purposes. The boundaries both of the city and of the county of the city, had been annually perambulated at the time of the municipal inquiry in 1835. The old parliamentary boundaries afforded ample space for the extension of buildings towards the north; but at the time of the parliamentary inquiry, in 1831, the suburbs had largely outgrown the borough in almost every direction, and an alteration in the ancient limits, to include what might be considered the town beyond the borough, was accordingly made. St. Thomas on the west, and St. Leonard and Heavitree on the east, were associated with the city in the exercise of the elective franchise. There are now 27 parishes and precincts sharing in the election. Exeter is said to have been one of the first cities that returned members to parliament: at all events, it has returned members ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election was vested in the freemen and resident freeholders, of whom there were supposed to have been about 1,200: the greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1832 was 1,058. There were then, and still are, 2 members returned. The number of names on the register for 1836 was 3,488, of whom 460 were freemen, 952 freeholders, and 2,076 occupiers; but names were entered in many different parishes on all the lists, as freemen, freeholders, and occupiers: the actual number of electors on the register was supposed to be about 3,150. The sheriff is the returning officer. Exeter is a polling-place, and the principal place of election for the southern division of the county of Devon.

The governing charter of the corporation, previous to the recent changes, was 3rd Charles I.: a charter 10th George III. was granted, but it related only to the administration of justice in the city. The bodies composing the old corporation were a mayor, 8 aldermen, 24 common council-men,—including the mayor and aldermen,—and an indefinite number of freemen. There were also 4 bailiffs, a receiver, sheriff, recorder, chamberlain, coroner, town-clerk, wharfinger, and inferior officers. The common council, usually called the chamber, was the governing body of the corporation. The mayor, recorder, and 8 aldermen, were justices of the peace for the city and county of the city: they were also justices of gaol delivery for the county of the city; and had an exclusive jurisdiction. By charter of George III., it was only required that the mayor or some one of the 7 first, and by election senior, aldermen, and the recorder, should be the quorum. Jurisdiction was granted to this court by the charter of Charles I., over all offences, except treason and misprision of treason: it was appointed to be held 4 times a-year. By this charter the quarter-sessions for the city and county of the city were directed to be held before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or any 3 or more of them, of whom any 2 of the mayor, recorder, or 2 senior aldermen were to be two. By the charter of George III. some of the mayor, recorder, and 7 first, and by election senior, aldermen were to be two. By the 1st William IV., c. 70, s. 35, the quarter-sessions were appointed to be held at the same periods as the court of gaol delivery. The heaviest sentence of imprisonment ever passed in this court has been 2 years; the term

however, seldom exceeding 1 year. The provost's court, the mayor's court, the sheriff's court, and the court of requests, were the four civil courts held by members of the old corporation. The bailiffs, otherwise called the provosts or stewards, held the provost's court, having cognizance in all real and personal actions to any amount; the jurisdiction extending to the limits of the ancient glais without the walls. The mayor and provosts or bailiffs, held the mayor's court, having a jurisdiction concurrent with the provost's court in personal actions. In this court the masters and wardens of the 13 trading-companies of the city were sworn in, freemen admitted and sworn or disfranchised, and presentments made of fires and chimneys. Within the 8 years previous to 1835, there had only been one cause tried before the under sheriff in the county court, held first Tuesday in every month for all personal actions under 40s. The statute 13^o Geo. III., c. 27. established the court of requests in Exeter, to be held every fortnight before commissioners, for the recovery of debts under 40s., due from persons inhabiting within the city and county. The qualification of 40 of the commissioners in this court, "is paying not less than 3d. per week to the relief of the poor:" they are elected by the votes of the inhabitants of each ward, paying 2d. a week or more for the same purpose. The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, are also commissioners. Under the new municipal act, Exeter is divided into 6 wards, and is governed by 12 aldermen and 36 councillors. The style of the corporate body is the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Exeter. It is comprehended, in schedule A, of the act amongst the boroughs to have a commission of the peace,—which has accordingly been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed;—and under section II., amongst those the municipal boundaries of which were to be taken until altered by parliament. The limits proposed in the municipal boundary report coincide with those of the new and extended parliamentary borough. The municipal reform act allowed all attorneys of the superior courts to practise in the city and borough court of record for pleas of debt to any amount, and the practice of the court has increased. The nett income of the borough, for 1839, was £12,882 8s. 6d.; expenditure £12,828 15s. 5d.; of which £7,392 13s. 9d. consisted of "principal paid off, and interest," &c.; £1,569 10s. 10d. expenditure on public works, repairs, &c.; £1,215 19s. on police and constables; £533 13s. 10d. on administration of justice, prosecutions, &c.; and £513 11s. 2d. on gaol, maintenance, &c., of prisoners. The judges on the western circuit hold the assizes for the county of the city twice a-year at the guildhall, and twice a-year for the county of Devon at the session-house, where petty-sessions are also held every Friday before the county magistrates. The sessions-house is a handsome building, faced with Portland stone, within the area of Rougemont castle-yard, on the north-west side. It contains two commodious court-rooms, a grand jury room, magistrates' room, &c. County and election meetings, &c., are held in the open area in front of the building. Below the castlehill is the county-gaol, a large and well built brick edifice of modern construction: the situation of this prison is healthy and pleasant, and the interior is well arranged and convenient. Near it are the cavalry barracks. The city gaol and bridewell comprises 36 cells, 7 wards, 8 day rooms, and 6 airing yards. The tread-wheel in operation is unproductive, as there is no machinery connected with it. Some judicious alterations have recently been made in this prison. The cells are not so crowded as formerly, and more attention is paid to ventilation. The number of prisoners, in 1835, was 252. The guildhall is a spacious and

convenient structure in the High-street, in the centre of the town. It was built in 1593, and repaired in 1720. It is remarkable for the massiveness and variety of its architecture. The upper story, which projects beyond the line of houses in the street, is supported by an arcade of heavy moorstone columns. Beyond the vestibule is a lofty and spacious common hall, and at the upper end is the court of hustings. Amongst the portraits preserved here are those of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I., and duchess of Orleans, General Monk, the Duke of Albemarle, and other distinguished personages. In the rear of the hall is the Back-grate where culprits were confined previously to their examination. On the upper floor are large rooms, one of which is used as a council chamber, and the other as a grand jury room and for private meetings.

Port, Canal, and Railways.—The port of Exeter extends from the easternmost point of Devon, on the east side of Axmouth, to the Ness Point at Shalden, on the southern bank of the Teign. The river Exe is navigable for vessels of large burthen throughout the length of its estuary to Topsham, a distance of nearly 8 miles: the width of this estuary, in some places, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The distance between Topsham and Exeter is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Anciently vessels of good size had been accustomed to pass up the river to Exeter bridge, and the tides flowed beyond the city; but in the reign of Henry VIII., the citizens joined in the general complaint to parliament, that the harbours of Devon had been utterly ruined by the stream works of the tanners—see article DEVONSHIRE—*Canals*:—it was stated that the river from Topsham to Exeter had been thus choked up; or rather, as the citizens, in their petition, stated, by "dryings of sands and gravell, by course of the water, the high spring tides, and the floods of fresh water coming into the said river." There appeared, however, to have been other causes of obstruction, the most grievous of which had originated with the powerful family of the Courtenays. In 1284, Isabella, countess of Devon, had erected a lofty wear across the bed of the river at Topsham, which prevented the taking of salmon and other fish above the wear to the great damage of the city and neighbourhood; and whereas barges or boats—"batelli,"—were accustomed to come up to Exeter bridge with wines and merchandise, to the singular advantage of the city and surrounding country, no boats could then reach the city by reason of the said wear. It was satisfactorily shown, by an inquisition taken at Exeter, 29th August, 1290, in a complaint preferred by the citizens, that the course of the river Exe from Cheakstone, as far up the stream as Exeter bridge, was originally the property of the crown; that the city of Exeter was also an appurtenance to the crown; that King Henry III. had granted the same to his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall; that the citizens held the fee-farm of the said city of Richard aforesaid, as they had holden it formerly of the crown, by the yearly payment of £13 9s.: that in virtue of such grant, and of ancient custom, the Exe water belongs to the said city, as far down as the port of Exmouth; that the right of fishing and of using the water was common to all. A verdict was recorded in favour of the city. "Notwithstanding this triumph of reason and justice," however, as observed by the Rev. George Oliver, an eminent scholar and antiquary, in a publication dated in 1826, "the navigation of the river was further impeded, and the trade of the city greatly diminished by Isabella's heir, Hugh, Lord Courtenay, the first of that powerful family who was earl of Devonshire. He built a quay at Topsham, the general receiving place of the city's customs, and his bailiffs obstructed the

city's serjeants in the execution of their right of searching and stopping vessels. The citizens very frequently preferred complaints against the illegal encroachments; and though they successfully maintained their right to tolls, as part and appurtenance to the fee-farm of their city, on all imports, and though, as their court rolls demonstrate, they frequently seized and condemned vessels that presumed, without the license, and against the liberty of the city, to discharge their cargoes at Prattysheide alias Exmouth, at Le Torffe or Turf, at Lymptstone, at Powderham, and at Colepole; yet partly owing to the confusion of the times, and partly to the overwhelming influence of the Courtenay interest, the removal of the wear could not be accomplished. Nay, Holingshead asserts that Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon, who died in 1419, succeeded in spite of all opposition to erect two other wears, viz. St. James's Wear, extending across the river, (but which continued to be a stake wear only until the year 1811,) and another at Lampreford. All such wears had been expressly forbidden by magna charta as public nuisances." The disputes with Hugh Courtenay, are recorded by Izaeke to have been occasioned by 3 pots of fish in the market of Exeter, of which the "caters" of the earl and of the bishop of Exeter had been simultaneously determined to obtain possession. The mayor, to whom the difference was referred, adjudged one pot to the bishop, another to the earl, and a third to the use of the market. This decision, and a subsequent determination of the mayor and council, that no freeman of Exeter should wear any "foreigner's livery, badge, or cognizance, without the mayor's license," offended the earl, who immediately impeded the navigation of the river, "stopping, filling, and quirting the same," says Hooker, "with great trees, timber, and stones, in such sort that no vessel or vessels could passe or repasse." The tides thereafter only reached Topsham, the advantage which was probably the chief object of the earl's measures, as that place was part of his estate, and became exceedingly flourishing in consequence.

To provide a remedy for all these ancient grievances, an act of parliament was obtained in the reign of Henry VIII., to cut, from Topsham to Exeter, a canal or water course, called "the haven or new work," to which Leland thus alludes—folio 64. vol. I. Itinerary:—"Men of Excestre contend to make the haven to cum up to Excestre self. At this tyme shippes cum not farther up but to Apsham." Partial but ineffectual attempts were made to accomplish this work; but it was not till after the year 1563, that the canal, one of the most ancient in the empire, permitted lighters of 16 tons burthen, by the aid of sluices, to ascend with their cargoes to Watergate. This "new work or haven," imperfect and inefficient as it was, still ranks its designer, John Trewe, an engineer of Glamorganshire, amongst the very first as well as ablest projectors of inland navigation. The expense of the undertaking amounted to £5,000. After the restoration it was found that the works of the quay, wharf, and haven, had been shamefully neglected. The king had issued his commission to constitute Exeter a royal port, a circumstance which gave new energy to commercial interests; and authority was obtained from parliament to widen and improve the canal. The work was begun about 1675; and, according to Prince, the chamber had expended nearly £20,000 on the business, up to the year 1699: but though the canal was actually passable, new improvements were still suggested and adopted, till at last, in the early part of 1725, "the port was opened;" and for many years the canal brought such an influx of trade and wealth to the merchants of Exeter, that we are assured by Andrew

Brice, in his Topographical Dictionary, that, in the year 1750, the amount of woollen goods, corn, and hides, shipped from this port, rose to the immense sum of one million sterling; and the act of George II. c. 8. for opening the port of Exeter, for the importation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland, contributed so greatly to increase this prosperity, that one of the Lysons was assured the annual exports of woollen cloth alone, in 1768, exceeded a million in value. This port, however, suffered considerably from the subsequent wars with America and France, which inflicted deep injury on all commercial enterprise.

The canal being even still found only capable, in general, of admitting vessels of comparatively small burthen, and subject to the ebb and flow of the river, which, at the entrance rises 13 feet in spring-tides, operations were recommenced in 1825, by Mr. James Green, the able county surveyor, sanctioned by the favourable opinion of Mr. Telford, the eminent engineer; and the cut was further extended to Turf, a deeper part of the tideway. The canal is now 5 miles in length, and 15 feet in depth. There is a sea-lock at Turf, 120 feet long and 30 feet wide. The entrance is deep enough to admit vessels drawing 10 feet water even at neap-tides, when there is not water enough for them to proceed to Topsham: in short, any vessels which can pass the bar at Exmouth,—that is, any drawing from 12 to 14 feet water,—are enabled to proceed at once to Exeter, discharge their cargoes and clear out, without taking the ground. Two of the larger vessels are also now enabled to pass easily abreast along the course of the canal. Vessels which draw too much water, either to cross the bar or to navigate the canal, still lie in the bight at Exmouth, and discharge their cargoes into lighters, as before, for Topsham, or Turf and Exeter. The excellent basin, or floating-dock, opposite the quay at Exeter, is considered the chef d'œuvre of this work; and completes the whole, preventing vessels losing time, in consequence of the canal being so frequently closed, on account of the floods of the river from inundations, to which this city has always been subject. The extreme length of this basin is 917 feet, and its width 110 feet 6 inches over two-thirds of the length, and at the lower end or entrance 90 feet. Its uniform depth is 18 feet; and it has commodious sites on its margin for the erection of suitable wharfs, &c. The custom-house and other buildings are situated on the old quay. There are bonded warehouses for all goods except tobacco, unless by removal coast-wise for home use and ship stores. Near the new basin of the canal, is the terminus of the Bristol and Exeter railway, for an account of which, and of other projected railways,—see DEVONSHIRE.

The municipal commissioners state, that a debt of £100,000 has been incurred and expended on the canal alone: that this enormous expenditure has been a subject of much complaint on the part of some of the merchants of the city, themselves; and that the advantages attending it were never likely to be at all equal to the outlay; though they admit that the canal has doubtless materially increased the facility of vessels reaching the city, and enabled those of a greater draught to enter the port at dead neap-tides. In consequence of the alteration, the tolls were materially increased upon many articles, the charges bearing a large proportion to the freight; sometimes as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the freight on a coasting voyage: it has been also alleged, that the improvements, as was perhaps to be expected, have materially injured the interests of Topsham, where there appears to be still a considerable trade, and at the quays and wharfs of which, the steam-vessels, plying regularly

between London and Exeter, land their passengers and traffic: the injury complained of arose both from toils leviable without a correspondent benefit; and from a decrease in depth of water, by the filling up of the channel, in the sides as well as in the centre, since the embankment of the canal. The engineer who constructed the canal, however, denied that the embankment had any thing to do with the obstructions in the navigation at Topsham.

Trade and manufactures.—Enough has been already said, both here and under article DEVONSHIRE,—which see,—to show the former extent and value of the trade connected with this port. The Exe, in a commercial point of view, has been of great importance to Devonshire, but the trade of Exeter is not at present nearly so great as it formerly was. It was calculated, say the Lysons, by an eminent mercantile man, resident near Exeter, “that for nearly two centuries previous to the Spanish war of 1796, the average annual amount of the exports had been £300,000, besides the sales to London and the East India Company, of serges and other articles, which were probably about the same amount.” The exports then—in 1822—did not exceed £60,000 per annum, exclusive of the East India trade, which was calculated at £200,000. For making these woollens, about 4,000 bags of wool were imported at Exeter from Kent: the rest made use of was the product of Devonshire and the neighbouring counties. In allusion to the late expensive improvements of the port, it has been said, that “from the completion of this useful work, we may date a new era to the commercial greatness of Exeter;” but although the trade of the port has to a certain extent increased, the advantages of these improvements have not yet been materially felt. This has been attributed to the burden of the town’s dues, and of the heavy charge for pilotage, together with the buoyage, rates of the harbour—payable to the Trinity-house,—causes which have operated most unfavourably on the trade of Exeter. The principal exports are serges and other woollen goods, paper, and manganese: the imports are general merchandise,—including groceries from London,—timber, coals, chiefly from Newcastle, and limestone. The gross receipt of customs-duty at Exeter port, for 1838, was £34,496 3s. 2d.; for 1839, £90,081. The gross amount of excise duty in the Exeter district for 1838, was £70,710 0s. 4d.; for 1839, £80,460 14s. 4½d.

The markets at Exeter, are of great antiquity, and are held by prescription: the principal market-day now is Friday, on which is a great corn market, and it has been esteemed the greatest market in the west of England for all kinds of provisions: there are markets also on Wednesday and Saturday. The market for wool was transferred from Crediton to Exeter in 1538. The weavers and fullers of Exeter held their meetings in a hall called Tucker’s hall: they were subsequently united to the merchant adventurers who were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, under a governor and four consuls. Izaeke, under the year 1485, mentions 7 fairs at Exeter: Ash-Wednesday, Shere-Thursday, Whit-Monday, St. Mary Magdalene, Lammas, St. Nicholas, and St. Thomas. The corporation having the power of altering the fair days, they are now held on Ash-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, August 1st, (if the first of August falls on a Sunday or Monday, the fair is held on the Tuesday,) and December 6th, for horned cattle, horses, and almost every commodity. The cloth halls used during the fair for the sale of woollen cloth occupy the cloister under the school and library at St. John’s hospital; and new markets, as already noticed, have been built, and recently opened

Two mints, it is said, were established at Exeter by King Athelstan, and these appear to have existed in the reign of King John. Exeter was one of the six towns in which mints were established by King William III., in 1696: the silver then coined at this place being distinguished by the letter E under the king’s bust. The mint is said to have been at this time in Hele’s hospital. The Devon and Cornwall banking company, the National provincial bank of England, the West of England, and South Wales District banking company, the Western District bank, and the Bank of England, have establishments here. A savings’ bank was instituted in 1815.

The manufactures of this city were also formerly of much greater extent than they now are, though it has always been more celebrated for trade than manufactures. The merchants purchased the woollen goods manufactured throughout the county of Devon as they came from the loom, and procured them to be milled, dyed, and finished before they were exported. Fulling-mills at Exeter are mentioned in deeds of the time of Edward I.; but the woollen manufacture itself was at one time carried on to a considerable extent in this city. The manufacture of white serges was very flourishing in the eighteenth century: great quantities of these were dyed and finished at home, but a still greater proportion was sent white to London, to be there dyed and finished for the foreign markets. In 1822, the manufactures of the city and its immediate vicinity had much diminished, and were of small extent, consisting chiefly of coarse cloths, and employing from 300 to 400 hands. There had been till recently, a considerable manufactory of cassimeres and shawls at Exwick; but that, together with a large cotton factory in the Wearfield, had been discontinued. In 1838, there were only 2 woollen mills, employing 122 hands; and about 300 hand looms were employed by the manufacturers in the city. See DEVONSHIRE.

History.—Exeter is of antiquity so remote that its origin cannot be distinctly ascertained; but there can be no doubt that it was a settlement of the Britons long previous to the Roman invasion. Its ancient British name was Caerwise, also the ancient British name of Usk in Monmouthshire: by the Romans they were both called Isca; and, to distinguish them, the latter had the additional appellation of Silurum, whilst Exeter was called Isca Damnoniorum; under which name it is mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary; and by Ptolemy, the geographer, in the second century. From the number of coins, small bronze statues,—evidently household gods or Penates,—tesselated pavements, and other Roman antiquities, discovered near the walls, and in the vicinity of the city, it must have been an important station. The Romans, it is said, at one time honoured it also with the name of Augusta. It is uncertain how long it retained the appellation of Isca Damnoniorum; but, in the reign of Alfred, it had acquired that of Exan Cestre, the castle on the Exe, whence Excestre and Exeter. The river Exe is the foundation both of its Roman and English name; and the river itself, as well as the rivers Usk and Eske, are all derived from an ancient British word signifying water. One of our old historians, Roger Hovedon, who tells us that Caerwise was the British name for Exeter, explains it to mean Civitas aquæ. From the number of religious establishments it contained, the Saxons called it Monkton. “This city,”—say the editors of the old ‘Magna Britannia,’ published in 1738,—“abounded with religious houses, before the dissolution, and other lesser suppressions. Within the circuit of the cathedral were three; one for the monks, supposed to be founded by King Ethelred; another for nuns, which

is now called the Kalendar Hay; and a third for the monks of St. Benedict, founded by King Athelstan. and is that part of the cathedral that is now called Our Lady's Chapel. Within the east-gate stood the priory of St. John for regular canons, built (as is said) by Gilbert and Robert Long, brothers; St. James's abbey, replenished by Dominicans; and St. Nicholas, a monastery of black canons of St. Benedict, founded by William the Conqueror. The abbot of Battel built a priory here, which he dedicated to St. Nicholas, and made it a cell to his abbey; and without the south-gate was a priory of grey friars Franciscans: so that it is no wonder that this city bore the name of Monkton, when so many monasteries were in it."

The earliest event relating to Exeter, mentioned by any of our historians, is its having been besieged by Vespasian. It has been its fate to sustain several severe sieges; but the greatest calamities it ever experienced, were inflicted by the Danes, who, in the reign of Alfred, in 876, in violation of a solemn treaty, surprised and routed the king's horsemen, and mounting their steeds, rode to Exeter, where they remained in possession for the winter. Alfred afterwards invested the city by sea and land, and having defeated the Danish fleet which was coming to the assistance of their countrymen in Exeter, the latter were compelled to evacuate the city. At the Norman conquest, it withstood the authority of William I., who besieged and took the city; and it was subsequently exposed to hostilities in the reigns of Stephen and Edward IV. In the time of Henry VII. Perkin Warbeck, the real or pretended son of Edward IV., landed in Cornwall; assembled an army of 8,000 men; and with this force laid siege to Exeter; but the citizens, headed by the earl of Devonshire and his son, and other noblemen and gentlemen, gallantly defended the city, and obliged him to retreat. The conduct of the citizens during this siege so conciliated the favour of King Henry, that on his visit to the city shortly after, he bestowed on them great commendations, and gave them a cup of maintenance and his own sword, which he then wore, to be borne in state before the mayor on all public occasions. The last siege sustained by this city was in the reign of Edward VI., when the proposed changes in religious worship occasioned an alarming insurrection of the inhabitants of Cornwall and Devonshire. The insurgents encompassed the city for five and thirty days, and the inhabitants were reduced to great extremity, being obliged to feed on horse flesh, and other loathsome viands. Their loyalty and bravery on this occasion, caused the king to make a grant to the city of the entire manor of Exe-island. During the parliamentary war, Exeter adhered at first to the royal cause; but the opposite principles of the lord-lieutenant gave the advantage to the other party, and the city soon fell into their hands. It was subsequently taken for the king by Prince Maurice and Sir John Berkeley, the latter of whom was appointed governor, and it became the head-quarters of the royalists in the west of England. The queen made it her residence, and her daughter, the duchess of Orleans, was born here. In 1646, it surrendered to General Fairfax, after a blockade of two months, and since that time its history records no very important events. Among the distinguished natives of this city, were Josephus Iscanus, a Latin poet of the 13th century, and cotemporary with him, Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library; Dr. Buchan, eminent for his works on heraldry; Mr. Locke, composer of music; and Hooker the historian of his native city. The Cecil family derive the titles of earl and marquess from Exeter.

EXFORD, a parish in the hund. of Carhampton, union of Dulverton, county of Somerset; $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west by north of Dulverton, on the Exe river, on the borders of Exmoor. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £18 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £318. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £200 8s. Patrons, the master and fellows of Peter-house, Cambridge. Here are two daily schools. Charities, in 1825, £25 7s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £172 12s. About a mile-and-a-half eastward of the church are the vestiges of some ancient iron works. Many of the old pits from which the ore was dug still remain; and great quantities of the scoria are found about them. The environs of the village are intersected by deep winding valleys, and romantic hollows, on which are many tumuli, called here castles. Acres 6,310. Houses 82. A. P. £1,569. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 447.

EXHALL, a parish in the Stratford division of Barlichway, union of Alcester, county of Warwick; 2 miles south-east of Alcester. Living, a rectory annexed to the curacy of Wigglesford, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £423. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1825, £1 11s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 1s. Acres 780. Houses 44. A. P. £362. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 241.

EXHALL, a parish in the liberties of Coventry, union of Foleshill, county of Warwick; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Coventry, and near the Coventry canal. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £197; gross income £143. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Knightly. Improprate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1761. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1833, £19 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £313 15s. The hand-loom weaving is carried on in this as well as all the other parishes in the liberties of Coventry: in 1818 there were 16 looms, and 31 weavers employed in the ribbon trade. In 1838 the report of the state of the hand-loom weaving in this parish, is mixed up with that in the parish of FOLESHILL—which see—and COVENTRY. Houses 192. Acres 1,750. A. P. £3,071. Pop., in 1801, 694; in 1831, 840.

EXMINSTER HUNDRED, in the south-east of Devonshire. Area 43,740 acres. Houses 3,187. Pop., in 1831, 18,232.

EXMINSTER, a parish in the above hund., union of St. Thomas; 4 miles south-east by south of Exeter, on the western bank of the river Exe. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12; gross income £253. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £725 1s. 4d. Patrons, the governors of the church of Crediton. Here is a daily school, partly supported by a yearly sum paid by the corporation of Crediton, and partly by payments from the parents of the children: other charities, in 1823, £27 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £895 10s. A fair is held here on the 1st Thursday in May. Acres 4,040. Houses 181. A. P. £9,724. Pop., in 1801, 795; in 1831, 1,113.

EXMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty in the west of the county of Somerset. Acres 19,270. Houses 10. Pop., in 1821, 113; in 1831, 52. "Exmoor, with that part of the adjoining country which forms a portion of the same mass of elevated land, extends from the valley of Stogumber and Crowcombe, separating it from the Quantock hills on the east, to the Hangman hills, on the British channel, near Combe Martin on the west. Near the latter place, this high land forms a point, whence it sweeps to the south-east by a curved line passing by Paracombe, Chapman Barrows,

Span Head, and North Molton Ridge. Its southern boundary ranges from thence, by Mollond Down, Dulverton Common, and Haddon Down, to Heydon Down, and Main Down, near Wiveliscombe, whence the high land trends away to the Stogumber and Crowcombe valley above noticed, part of which so rises between the Exmoor mass of high land and the Quantock hills as to throw the drainage waters in opposite directions. The highest portion of this elevated land is Dunkery Beacon, on the south of Porlock, which rises to the height of 1,668 feet above the level of the sea. On the west, Chapman Barrows attain an approximative height of 1,540 feet,* and Span Head, east-north-east from High Bray, a height of 1,610 feet (*a*) above the same level. Along the southern boundary, the southern end of North Molton Ridge rises to an elevation of 1,413 feet (*a*) above the sea, and Haddon Hill, on the east of Dulverton, to 1,140 feet (*a*). The hills and cliffs bordering the Bristol channel, and constituting a portion of the general Exmoor high land from Minehead to Combe Martin, attain somewhat corresponding heights, forming a coast remarkable for its general elevation and the sub-alpine character of some of its valleys, as, for example, those near Linton. North hill, on the coast near Minehead, attains a height of 1,059 feet, according to the admiralty charts, by Captain Denham, R.N., and, following the same authority, Culborne hill, near Porlock, is 1,211 feet; Hall hill, Countisbury, near Linton, 1,145 feet; the hill on the west of Trentishoe Barrow, 1,187 feet; and the Great Hangman hill, near Combe Martin, 1,083 feet above the level of the sea.—[Geological Report by De la Beche.] Some of these hills are cultivated, and others marsh or waste lands covered with fern or wild thyme; and, on the whole, Exmoor is a dreary, wild, and sterile range of country. It was originally a forest, the wood of which is said to have been consumed at the ancient iron works of Exford, on its borders; but a thorn bush, or a few straggling willows on the margin of a brook, are all that it now affords in the shape of trees. Many curious plants are found here, however, and in the neighbourhood around it. A solitary red-deer may sometimes be seen browsing on such herbage as it can obtain. This forest was, in the time of the Druids, dedicated to religious rites. Here the attentive observer can perceive many traces of ancient sepulchres; but to whose memory they were erected, it is now impossible to discover: whether kings, statesmen, or warriors, their names and actions are for ever consigned to oblivion. The very urns in which they were buried are mouldered into dust. A few simple stones, half-wasted away by the influence of time, serve only to mark the spot which covers their ashes. On the skirts of this forest are a number of circular intrenchments, called, in the maps, castles; but the inconsiderable size of many of them, and the position of others, have induced the idea that they have been thrown up for the celebration of Druidical ceremonies, rather than for warlike purposes. Cowes castle, situated on the river Barle, north-west from Withypool, appears to be an exception to this opinion. At the western extremity of Exmoor is Sadler's stone, near the source of the rivers Exe and Barle.

EXMOUTH, a chapelry in the parish of Littleham,

in the east division of the hund. of Budleigh, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 10 miles south-east of Exeter, situated at the mouth of the Exe, between the cliffs. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Littleham. Here are two Independent churches, formed in 1778 and 1807; and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There are 4 daily schools. The town was originally but a small fishing hamlet, but is now a well frequented watering place. Many good houses have been built for the accommodation of visitors: there are hot and cold baths, and a good assembly room, with every convenience and attraction. It is well protected from the north-east and south-east winds by the hills behind it. On a plain, at the summit of these, rise several springs which supply the place with water. The surrounding scenery is very picturesque, the walks very pleasant, and the air highly salubrious. From Chapel-hill some very fine views may be obtained, the beauty of which is greatly heightened by the plantations of the Manshead and Powderham castle estates. The sea view is also very fine, from the interspersions of barren rocks and woody summits of various and unequal heights and shapes seen along the shore. Vessels take in pilots at this town for Turf and Topsham. There is no trade but that occasioned by an influx of visitors; but lace-making has been the means of earning a livelihood among women of the lower classes. In the reign of Edward III., this port furnished 10 vessels and 193 men to aid the king in his war with France. Exmouth gives the title of Viscount to the Pellew family. Acres 2,260. Houses 670. A. P. £8,647. Pop., in 1801, 1,909; in 1831, 3,189. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,278 10s.

EXNING, a parish in the hund. of Lackford, union of Newmarket, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north-west of Newmarket. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 7s. 6d.; gross income £315. Great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1807. There are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 daily and 5 infant schools, in this parish. Charities, in 1829, £70 5s. per annum, besides the value of 10 combs of rye paid annually out of the rectory. Poor rates, in 1838, £695 15s. Acres 5,710. Houses 172. A. P. £6,293. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 917.

EXTON, a parish in the hund. of Alstoe, union of Oakham, county of Rutland; 5 miles east-north-east of Oakham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 7s. 8d.; gross income £336. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. Great and small tithes, the property of lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1799–1800. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1820, £17 per annum, besides an interest in charities belonging to Burley and Cottesmore. Poor rates, in 1838, £382 13s. Acreage, including that of Horn, 4,860. Houses 150. A. P. £5,141. Pop., in 1801, 787; in 1831, 751.

EXTON, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Dulverton, county of Somerset; 4 miles north-north-east of Dulverton, on the eastern bank of the river Exe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £14 12s. 11d.; gross income £291. Patron, in 1835, J. Evered, Esq. There is a day and Sunday school here. Charities, in 1825, £1 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 10s. Acres 3,870. Houses 64. A. P. £1,579. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 847.

EXTON, a parish in the hund. of Fawley, union of Droxford, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 5 miles north-east of Bishop's-Waltham.

* By approximative heights, those are to be understood which have not been taken with large instruments, but with ordinary sized theodolites, or having been taken with large instruments there was something uncertain in the observations, arising either from the state of the atmosphere, or other disturbing cause, which prevented great accuracy. The approximative heights will be marked (*a*) in the text, and may generally be considered as approaching to the truth within a few feet, more particularly for the smaller heights.

Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Winchester; rated at £10 6s. 0½d.; gross income £358. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £453 2s. 11d. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. There are 2 daily schools here. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the cheyney-court held at Winchester. Acres 2,210. Houses 41. A. P. £2,146. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 283. Poor rates, in 1838, £302 3s.

EXTWISTLE. See BRIERCLIFFE WITH EXTWISTLE.

EYAM, a parish in the hund. of High-Peak, union of Bakewell, county of Derby; 5 miles east by north of Tideswell. It comprises the townships of Eyam and Woodland-Eyam, and the hamlet of Foolow. Acres 5,030. Houses 303. A. P. £3,827. Pop., in 1801, 1,281; in 1831, 1,372. Houses of the township 205. Pop., in 1801, 817; in 1831, 911. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £13 15s. 5d.; gross income £235. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £184 5s. 7½d. Patrons, in 1835, the dukes of Devonshire and Buckingham, and the Earl of Thanet. There is a very beautiful ancient cross in the churchyard. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1827, £13 2s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £371 7s. In 1665, when the plague was raging in London, the infection was conveyed, as is supposed, from thence to this place in a package of goods: the dreadful distemper spread rapidly and carried off 259 of the inhabitants. It is stated by Rhodes, on the authority of Miss Seward, the celebrated authoress, who was born here during the incumbency of her father, that nearly a century afterwards, "five of the villagers, employed, in the summer of 1757, in digging near Riley Grave Stones, found some linen or woollen cloth not entirely consumed; and that even at this distant period of time 'the subtle, unextinguished, though much abated power of the most dreadful of all diseases, awakened from the dust, in which it so long had slumbered.' She adds, 'the men all sickened of a putrid fever, and three of the five died; the disorder was contagious, and proved mortal to numbers of the inhabitants of Eyam.' From this account it appears that the very ghost of this terrible pest, rising from the tomb, gave awful proof of its former malignancy, after the lapse of a century." Mr. Rhodes expresses some very judicious doubts as to the accuracy of the information given to Miss Seward. It must be admitted, he observes, however, that the place called Riley Grave Stones appears to have been more generally resorted to than any other on this mournful occasion, a fact attested by many stones yet to be found, with the dreadful year 1666 engraven on them. A number of these stones, with which the fields about Eyam were strown, have been used for building: one man has floored his house, and another his barn, with them.

EYAM-DALE is highly romantic and picturesque: it abounds with elevated rocks and interesting caverns. "Cucklet church," says Rhodes, "is a rock projecting from a steep hill, and excavated through in different directions to the arches, in the midst of a romantic dell, and surrounded with the rocks and the mountains of the Peak. Here Mompesson administered the consolations of religion to his mourning people, during a period of sorrow and suffering almost unparalleled in village history. Cucklet church consists of a flinty combination of what the miners denominate Chert Balls, and of consequence it is almost impenetrably hard. The dell in which it is placed is rich with verdure, wood, and rock. Its steep and rugged sides are embellished with the hazel, the wild-rose, the dog-berry, and the yew; beautifully che-

quered with the light and silvery branches of the birch, and the more ample foliage and deeper colouring of the oak and the elm. The tall aspiring ash, which from its prevalence in this part of Derbyshire may be called the Tree of the Peak, is likewise profusely scattered throughout the dell. The ash, indeed, is peculiarly entitled to the appellation here bestowed upon it. Wherever a cottage rears its head, there flourishes the ash: wherever the side of a hill or the base of a rock is adorned with trees, there wave the graceful branches of the ash; and the rivers that circulate through the dales of Derbyshire, have their banks decorated, and their various windings marked, by this graceful tree, which universally characterizes the woodland scenery of the Peak. This dell opens into Middleton dale, the wildness of which it softens and improves by its milder features. Here its extreme width prevails. nearer Eyam the two sides rapidly approximate, and a little above Cucklet church they form the entrance into a narrow chasm, called by the villagers the Salt Pan. The name is sufficiently undignified, but the picture it presents is exquisite of its kind. Two perpendicular rocks terminate the dell, and on their nearest approach, where they meet within a few paces only, the lofty trees and thick underwood with which they are crested, cast an almost midnight darkness into the deep space that separates them; while the elm and the ash, which flourish at their base, throw their boughs athwart the gloomy cleft, and intermingle their topmost foliage with the descending branches from above. The trees in this lovely dell have a majestic character, and during the summer months the tufts of brushwood, which are scattered along its steep sides, are fancifully festooned with honeysuckles and roses. The wild roses in Derbyshire, wherever the limestone soil prevails, are peculiarly beautiful; and exhibit not only a luxuriance of growth but a richness of colour unsurpassed in any part of the kingdom."

It has been noticed, as a curious and interesting fact, that the great earthquake which nearly destroyed Lisbon, in 1755, was very sensibly felt in many parts of Derbyshire, and particularly in the lead mines near Eyam. Haycliff mine, now no longer worked, was once the grand depository of that extraordinary phenomenon in the mineral world, provincially called Slickensides. The external appearance of this curious species of Galena is well known wherever mineralogy has been studied. At the present time good specimens of it are extremely rare, and can only be met with in cabinets that have been long established. In those mines where it has most prevailed, it exhibits but little variety either in form or character. An upright pillar of limestone-rock, intermixed with calcareous spar, contains this exploding ore: the surface is thinly coated over with lead, which resembles a covering of plumbago, and it is extremely smooth, bright, and even. The effects of this extraordinary mineral are not less singular than terrific. A blow with a hammer, a stroke or a scratch with a miner's pick, are sufficient to rend the rocks asunder with which it is united. The stroke is immediately succeeded by a crackling noise, accompanied with a sound not unlike the mingled hum of a swarm of bees: shortly afterwards, an explosion follows, so loud and appalling, that even the miners, though a hardy and rather daring race of men, turn pale and tremble at the shock.

EYDON, a parish in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, union of Brackley, county of Northampton; 9 miles south-south-west of Daventry. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £16 16s. 3d.; gross income £450. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Rectorial, pre-

dial, &c., tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1761. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,620. Houses 139. A. P. £2,611. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 630. Poor rates, in 1838, £274 5s.

EYE (THE). See LEICESTERSHIRE.

EYE, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Hartismere, union of Hartismere, county of Suffolk; 20 miles north of Ipswich, and 89½ miles north-east by north of London, on a branch of the river Waveney, and near the Eastern Counties railway from London to Norwich. Acres 4,320. Houses 397. A. P. £6,474. Pop., in 1801, 1,734; in 1831, 2,313. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11 14s. 7d.; gross income £333. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The church is a large handsome building. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists: a Baptist church was formed in 1810. A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here in the time of the Conqueror. Its yearly revenues were rated at £161 2s. 3d. q. Dugd. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which, the grammar-school, is endowed. There are almshouses, namely, the Magdalene almshouse, Bidingfield's almshouses, and the town's houses, occupied by poor people. Charities, in 1829, £495 15s. 8d.; of which £328 consisted of income of town lands partly applied to corporation purposes; £40 income of grammar-school; and £33 for exhibitions, or, in default of applicants, to the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,412 7s.

The small town of Eye, which takes its name from being nearly surrounded by a rivulet, is situated nearly in the centre of this extensive parish. It is irregularly built, and has neither trade nor manufactures, though it is of some importance to the neighbourhood as a market-town. The market is on Monday. A fair is held on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. There is a branch of the East of England bank in the town. The streets are narrow, and were neither paved, lighted, nor watched, at the time of the municipal inquiry, though a comparatively considerable sum is now expended on police and constables, lighting and other improvements. The white-washed houses, thatched roofs, and unpaved streets, give it the appearance of a large, handsome, agricultural village. It is a very ancient borough, and received a charter from King John; but it is a corporation by prescription. The charter of the 9th William III., was the governing charter, though there are 8 other charters. Till the passing of the new municipal act, the borough was under the government of 2 bailiffs, 10 principal burgesses, 24 common council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, and inferior officers. The freedom was acquired by birth, apprenticeship, or election: the number of freemen was about 132, 63 of whom were resident, and 69 non-resident. The corporation had the power of holding a court of record every Saturday, under 9th William III., for the recovery of debts to any amount, but the privilege had not been made use of since 1816. The bailiffs held courts-leet annually within a month after Ladyday and Michaelmas, and, as justices of the peace, held petty-sessions every Saturday, and committed offenders to the county-gaol, to be there detained till the assizes or sessions for the county were held. The old borough is co-extensive with the parish. Eye regularly sent two members to parliament since the 13th of Elizabeth, until deprived of one by the reform bill. By the parliamentary boundary bill, the parishes of Hoxne, Denham, Redlingfield, Occold, Thorndon, Baisworth, Yaxley, Thrandiston, Broome, and Oakley, are added, to form the new parliamentary

borough. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1832, was 129, at a contested election. The number registered for 1837, was 328, of whom 278 were occupiers, and 50 freemen. The bailiff is the returning officer. Under the municipal act the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors: the style of the corporate body is the bailiff, burgesses, and commonalty of the town and burgh of Eye. The boundaries of the municipal borough, traced on the map of the boundaries report, are confined to the extent of the town, and are as much restricted on the one hand, as the parliamentary boundaries were extended on the other, in relation to the old borough and parish boundaries. The income of the borough in 1839, was £333 5s. 7½d., of which £36 7s. 3d. were expended in lighting and cleansing; £42 18s. 8½d. on public works, repairs, &c.; £94 12s. 3d. on law expenses; and £62 11s. 6d. on police and constables: total expenditure £376 3s. 10½d. A commission of the peace has been granted on petition. The gaol of this borough was formerly a part of the town-hall, but the corporation, not deeming it secure, entered into an agreement with the parish in 1817, and together they erected the present building, which adjoins the poor-house, and stands on ground belonging to it,—the gift of a former Lord Cornwallis. The expense amounted to about £300; of which £50 were paid by the corporation, and the remainder by the parish. It comprises an airing-yard, with a boundary wall 13 feet high; a day-room, two cells, and two rooms for females. The cells are occasionally made use of by the master of the workhouse, in confining refractory paupers. The number of commitments, in 1835, was 8.

EYE, a parish in the hund. of Wolphy, union of Leominster, county of Hereford; 3 miles north-north-east of Leominster; comprising the townships of Ashton-Eye-Moreton, Berrington, and Luston, and close on the Leominster canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 19s. 2d.; gross income £319. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £17 16s. per annum: besides a close at Moreton, part of which was taken for the purpose of cutting the Leominster canal through it. the canal company had not paid any thing for the part they took, their affairs not allowing them to do so. Poor rates, in 1838, £275 10s. Acres 4,530. Houses 150. A. P. £5,339. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 720.

EYE, a parish in the liberty and union of Peterborough, county of Northampton; 3½ miles north-east of Peterborough. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £16; gross income £161. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. Great and small tithes, the property of the Bishop of Peterborough, were commuted in 1820. There are 5 daily schools here. Acres 2,670. Houses 240. A. P. £3,545. Pop., in 1801, 501; in 1831, 1,122. Poor rates, in 1838, £339 11s.

EYE AND DUNSDEN, a liberty in the parish of Sonning, county of Oxford; 5 miles south by west of Henley-upon-Thames. There are 2 day and Sunday schools here. Acres 2,550. Houses 170. A. P. £3,296. Pop., in 1801, 705; in 1831, 887. Poor rates, in 1838, £476 18s.

EYFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, county of Gloucester; 2½ miles west by south of Stow-on-the-Wold. It is said that Milton wrote part of 'Paradise Lost' here. Acres 1,380. Houses 13. A. P. £1,199. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 55. Poor rates, in 1838, £60.

EYHORNE HUNDRED, in the lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent. Area 52,990 acres. Houses 2,088. Pop., in 1831, 13,565.

EYKE, a parish in the hund. of Loes, union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Woodbridge, and east of the river Deben. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15; gross income £414. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Stradbroke. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities, in 1829, £44 19s. per annum, £28 of which were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £271 15s. Acres 2,970. Houses 92. A. P. £2,283. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 485.

EYNESBURY, a parish in the hund. of Toseland, union of St. Neot's, county of Huntingdon; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of St. Neot's, and east of the river Ouse. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £32 3s. 9d.; gross income £460. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Sandwich. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1797. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,750. Houses 197. A. P. £4,807. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 957. Poor rates, in 1838, £307 11s.

EYNESFORD HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk. On the south and south-west it is bounded by the river Wensum, on the north by the river Thyrn. Area 49,990 acres. Houses 1,841. Pop., in 1831, 10,957.

EYNESFORD, a parish in the hund. of Axton Dartford and Wilmington, union of Dartford, county of Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Foot's-cray, and east of the river Darent. Living, a sinecure rectory and vicarage, both peculiars, in the dio. of Canterbury; the former rated at £12 6s. 8d.; gross income £150; the latter at £12; gross income £504. Patrons, the archbishop of Canterbury and the rector of Eynesford. The church contains several ancient monuments, and some fine specimens of Norman architecture. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1796; and an endowed National daily school. Charities, partly for educational purposes, about £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £529 9s. On the eastern banks of the Darent are the ruins of Eynesford castle, supposed to have been founded in the Norman era, by the family of Eynesford or Ainsford. The outer walls, including about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, appear to have been built of squared flint, and are nearly 4 feet thick. In the centre is a strong keep or dungeon: the surrounding moat, formerly supplied with water from the Darent, has been filled up, and converted into garden ground. Acres 3,640. Houses 216. A. P. £4,095. Pop., in 1801, 841; in 1831, 1,277.

EYNESHAM. See ENSHAM, Oxfordshire.

EYTHORNE, a parish in the hund. and union of

Eastray, county of Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £12 12s. 6d., gross income £400. Patrons, in 1835, the earl of Guilford and T. Papillon, Esq., alternately. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1600; and 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, about £11 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £191 14s. Eythorne is pleasantly situated commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and the sea. Acres 1,430. Houses 72. A. P. £1,692. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 422.

EYTON, a township in the parish of Bangor-Iscoed, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 6 miles south-east of Wrexham, and south of the river Dee. Houses 57. A. P. £2,908. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 303. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 5s.

EYTON, a parish in the hund. of Wolphy, union of Leominster, county of Hereford; 2 miles north-west by north of Leominster, and north of the river Lug. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £40; gross income £80. Patrons, the governors of Lucton school, in the free benefit of which children of this parish have a share. Acres 850. Houses 31. A. P. £1,760. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 177. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 15s.

EYTON, a township in the parish of Abberbury, county of Salop; 8 miles west by north of Shrewsbury, and south of the Severn. Pop., in 1811, 72; in 1821, 65. Other returns with the parish.

EYTON-UPON-SEVERN, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Wroxeter, county of Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Much-Wenlock. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Wroxeter. Returns with the parish.

EYTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a parish in the Wellington division of the hund. of South Bradford, union of Wellington, county of Salop; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Wellington, intersected by the Shrewsbury canal. Living, a discharged rectory, united to the vicarage of Wellington. Here is a daily school. The celebrated free-thinker, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was born here in 1581. Acres 1,420. Houses 71. A. P. £1,764. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 350. Poor rates, in 1838, £164 19s.

EYWORTH, a parish in the hund. and union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; 4 miles east by north of Biggleswade. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford, and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £129. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £95 vicarial. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ongley. Charities, in 1820, £16 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £74 11s. Acres 1,370. Houses 21. A. P. £1,457. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 129.

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FACCOMBE, a parish in the lower half-hund. of Pastrow, union of Andover, Kingsclere division, county of Southampton; 10 miles north-north-east of Andover. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Fangley, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £26 2s. 3½d.; gross income £695. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. E. Lance. Here are a Sunday and daily and a Sunday National school. Acres 3,170. Houses 35. A. P. £2,116. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 290. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 15s.

FACEBY, a chapelry in the parish of Whorlton, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-west of Stokesley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; gross income £52. Patron, in 1835, G. W. Sutton, Esq. Acres 1,370. Houses 33. A. P. £1,731. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 11s.

FADDILEY, a township in the parish of Acton, co.-palatine of Chester; 4½ miles west-north-west of Nantwich. Here are two daily schools. Acres 1,100. Houses 64. A. P. £1,592. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 316. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 11s.

FADMOOR, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Moorside, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-east of Helmesley. Acres 2,010. Houses 26. A. P. £1,019. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 158. Poor rates, in 1838, £26 19s.

FAGAN (Str.), a parish in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 5 miles west of Cardiff, on the northern bank of the river Elwy. Living, a rectory with the chapel of Llan-illtern, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; returned at £400; gross income £420. Patron, the Earl of Plymouth. Charities, in 1836, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £247 18s. St. Fagan is a very retired village, containing a castle built in a much more modern style than those of Glamorganshire in general. The descent by the castle wall is pleasing, and the bridge affords a fine view of the Elwy. The rich and extensive vale of the Elwy is also called the vale of St. Fagan. Houses 97. A. P. £2,235. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 446.

FAILSWORTH, a township in the parish of Manchester, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles north-east by east of Manchester, intersected by the Rochdale canal. Here are a Presbyterian church, formed in 1698; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1799. Acres 1,060. Houses 628. A. P. £4,644. Pop., in 1801, 2,622; in 1831, 3,667. Poor rates, in 1838, £418 16s.

FAIRBURN, a township in the parish of Ledsham, west riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles north-north-west of Ferrybridge, intersected by the York and North Midland railway, which is carried across the river Air here by a bridge. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £118 vicarial. Acres 1,440. Houses 96. A. P. £1,292. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 465. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 5s.

FAIRCROSS HUNDRED, in the county of Berks. It lies to the north of Newbury, nearly in the centre of the county. Area 46,130 acres. Houses 2,391. Pop., in 1831, 11,957.

FAIRFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of Hope, county of Derby, 1 mile east-north-east of Buxton. Living, a donative curacy, a peculiar, of the certified value of £10 10s.; gross income £79. In the patronage of trustees. Here is a school endowed

with landed property to the amount of £30 per annum. Acreage with the parish. Houses 101. A. P. £3,868. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 482. Poor rates, in 1838, £145 9s.

FAIRFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Aloes-bridge, union of Romney Marsh, county of Kent; 6½ miles west-north-west of New Romney. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; returned at £50; gross income £57. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Acres 1,290. Houses 9. A. P. £2,138. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 89. Poor rates, in 1838, £88.

FAIRFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Manchester, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3½ miles east-south-east of Manchester. This village is a principal seat of the cotton manufacture,—see MANCHESTER. It contains an establishment of the Moravians, forming a village, in which they have a handsome chapel, provided with an excellent organ. Returns included in those from township of Droylsden.

FAIRFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Stogursey, county of Somerset; 8¾ miles west-north-west of Bridgewater, near the coast of the Bristol channel. It is celebrated for the fine scenery in its neighbourhood. Returns with the parish.

FAIRFIELD-HEAD, a township in the parish of Allstonfield, county of Stafford; 7½ miles north-east by north of Leek. Here are 3 small daily schools. Acres 4,380. Houses 199. A. P. £1,927. Pop., in 1801, 788; in 1831, 1,017. Poor rates, in 1838, £454.

FAIRFORD, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Brightwell's Barrow, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 24 miles east-south-east of Gloucester, on the post-road from Cirencester to Farringdon, at the foot of the Coteswold hills; about 3 miles distance from the grand canal which unites the Severn with the Thames, and on the eastern bank of the river Colne, over which there are here two neat stone bridges. Acres 4,220. Houses 317. A. P. £6,301. Pop., in 1801, 1,326; in 1831, 1,574. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £13 11s. 5d.; gross income £482. The church is a beautiful Gothic structure erected in the reign of Henry VII., by John Tame, a merchant in London, who acquired possession of a captured vessel bound for Rome, and in which there was a great quantity of curiously painted glass. In order to exhibit this glass to advantage, he and his son Sir Edmund Tame, Knight, built Fairford church with 28 large windows, in which are represented the most striking passages in the Old and New Testament. Albert Durer, to whom the greatest improvements in the art of painting on glass are attributed, designed these beautiful paintings. Some of the figures are so finely finished, that Vandyke said the pencil could not exceed them. Several of the pieces were afterwards mutilated, but they are still unrivalled, excepting by the windows in the chapel at King's college Cambridge: to prevent further injury, a lattice of wire was fitted to each window in 1725. Here are chapels for Independents and Baptists. The Independent church was formed in 1744. There are in this parish two Sunday and daily National schools, and a handsome free-school, at which 60 boys and 60 girls receive instruction, and which was

first endowed by the Hon. Mrs. Farmor, in 1704. It has since been further endowed by others. In 1817 the school-buildings were greatly enlarged; and others, besides those gratuitously taught, are admitted upon paying one penny each per week. The annual income of the school is about £140. A sum of money, now producing £98 10s. a-year, was given by Lady Jane Mico, in 1676, to be laid out in land, for apprenticing poor boys of the town. Other charities amount to about £22 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £611. The town consists of 2 streets neatly and regularly built. The market-day is Thursday, and two annual fairs are held May 14th and November 12th, for sheep and cattle. Many medals and urns have been dug up here, and several barrows, in the fields, probably commemorate warlike actions which are not recorded in history.

FAIRHAUGH, a township in the parish of Allenton, west division of Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 13 miles north-west of Rothbury, on the Useway burn. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 4. Other returns with the parish.

FAIRLIGHT, a parish in the hund. of Guestling, union of Hastings, county of Sussex; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles east-north-east of Hastings. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 9s. 2d.; gross income £502. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £644, vicarial. Patron, in 1835, B. Pearce, Esq. This parish receives the benefit of a charity, left by the Rev. Robert Bradshaw, and amounting to one-third of the interest of £1,000, three per cent. consols, increased from an original gift of £600, for procuring medical attendance for the poor of these parishes. Acres 2,230. Houses 77. A. P. £2,035. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 533. Poor rates, in 1838, £470 13s.

FAIRLOP. See EPPING, and HAINAULT

FAIRMILE, a hamlet in the county of Devon; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east by north of Ottery-St.-Mary; of which Polwhele says: "The inn called Fairmile in the village of Fairmile is partly in Ottery and partly in Tallaton. A beam running through the kitchen has a mark in the middle of it to show that one side of the kitchen lies in Ottery and the other in Tallaton. The greater part of this house, as also of the village, lies in the parish of Ottery." Devon. vol. ii. 240.

FAIRSTED, a parish in the hund. and union of Witham, county of Essex; 4 miles west-north-west of Witham, and north of the river Chelmer. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £435. Patron, the bishop of London. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 1,590. Houses 55. A. P. £2,143. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 253. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 3s.

FAITH (St.), a parish in the soke of Winchester, union of New Winchester, county of Southampton; 1 mile south of Winchester. Living, a rectory annexed to the hospital of St. Cross and a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester, not in charge; no return. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. For an account of that hospital, See article WINCHESTER. Acreage with Winchester. Houses 84. A. P. £1,468. Pop., in 1801, including West Sparkford, and the extra-parochial liberty of St. Cross, 310; in 1831, 394. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 10s.

FAKENHAM (Great), a parish in the hund. of Blackbourn, union of Thetford, county of Suffolk; 5 miles south-south-east of Thetford, on the western bank of the little Ouse or Brandon river. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11 10s. 5d. Patron, the Duke of Grafton. There are here 2 day and 2 Sunday schools. Acres

1,660. Houses 37. A. P. £1,137. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 204. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 5s.

FAKENHAM-LANCASTER, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Gallow, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 25 miles north-west of Norwich, and 9 south of Wells, on a bold acclivity on the northern bank of the river Wensum, across which a handsome white brick bridge of 3 arches, with stone parapets and iron palisades, was here built, in 1833, on the site of the old one. The river has been supposed capable of being made navigable to Fakenham. Acres 2,640. Houses 384. A. P. £5,677. Pop., in 1801, including the small hamlet of Alethorpe, 1,236; in 1831, 2,085. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £35 6s. 8d.; gross income £905; nett income £862. The church is a remarkably fine building: the porch was used, in 1602, as a powder magazine. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1806; and a Primitive Methodist, in 1821. There are 12 daily and 4 Sunday schools; of the former of which, two were endowed by the late Miss Ann Harrison, with £10 per annum each. There is also a National school supported by subscription, for the education of about 60 girls. Charities, about £50 yearly. Poor rates, in 1838, £452. This town suffered considerably from fire in 1789; but it has been greatly enlarged and improved of late years by the erection of new houses, some of which are large and handsome. The market place is tolerably spacious. Salt was at one time made here from celebrated salt-pits. The market is on Thursday, and is well-attended. Fairs are held annually on Whit-Tuesday, and 22d November, the latter of which is remarkable for its extensive shows of cattle. The East of England bank has a branch here. On a neighbouring hill was formerly held the sheriffs court for the whole county.

FAL (The), or **FALA**. See CORNWALL.

FALD. See FAULDE.

FALDINGWORTH, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, union and county of Lincoln; 4 miles south-west of Market-Raisin. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 8s. 1½d.; gross income £336. Tithes commuted in 1794. Patron, Earl Brownlow. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is a free school, and a second is partly supported by endowment. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 18s. Acres 1,820. Houses 53. A. P. £2,397. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 296.

FALFIELD-AND-MOORTON, a chapelry in the parish of Thornbury, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north-east by east of Thornbury. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1821, 844. Other returns with the parish.

FALKENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Colneis, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 9½ miles south-east by east of Ipswich, and west of the river Deben. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 11s. 3d.; gross income £300. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 1,550. Houses 37. A. P. £2,697. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 297. Poor rates, in 1838, £394 6s. There is an Independent chapel here.

FALKINGHAM, or **FOLKINGHAM**, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Aveland, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 26 miles south-south-east of Lincoln, situated on the post-road from Lincoln to Peterborough, on the side and summit of a hill, commanding extensive prospects over the fens. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Laughton annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £21 12s. 3½d.; gross income £513. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. Heathcote. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £35 per an-

nium, arising from poor land. The market is held on Thursday; and there are fairs on Ash-Wednesday, Palm-Monday, and May 13th, for horses and sheep; June 13th for horses and horned cattle; July 3d and 4th for hemp, hardware, &c.; and the Thursday after old Michaelmas, and November 10th and 22d, for horses, cattle, &c. On the site of the ancient castle of Falkingham, at a little distance from the town, a gaol, or house of correction, has been erected for the parts of Kesteven, and in which also are held the quarter-sessions. It is a modern elevation of two stories, and surrounded with a boundary wall of brick of octagonal form. The entrance is through a gate of open iron-work faced with stone. The prison originally consisted only of the present frontage, now occupied by the keeper and the female prisoners, but was afterwards enlarged by the addition of a range of buildings in the rear, in the form of an extended horse-shoe connected at the ends, and leaving an open area between the two, divided into airing-yards and a passage to the chapel. It embraces 34 cells, 8 wards, 10 day and work-rooms, and 8 airing-yards. The number of prisoners, in 1837, was 194. To the south-east of the town is a large encampment, with a deep fosse and lofty vallum. Within the area is a square keep of raised earth defended also by a fosse, capable of being filled with water from the adjoining brook. Acres 1,700. Houses 126. A. P. £3,632. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 744. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 16s.

FALLOWDON, a township in the parish of Embleton, Northumberland; 7 miles north-north-east of Alnwick, near a small stream which flows into the North sea. Here is a daily school, partly supported by endowment. Acreage with the parish. Houses 22. A. P. £726. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 105. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 4s.

FALLOWFIELD, a township in the parish of St. John-Lee, Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Hexham, and east of the river Reed. There is a rich vein of lead ore in this vicinity. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 17. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 70. Poor rates, in 1838, £10 5s.

FALLOWLEES, a township in the parish of Rothbury, Northumberland; $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Rothbury. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 8. Other returns with the parish.

FALLYBROOM, a township in the parish of Prestbury, co. palatine of Chester; $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Macclesfield. Acres 180. Houses 6. A. P. £438. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 25. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 4s.

FALMER, a parish in the hund. of Younsmere, union of Newhaven, Sussex; 4 miles west-south-west of Lewes. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 10s. 10d.; gross income £190. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £267 rectorial. Patron, the Earl of Chichester. Here is a day and Sunday school, supported, partly by a small endowment, and partly by subscription. "The manor of Falmer extends into the parishes of Chayley, Lindfield, Patcham, Rottingden, Chilmington, Kingston, Preston, and Stanmer."—Burrell's MSS. Acres 2,840. Houses 79. A. P. £3,188. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 432. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 17s.

FALMOUTH,

A parish, borough, large sea-port, and market-town, and celebrated packet-station, situated in the hund. of Kerrier, union of Falmouth, county of Cornwall; 12 miles south-south-west of Tregony, 98 south-west of Exeter, and 270 west-south-west of London, at the mouth of the river Fal. Acres of the parish

1,210. Houses 1,001. A. P. £21,563. Pop., in 1801, 4,849; in 1831, 7,284, exclusive of that portion in Budock parish. Acres of the township 40. Houses 652. A. P. £11,534. Pop., in 1801, 3,684; in 1831, 4,761.

General description.—The town lies on the western side of the celebrated harbour of Falmouth, at the bottom of an eminence which commands the harbour; and consists principally of one continuous line of streets, extending above a mile along the beach, or rather quay; with suburbs branching inland from the main streets, and adorned with villas. The houses are mostly modern, and, on the whole, Falmouth is a neat and agreeable town, rather imposing in appearance. Little Falmouth and Flushing, on the opposite side of the inner harbour, are united with it in local interest, and also constitute a kind of suburbs to the town; with which they are in constant intercourse by means of a ferry plied from morning to night throughout the year. At the south-eastern end of the town are convenient quays forming a basin, close to which are the custom-house, excise-office, and packet-office, and the warehouses for goods in bond; and near the other end is Greenbank quay projecting out to low-water mark, between which nearly the whole sea front of the town consists of an irregular line of wharfs with warehouses, to which ships may come to discharge or take in cargoes. Measures were taken in 1840 for deepening the harbour still further by means of dredging-barges, so as to facilitate the access of the largest steamers at all times of the tide to the inner harbour. There are here a custom-house for most of the Cornish towns, and bonded warehouses for all goods without limitations; a very creditable gaol; a town-hall, post-office, market-house, and other modern public buildings: there are also baths near the south-east end of the town. A subscription library and a Polytechnic society for the encouragement of scientific improvement in the arts, manufactures, and fisheries of Cornwall, were established in 1833. The Falmouth Subscription rooms were erected in 1826.

Falmouth harbour.—This place has derived its importance and prosperity from having been, for 150 years, the principal station for the steam and other foreign mail-packets to all parts of the world, and the general rendezvous for fleets and convoys bound to the south and west. It is peculiarly well-adapted for this purpose, since Falmouth harbour is not only, in point of safety and accommodation, considered the second—if not the first—in Great Britain; but vessels can at once sail into the open sea; are saved the tedious and uncertain work of beating down channel; and can proceed upon their voyage, with ease and safety, at times when it would be quite impossible to do so from Portsmouth or Plymouth. The harbour is said, by practical men, to present the finest anchorage in England for steam or other vessels. The coast, east and west of the harbour is bold and clear of danger; the current never runs so strong as to impede navigation;—the harbour can be entered with perfect safety at all times of the tide throughout the year; and it is so sheltered and capacious, that the largest as well as smallest ships have rode out safely here gales in which the loss of lives and property at Plymouth has been appalling. The harbour is 4 miles long; above a mile wide; and, on the eastern side, opposite St. Just, 14 fathoms deep: it has so many commodious creeks, and is so well screened by the surrounding high lands, that the whole of the royal navy might be sheltered. The entrance is defended by Pendennis castle, consisting of works a mile in circuit, on the extreme western point, about a mile from Falmouth; and on the east by the castle of St. Mawes, about a mile-and-a-half

distant from Pendennis: both of these castles were built by Henry VIII. During the civil war Pendennis castle was long defended against a division of Fairfax's army, whose lines of encampment are yet distinguishable. It now contains spacious barracks, magazines, and storehouses, with accommodation for the lieutenant-governor, &c. Near the middle of the entrance is a large rock, called the Black rock. Many fine navigable creeks branch from the harbour: the principal of which are,—Penryn creek, extending from Falmouth to Penryn; Restrongt creek, on the shores of which are many wharfs which are connected with the Redruth mining district by a railway; Truro creek, which is a branch of the main creek of the Fal; the Fal creek extending nearly to Tregony; another branch of it extends to Tresillian Bridge; St. Mawes creek, near the entrance of which and within St. Mawes castle, on its northern shore, stands the ancient borough which gives name to the castle and creek. This branch of the harbour is much frequented by coasting-vessels, which put in wind-bound, where they find excellent anchorage. The Fal opens into the ocean between Pendennis castle on the western bank, and St. Mawes and Anthony point on the east; its channel being nearly a mile wide. There is a lighthouse at the entrance to the harbour, the foundation-stone of which was laid in June, 1834. Vessels outward or inward bound generally touch at Falmouth for orders, and are at times repaired here. Steamers also readily obtain fuel and other supplies here: their owners are in the habit of ordering fuel from Wales or Scotland to this port. The question as to the relative merits of Falmouth, Plymouth, &c., as ports of arrival and departure of the government mail-packets—especially of the steamers—has been recently agitated, during the existence of uncertainty as to the determination of Government in this important matter. The question, however, more particularly confined itself to the eligibility of this port as a steam-packet station; since it appears at least satisfactorily proved, that, were sailing-vessels alone employed, Falmouth has the decided preference: but as ships of that class must soon be wholly superseded in the packet-service by steamers, the question of change was fairly opened to public consideration. Besides the deepening of the harbour, already alluded to, a railway has been projected from hence to Exeter, in order to facilitate the government-packet intercourse through this port.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter; rated at £3; gross income £854; nett income £688. Patron, in 1835, Lord Wodehouse. Here are several dissenting places of worship. An Independent chapel—originally a Presbyterian place of worship—was built about 1725, and enlarged in 1790; a Sunday school was attached to it in 1792. The present Baptist chapel was built in 1803, and enlarged in 1807; the Sunday school was formed in 1810; the denomination existed in Falmouth in 1769, when they met in a small place of worship in Well lane. The Wesleyan chapel was built about the year 1791, and enlarged in 1814; the Sunday school was formed in 1805; the Methodists had a place of worship several years prior to the erection of the present chapel, in Porhan street. The Jewish synagogue was built in 1808. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1820. The Primitive Methodists and Bryanites have also a place of worship; and in 1828 a chapel of ease was built in Stratton-place. Here are some extensive educational charities supported by voluntary contributions, and including 2 Sunday and daily National schools. A school for the education and clothing of 30 boys and 30 girls, was established about the year 1801. A school for 60 girls, on the

Lancasterian plan, patronized chiefly by ladies of the Quaker persuasion, but supported by a general subscription, was instituted in 1811; and another of the same description for 200 to 250 boys, about the year 1822, also under the direction of Quakers. An almshouse, containing 10 small rooms, was erected for poor widows in 1810. The Merchants' hospital, for the relief and support of disabled seamen, and the widows and children of such as should perish in the merchants' service, was established about the year 1750, under the authority of an act of 20th George II., for the relief and support of disabled seamen, belonging to the port of London, which gives power to any out-port desirous of reaping the benefit of that act, by establishing an hospital for seamen belonging to such port, to appoint 15 trustees for its management, to be annually elected by the owners and commanders of vessels belonging to the port, and confirmed by the corporation in London, established under the said act. The income of the Merchants' hospital here, is about £300 per annum. A dispensary was established in 1806, which, in 1812, was connected with a Misericordia, or benevolent society for relief of the poor, particularly strangers. There are a few other charitable institutions. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,823 10s.; of the township, £1,005. The Falmouth poor-law union comprehends 10 parishes, embracing an area of 40 square miles, with a population returned in 1831 at 20,816: expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1838, £4,080 11s.; in 1839, £5,547 12s.

Municipal affairs.—The only charter of incorporation possessed by this town, is one of 13th Charles II., 5th October, 1661, whereby the town was appointed to be governed by a mayor and other 6 aldermen, and 12 burgesses, who, together with the recorder—appointed by the Crown, but in practice nominated by the mayor—were the common council. The recorder was constituted a justice-of-peace within the town, with right to sit as a judge in the civil court: the mayor and the last preceding mayor—commonly called the justice—were also by the charter constituted justices-of-the-peace, to hold, with the recorder, a court of quarter-sessions of the peace, and petty-sessions once a-week. The charter gave a civil court, or 'court of pleas of record,' to be held before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, on Thursday in every second week; but this court was disused after 1783, partly in consequence of the existence of the court of the manor of Penryn-foreign, with a jurisdiction extending over the whole town and borough of Falmouth. The limits of the old borough comprised only the central division of the modern town and the harbour. The municipal boundaries laid down in the boundary reports of 1835, extend over all the parish of Falmouth, Falmouth harbour, parts of those of Mylor, including Little Falmouth and Flushing, and of Budock, including the peninsular site of Pendennis castle in that parish. The new municipal borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; the style of the corporate body being 'the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Falmouth.' A commission of the peace has been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed. The present gaol of Falmouth was erected on ground belonging to the corporation, in 1831, by a gaol and marshalsea rate, made in pursuance of the stat. 4th George IV. c. 64. The cost was £404 0s. 4d. It is a neat and convenient building, containing, in one floor, apartments for the gaoler, and 2 rooms for prisoners, with glazed windows and fire-places. On the floor below are 3 cells with one yard, and 2 cells with another. The number of prisoners, in 1835, was 99. The income of this borough, in 1839, was £285 15s. 2d., chiefly arising from borough rates; expenditure

£279 17s. 8½d.; of which £135 consisted of salaries, &c., to municipal officers; £9 7s. 9d. expenditure on police, &c.; £34 3s. 3½d. on gaol and prisoners; £29 12s. on prosecutions, &c.; and £10 17s. 3d. on public works, repairs, &c. Falmouth was enfranchised by the reform act, and now, in union with Penryn, returns 2 members, as a parliamentary borough. The whole of Falmouth parish is included within the boundaries, which also include that part of Budock parish between Falmouth and Penryn, together with an extension of the old borough boundaries of Penryn. The number of electors registered in 1837 was—

In Penryn district,.....	408
In Budock district,.....	88
In Falmouth parish,.....	185
In Falmouth town,.....	222
	— 495

Total,..... 903

The number who actually polled at the general election in Penryn, in 1837, was 385; in Falmouth, 376:—in all, 761.

Trade.—The town of Falmouth, previous to its being incorporated as before stated, was called Smithick, a name said to have been derived from a smith's shop on the south side of the creek which extended a little way up the valley behind the Market-strand. This appellation seems to be partly English and partly Cornish, as *ick* in the language of the county signifies 'creek.' It was also called *Pennycumquick*, which name was probably derived from the ancient Cornish terms *pen*, *coom*, and *ick*, which would mean 'the Head of the narrow valley by the creek.' This, however, having been afterwards considered a good locality for trade, Sir John Killigrew of Arwenack, to whom the site belonged, in 1613 formed a grand plan of building a town here, which he rapidly effected under the authority of James I., and notwithstanding much opposition from the corporations of Penryn, Truro, and Helston. The town soon became a place of great trade. During Cromwell's usurpation, Peter Killigrew is said not only to have procured the establishment of a market, but the removal of the custom-house from Penryn to "Smithike." Soon after the year 1670, Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart., constructed here a new quay, and procured an act of parliament for confirming certain duties to be payable to him and his heirs. The trade soon became so extensive as to exceed that of any other Cornish port; and its prosperity was much advanced, about the year 1688, by the establishment of the post-office packets to Lisbon, the West Indies, &c. This was one of the first ports in the west to which the privileges of the bonding-act were extended, and the only tobacco port in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. A very extensive foreign trade has since this been carried on. The following account of its imports and exports chiefly refers to the more prosperous state of its trade:—From America—tobacco, wood, wheat, flour, Indian corn, staves, rice, &c.: From Spain and Portugal—fruit, wine, brandy, wool, salt, specie, &c.:—From Holland—geneva, cheese, butter, and grain:—From Russia and the north of Europe—hemp, tallow, tar, pitch, iron, linen, sail-cloth, timber, and occasionally grain:—From the Mediterranean—fruit, oil, silk, salt, &c.:—From South America—hides, sugar, cotton, wool, &c.:—From France—grain, flour, fruit, wine, brandy, salt, &c.:—From Ireland—grain, provisions, &c.:—From Wales, Liverpool, &c.—coals, iron, earthenware, salt, &c. The principal exports have been tin and copper, the produce of the mines: pilchards also—a species of fish peculiar to the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, and generally sold at a less price than herrings—have been extensively exported from Falmouth, and

although it has been alleged that this branch of trade has latterly declined, there is still a considerable pilchard fishery carried on here. There is also an extensive coasting-trade between London, Plymouth, Bristol, &c., and Falmouth; as well as some foreign trade. The principal imports at present are timber, hemp, tallow, &c., from the north; fruits, wines, and spirits, from the south; rum and sugar from the West Indies; provisions, grain, &c., from Ireland. Large quantities of gold and silver are frequently imported by the packets to Falmouth. Tin, copper, pilchards, &c., are still its chief exports. The gross receipts of customs' duty, in 1838, was £21,054 17s. 10d.; in 1839, £20,860 12s. 4d. Ship-building and rope-making have been carried on at this port, though to no great extent. The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and there are annual fairs for cattle on 7th August, and 10th October. The Falmouth bank was established in 1781; the Cornish Naval bank in 1806; a savings' bank in 1817. There is also a branch of the Western District banking company here.

Origin of Falmouth.—The origin of Falmouth as a town, though so recent, is somewhat involved in obscurity; and instead of indubitable historical fact, we are, in a great measure, compelled to receive traditional fable and anecdote. The town is not mentioned by Campden, even in his edition of 1607; though he particularly notices the harbour, and actually names Penryn, St. Maw's castle, Pendennis castle, and even Arwenack, now at the end of the town. Leland, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII., and who scrupulously notices not only every "praty," but every "poor fischar towne," speaks of Falmouth as "a havyn very notable and famose, and in a manner the most principale of al Britayne;" but says nothing of any town there. Sir Walter Raleigh, being homeward bound from the coast of Guiana, is said, in a manuscript history of the Killigrews, to have put in here, and been entertained at Arwenack, while his men were poorly accommodated at a solitary house. It is also stated that this celebrated navigator, being struck with the great utility of providing extensive accommodations at the mouth of Falmouth harbour for the officers and crews of homeward-bound ships, laid before the council a project for erecting four houses for that purpose. In 1613, when Sir John Killigrew began his operations, there were only 10 houses; in 1664, 200; before the close of that century they had increased to nearly 350; about the year 1750, to between 500 and 600; in 1801 and 1811, according to the returns made to parliament, there were 465 inhabited houses in the town, exclusive of 182 in that part of the suburbs which is in Falmouth parish, and 72 at Green Bank or Dunstanville town, in the parish of Budock; making altogether 719. At present there are upwards of 1,000.

The town is first recorded by the name of Falmouth, in the charter of King Charles II., bearing date 1661. The name of the town and harbour is supposed to have been derived from that of the river Fal. But the reverse appears to be the fact: at all events no such river as the Fal seems to have been known, in 1576, when Lambard wrote. Treating of the harbour, he says, "Lel. guessteth that it should be the mouth of some water called Fale, or such like; but others conjecture that it toke the name of the multitude of waters that fall into that place. "In old time," say the editors of the *Mag. Brit.*, 1738, "a town which the ancients called Voluba stood on this river [the Fal]; but that being destroyed long since, another is risen in its room at a little distance, which retains something of the old name, and is called Falmouth or Volemouth, which is a spacious and excellent haven,

altogether as noble as Brundisium in Italy, and rival'd by Plymouth only, made by the falling of the river Fale into it." Borlase in his 'Antiquities of the County of Cornwall,' states, too, that a large quantity of Roman coins, nearly all of which were of the coinage of the emperors Gallienus, Carinus, and Numerian, who reigned A. D. 259-284, were found on a branch of the harbour.

FALSGRAVE, a township in the parish of Scarborough, within the jurisdiction of the town of Scarborough, north riding of Yorkshire; 1 mile south-west by west of Scarborough. Tithes commuted in 1773. Here is a daily school, at which a few poor children are supported by an allowance of £8 per annum from the constabulary funds. Acres 1,020. Houses 96. A. P. £2,150. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 391. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 10s.

FALSTONE, a parish in the north-west division of Tindale ward, union of Bellingham, county of Northumberland; 8 miles west-north-west of Bellingham, on the northern bank of the river Tyne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, of the certified value of £10; gross income £219. The church was rebuilt in 1825. Patrons, the governors of Greenwich hospital. There is here a Scots presbyterian chapel, erected in 1807. This extensive parish is one of those into which the parish of Simonburn was divided by act of parliament in 1811. It is a moorish and mountainous district on which great numbers of sheep are pastured: grouse, partridges, and black game, are found in abundance. Coal is everywhere found in the parish; and there are several mineral wells of considerable strength. The North Tyne rises in this parish, and here receives a number of burns or rivulets, on the banks of which the soil is in many places well cultivated. From the source of the North Tyne, to Bellingham, there are numerous traces of the castramentations or strongholds of the ancient Britons. The name of Falstone is said to be a corruption of the Anglo Saxon word Faeston, signifying a stronghold for the purpose of fastening or securing cattle, &c.: the house of the laird of Fausten is still a very complete specimen of one of these ancient peels. Acres 57,700. Houses 82. A. P. with Simonburn. Pop., in 1801, returned under the township of Plushets, and Well-Haugh quarter, 437; in 1831, 521. Poor rates, in 1838, £251 12s.

FAMBRIDGE (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Dengie, union of Maldon, county of Essex; 5 miles north-north-west of Rochford, on the southern bank of the river Crouch. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £333. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are a Sunday National, and two daily schools. Acres 2,100. Houses 22. A. P. £1,995. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 148. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 14s.

FAMBRIDGE (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. and union of Rochford, county of Essex; 3½ miles north-north-west of Rochford. The river Crouch divides North from South Fambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £17; gross income £438. Patron, in 1835, E. Stephenson, Esq. Here is a Sunday and daily national school. "An ancient bridge, and the froth or foam of the passing stream, is the supposed origin of the name, which, in Domesday, is written, Phenbrudge."—Wright's Essex. There is a ferry across the river about half-a-mile from the church. Acres 1,670. Houses 10. A. P. £1,595. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 91. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 16s.

FANGFOSS WITH SPITTLE, a parish in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire;

4 miles north-west of Pocklington. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Barmby-upon-the-Moor, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; returned at £44 15s. 6d.; gross income £46. Patron, the dean of York. Charities, in 1823, £9 3s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 15s. Acres 980. Houses 28. A. P. £1,339. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 155.

FARCETT, a chapelry in the parish of Stan-ground, county of Huntingdon; 2½ miles south-south-east of Peterborough, and west of the old river Nen. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Stan-ground. There are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with a cottage and garden, and with land, producing £15 per annum. Acres 5,360. Houses 111. A. P. £2,786. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 536. Poor rates, in 1838, £290 14s.

FAREHAM, a market-town, parish, hund., and union, in Portsdown division of Southamptonshire. Acres of the parish 6,670. Houses 781. A. P. £21,088. Pop., in 1801, 3,030; in 1831, 4,402. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Winchester; rated at £8 12s. 6d.; gross income £673. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. The patronage of a chapel recently built and endowed by the Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bart., has been vested in him and his heirs. Here are chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; and also 3 Sunday, 4 boarding, and 22 daily schools, one of the last of which is endowed with £39 per annum, together with a school-house and garden; the overplus of the endowment, agreeably to the provisions of the donor, Mr. Price, is distributed to poor widows twice a-year. There is a school in this parish, connected with the British and Foreign School society, attended by 66 scholars; and 7 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities, in 1826, including part for education, £264 10s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,611 8s.—A workhouse has been erected here, by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Fareham, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Fareham poor-law union comprehends 9 parishes, with an area of 50 square miles: pop., in 1831, 12,137. Average annual expenditure on poor of this district, during 3 years preceding formation of union, £10,708; expenditure in 1838, £5,180; in 1839, £5,985 11s. The town stands on slightly elevated ground at the north-west extremity of the harbour of Portsmouth; 11½ miles south-east of Southampton, and 73 south-west of London. The Gosport and Southampton railway passes through Fareham common, where there is a tunnel. A hall for the Philosophical Institution has recently been built here. The town is lighted with gas, and guarded by the new police. The government is vested in a bailiff, two constables, and two ale-tasters. Petty-sessions are held here. This is a polling-place for the south division of the county. There is a considerable manufacture of pottery, and a good trade in corn, coals, and timber. Ship-building is carried on. The original market-day was Wednesday; but a market is now held every alternate Monday, at which considerable quantities of corn and cattle are sold. A fair is held on the 29th of June, for horses and cattle, and for cheese and toys. Here is a branch of the Hampshire bank.

FAREWELL WITH CHARLEY, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Offlow, union of Lichfield, county of Stafford; 2 miles north-west of Lichfield. Living, a curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; rated at £45; gross income £50. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Here was at one time a religious house, founded about A. D. 1140. Charities, in 1821, £28 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 5s. Acres 470. Houses 38. A. P. included in that of the parish of Pipe. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 200.

FARFORTH WITH MAIDEN-WELL, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Louth-Eske, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 6 miles south of Louth. Living, a discharged rectory united to that of Ruckland. Acres 1,940. Houses 17. A. P. £1,147. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 91. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 6s.

FARINGDON. See **FARRINGTON**.

FARINGDON, a parish in the hund. of Selborne, union of Alton, Alton north division of the county of Southampton; 2½ miles south of Alton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £18 4s. 0½d.; gross income £675. Patrons, in 1835, the representatives of the late C. Hall, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,430. Houses 98. A. P. £2,281. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 504. Poor rates, in 1838, £344 8s.

FARLAM, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Brampton, Cumberland; 3 miles east-south-east of Brampton, and near the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; returned at £57; gross income £98. Great and impropriate tithes commuted in 1777. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Carlisle. Acres 5,680. Houses 130. A. P. of East Farlam £7,782; of West Farlam £1,041; total £8,823. Pop., in 1801, returned under the same townships; of the former 430, of the latter 162, total 592; in 1831, of the former 616, of the latter 200; total 816. Poor rates, in 1833, £266 15s.

FARLEE, or **FARLETON**, a township in the parish of Beetham, county of Westmoreland; 5 miles west-north-west of Kirby-Lonsdale, on the southern bank of the river Beetha, and near the Lancaster canal. Acres 1,340. Houses 15. A. P. £1,553. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 90. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 2s.

FARLEIGH (EAST), a parish in the hund. and union of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent; 2½ miles south-south-west of Maidstone, on the southern bank of the river Medway. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury; rated at £6 16s. 8d.; gross income £941. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Charities, in 1836, £9 5s. per annum; besides 6 almshouses with a small endowment. Poor rates, in 1838, £457 13s. The returns of East Farleigh include the inmates of a workhouse, for 9 united parishes, situated at Coxheath, within the parish. Here are extensive hop-gardens: on an average of 7 years to 1835, there had annually been 577½ acres devoted to the cultivation of hops, and producing 415,683 lbs., the excise duty on which amounted to £3,464 0s. 6d. Acres 2,050. Houses 258. A. P. £5,223. Pop., in 1801, 642; in 1831, 1,461.

FARLEIGH (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Twyford, union of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent; 3½ miles south-west of Maidstone, on the southern bank of the Medway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £6 10s. 5d.; gross income £460. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. In the churchyard here are some of the finest yew trees that are to be seen in England. Charities, in 1836, £26 per annum; besides 2 almshouses and gardens. Poor rates, in 1838, £367 5s. Like East Farleigh, this parish is particularly noted for its excellent fruit trees, and its valuable hop plantations. The average number of acres planted with hops for 7 years to 1835, was 183½, producing 134,396 lbs., the duty on which was £1,119 19s. 4d. Acres 1,050. Houses 62. A. P. £2,366. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 392.

FARLEIGH, in the parish of Luton, hund. of Flitt, county of Bedford; 1 mile south-west of Luton. Henry II. gave this place to the great

foreign hospital of Santingfield, near Wyttsand in Picardy.

FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD, a parish in the hund. of Wellow, union of Frome, county of Somerset; 6¼ miles south-south-east of Bath; situated at the river Frome, in a well-wooded and very delightful country. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £8 11s. 8d.; gross income £195. Patron, in 1835, John Houlton, Esq. The church stands on the summit of an acclivity, up the side of which the village is built. From this station there are romantic and diversified prospects. The church appears to be above 200 years old; but over the porch of the south door is placed a large semicircular stone of much higher antiquity, as far as may be inferred from an inscription on it, in letters having a considerable mixture of the Saxon alphabet, which continued to be used till the close of the 14th century. The stone must have occupied a place over the entrance of some prior church, probably on the same spot, and having the privilege of sanctuary. Over the inscription is engraven a very large conspicuous sign of the cross; and the letters having been restored are legibly read as follows:—

Muniat hoc templum, cruce + Glorificans microcosum,
quæ genuit Christum. miseris pace fiat.

On the northern declivity, near the bottom, embowered with trees, are still to be seen the remains of Farleigh castle, erected by one of the Hungerfords about the year 1170, and now consisting of a strong arched entrance; some fragments of thick walls; and 2 ivy mantled towers. The chapel of the castle is nearly perfect, and contains some curious monuments. The village of Farleigh claims a very remote antiquity. Acres 840. Houses 32. A. P. £1,236. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 168. Poor rates, in 1838, £99 2s.

FARLEIGH-WALLOP, a parish in the hund. of Bermondspit, union of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; 3¼ miles south-south-west of Basingstoke. Living, a rectory united to that of Cliddesden. Acres 1,820. Houses 14. A. P. £1,232. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 108. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 7s.

FARLETON, a township in the parish of Melling, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 8½ miles north-east of Lancaster. Acres 690. Houses 14. A. P. £1,719. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 90. Poor rates, in 1838, £27.

FARLETON. See **FARLEE**.

FARLEY, a township in the parish of Alveton, county of Stafford; 4¼ miles east-north-east of Cheadle, east of the river Churnet, and near the Uttoxeter canal. Acreage with the parish. Houses 76. A. P. £2,328. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 450. Poor rates, in 1838, £146 15s.

FARLEY, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Tandridge, union of Godstone, county of Surrey; 5½ miles south-east by south of Croydon, Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £4 16s. 5½d.; in the parliamentary returns at £129 19s. 2d.; gross income £200. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Merton college, Oxford. Acres 960. Houses 12. A. P. £847. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 83. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 9s.

FARLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Alderbury, county of Wilts; 5 miles east of Salisbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Alderbury. Here is a daily school, endowed with £10 per annum, and a house and garden. Acres 700. Houses 57. A. P. with Pitton, £1,813. Pop., in 1821, 229; in 1831, 254.

FARLEY-CHAMBERLAYNE, a parish in the hund. of King's Sombourn, union of Hursley, An-

claver division of the county of Southampton; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Winchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £10 12s. 1d.; gross income £388. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. St. John Mildmay, Bart. Here are 5 daily, a Sunday and daily National, and 3 Sunday schools. Acres 1,930. Houses 27. A. P. £850. Pop., in 1801, including Flackstead, 148; in 1831, 165. Poor rates, in 1838, £99.

FARLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Portsdown, union of Havant, Portsdown division of the county of Southampton; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Havant. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9 13s. 4d.; gross income £632. Tithes commuted in 1831; rent charge £615. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. T. Richards. Acres 2,070. Houses 147. A. P. £3,979. Pop., in 1801, including the extra-parochial land, part of the late forest of Bere, 302; in 1831, 778. Poor rates, in 1838, £413 9s.

FARLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Sheriff-Hutton, north riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Easingwold. Living, a perpetual curacy, with that of Marton annexed, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; valued at £27 16s. 1d., rated at £133 12s.; gross income £130. All tithes, &c., commuted in 1813. Patron, the archbishop of York. Acres 1,490. Houses 30. A. P. £2,130. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 152. Poor rates, in 1838, £26 5s.

FARLOW. See KINGSTON-LISLE AND FARLOW.

FARLOW, a chapelry comprising that part of the parish of Stottesden, hund. of Stottesden, county of Salop, which lies in the hund. of Wolphy, county of Hereford; 10 miles north-east by east of Ludlow. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Stottesden. Here are two daily schools. Acres 1,620. Houses 72. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 345. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 9s.

FARLSTHORP, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 2 miles south-east of Alford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £69 2s.; gross income £64. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. J. Kipling. Acres 1,140. Houses 19. A. P. £693. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 94. Poor rates, in 1838, £78.

FARMANBY, a township, partly in the parish of Ellerburn, and partly in the parish of Thornton-Dale, north riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles east-south-east of Pickering. There are here 5 daily schools. Acres 2,530. Houses 92. A. P. £2,618. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 431. Poor rates, in 1838, £108.

FARMBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Keynsham, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; 7 miles west-south-west of Bath. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10 2s. 11d.; gross income £488. Patron, in 1835, J. F. Gunning, Esq. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Acres 1,310. Houses 160. A. P. £3,281. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 924. Poor rates, in 1838, £322 3s.

FARMCOTE or FRAMCOTE. See GUYTING-POWER.

FARMINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Bradley, union of Northleach, county of Gloucester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Northleach. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £16 5s. 5d., returned at £120; gross income £311. Patron, in 1835, H. E. Waller, Esq. Acres 2,470. Houses 54. A. P. £2,059. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 311. Poor rates, in 1838, £166 12s.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Compton, union of Wantage, county of Berkshire; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by north of East Ilsley. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 8s. 4d.; gross income £310. Patron, in 1835, George Price, Esq. Acres 2,720. Houses 46. A. P. £2,680. Pop., in 1821, 210; in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1838, £50 7s.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Bromley, on the post-road from London to Tunbridge. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Chelsfield. Charities, in 1836, 18s. 4d. Poor rates, in 1838, £258 19s. A few acres of hops have been cultivated here since 1834. A fair is held on the 12th of September. Acres 1,420. Houses 112. A. P. £1,995. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 638.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Crondall, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; 6 miles north-north-east of Farnham, intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £7 12s. 11d., returned at £120; gross income £159. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £143 10s. rectorial. Patron, in 1835, G. H. Sumner, Esq. Accommodation in the church has been recently increased. Here is a Sunday National school. Charities, in 1825, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 8s. Acres 2,370. Houses 75. A. P. £1,213. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 334.

FARNBOROUGH, a parish in the Burton-Dasett division of the hund. of Kingston, union of Banbury, county of Warwick; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Kingston, close on the post-road from Warwick to Banbury. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 12s.; gross income £304. Patron, in 1835, W. Holbech, Esq. Charities, in 1826, £99 15s. per annum: of which £41 18s. 10d. constituted endowment of Freckleton's school, at which 65 to 70 children are taught on the National system. Poor rates, in 1838, £176 13s. Acres 2,430. Houses 69. A. P. £3,904. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 365.

FARNDAL (EAST-SIDE), a township in the parish of Lasingham, north riding of Yorkshire; 11 miles north-north-west of Pickering. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 4,850. Houses 64. A. P. £3,689. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Brensdale, East-Side, in the parish of Kirkby-Moorside, 381; in 1831, 405. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 18s.

FARNDAL (HIGH QUARTER), a township in the parish of Lasingham, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north of Kirkby-Moorside. Acres 6,220. Houses 42. Pop., in 1811, 268; in 1831, 289. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 9s.

FARNDAL (LOW QUARTER), a township in the parish of Kirkby-Moorside, wapentake of Ryedale, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north of Kirkby-Moorside. Acres 3,560. Houses 40. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 185. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 3s.

FARNDISH, a parish in the hund. of Willey, union of Wellingborough, county of Bedford; 4 miles south-south-west of Higham-Ferrers. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10; gross income £160. Tithes commuted in 1799-1800. Patron, in 1835, C. Chester, Esq. Acres 810, about 300 of which are in Northamptonshire.

Houses 15. A. P. £865. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 81. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 7s.

FARNDON, a parish in the hund. of Broxton, union of Great Boughton, co.-palatine of Chester; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Chester, on the eastern bank of the Dee. It includes the townships of Barton, Churton by Farnndon, Clutton, Crowe, and Farnndon. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £33; rated at £104; gross income £115. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Westminster. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £9 per annum. Charities, £23 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £288 14s.; of the township £154 4s. John Speed, topographer, antiquary, and historian, was born here in 1552, and died in 1629. Acres 3,050. Houses 163. A. P. £4,859. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 864. Acres of the township 120. Houses 77. A. P. £1,866. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 423.

FARNDON (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough, county of Northampton; 2 miles south-south-west of Market-Harborough in Leicestershire. Living, a rectory, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 1s. 0d.; gross income £400. Tithes commuted in 1780. Patrons, the president and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford. Charities, £35 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 1s. Here is a mineral well, called Caldwell spring. Acres 1,070. Houses 61. A. P. £2,426. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 250.

FARNDON, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west by west of Newark, on the eastern bank of the Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Balderton annexed, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £244. Tithes commuted in 1769. In the patronage of the prebendary in Lincoln cathedral. Here are two daily schools. Charities, £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £109 17s. Acres 1,710. Houses 119. A. P. £3,929. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 570.

FARNE ISLANDS, two groupes of little islands and rocks, 17 in number, in the parish of Holy Island, co.-palatine of Durham, to the south-east of Holy Island, or Lindisfarne. That which lies nearest to the shore—House Island—is, according to Pennant, 1 mile and 68 chains from the coast, and the most distant about 7 miles. In his time they were rented for £16 per annum, the produce being kelp, sea fowls, sea fowl eggs, feathers, seals, &c. "Some of them," he adds, "yield a little grass, and serve to feed a cow or two, which the people are desperate enough to transport over in their little boats. The last isle I visited was the House Island, the sequestered spot where St. Cuthbert passed the two last years of his life. Here was afterwards established a priory of Benedictines for six or eight monks, subordinate to Durham. A square tower, the remains of a church, and some other buildings, are to be seen there still, and a stone coffin which it is pretended was that of St. Cuthbert.* At the

north end of the isle is a deep chasm from top to bottom of the rock, communicating with the sea, through which, in tempestuous weather, the water is forced with vast violence and noise, and forms a fine *jet d'eau* of 60 feet high. It is called by the inhabitants of the opposite coast, the churn."—Pennant's Scotland, vol. i. p. 46. A lighthouse has been erected on this island, and another in Staples Island, about 3 miles to the east of it.† The passage between is open for vessels of any burden, but is dangerous from a cluster of rocks, called Oxscar rocks, that lie in the middle of it, on which account the passage is called the Scar road. There is generally from 5 to 8 fathoms of water in this road; and in Budle Bay from 3 to 7 fathoms on a bed of fine sand. The Meg rock, a small islet, opposite Budle Bay is constantly whitened with the fæces of Cormorants. The Pinnacles, an island in the farthest group, is so called from the vast columnar rocks at its southern extremity, over which the fowls pass by means of narrow boards laid across their tops. Amongst the variety of birds which breed on the Farne islands and rocks, we may enumerate cormorants, eider-ducks, puffins, hawks, guillemots, shags, gulls of every description, kittiwakes, great terns, sea pies, sea larks, rock larks, rock pigeons, and jackdaws, the last of which breed in rabbit holes.

On 5th September 1838, the "Forfarshire" steamer from Hull to Dundee, with 56 persons on board, was wrecked, in attempting to pass, in a disabled condition, and during a heavy gale, between the Farne islands: 38 persons perished: 18 were saved;—9 of them by the courageous conduct of the Outer Farne lighthouse keeper, J. Darling, and his daughter, who ventured out in a cable, in a tremendous sea, at the imminent risk of their own lives. "By a daring effort, the former was landed on the rock on which the vessel was wrecked; and the frail cable, to preserve it from being dashed to pieces, was rapidly rowed back among the wild abyss of waters, by the skill and dexterity of this young woman, alone, and there kept afloat, preparatory to the rescue of those in peril." This certainly remarkable and praiseworthy act of humanity was considered so romantic and ultra-chivalrous at the time of its occurrence, that it excited even perhaps more than adequate interest in the public mind, and was rewarded, not only with enthusiastic and unanimous applause, but with more substantial marks of admiration and favour. All ranks—up even to her majesty, Queen Victoria—united in doing this simple maiden honour: gifts of value were conferred on her: appropriate medals of gold were presented to her: limners visited the Farne isles to take her portrait: locks of hair were prayed of her, till it was feared the whole stock would be exhausted: new and handsome vessels sailed from various seaports, with the 'auspicious' name of "Grace Horsley Darling:" and though part of the periodical press, with much prudence, refrained from too free an indulgence in praise, "lest the young woman's head should be turned," in general it had no such scruples.

FARNHAM, a parish in the hund. of Cranborne, union of Wimbourne and Cranborne, Shaston division, county of Dorset; 7 miles west-north-west of Cranborne. It includes the tything of Farnham-Tollard. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in

* During the wandering of the monks at the period of the Danish invasion—see DURHAM, county and city—the holy corpse of St. Cuthbert is said to have floated in its stone coffin down the Tweed from Melrose to Tillmouth:—

"In his stone coffin forth he rides—
A ponderous bark for river tides!—
Yet light as gossamer it glides
Down to Tillmouth cell."
MARMION, Canto II.

The coffin alluded to by Pennant is said to be that in which the body was first interred: the wonderful bark of the dead alluded

to in Marmion, however, though broken in pieces, also still exists near the ruined chapel of Tillmouth: it is finely shaped; 10 feet in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, and only 4 inches thick, and it is a curious and instructive fact, that it has been proved by experiment to be capable of floating with a weight equal to that of the human body.—Surtees' Hist. of Durham.

† There are now three lighthouses on these islands. The charges of their maintenance, in 1838, amounted to £577 10s. 4d.; the gross amount of light-dues to £3,471 1s. 4d.

the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 10s.; gross income £149. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are a Sunday National and two daily schools. A fair is held for the sale of cheese, August 21st. Acres 2,200. Houses 64. A. P. £804. Pop., in 1811, 167; in 1831, 314. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 13s.

FARNHAM, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Bishop Stortford, county of Essex; 2½ miles north of Bishop Stortford, and west of the river Stort. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £23 8s. 9d.; gross income £518. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £607 3s. 11½d. rectorial. Patrons, the president and fellows of Trinity college, Oxford. Here are a day and Sunday National and 2 daily schools. Charities, £55 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £568 9s. Acres 1,360. Houses 106. A. P. £2,734. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 524.

FARNHAM, a township in the parish of Allenton, Northumberland; 6 miles west of Rothbury, bounded on the west by the Cocket river. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 7. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 47. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 10s.

FARNHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles south-west of Saxmundham, on the post-road from Ipswich to Yarmouth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £15, returned at £48; gross income £79. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Long. Acres 740. Houses 35. A. P. £960. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 216. Poor rates, in 1838, £172 11s.

FARNHAM HUNDRED, in the western division of Surrey, bordering on Hampshire. Area 26,680 acres. Houses 1,472. Pop., in 1836, 8,228.

FARNHAM, a market-town and parish in the above hund.; 10 miles west-south-west of Guildford, and 38 south-west by west of London, situated at the western extremity of the county, and north of the river Wye. It includes the tythings of Badshot and Runfold, Culverlands and Tilford, Runwick, and Wrecklesham and Bourn. Acres 10,510. Houses 1,086. A. P. £20,991. Pop., in 1801, 4,321; in 1831, 5,858. Houses of the township 575. Pop., in 1801, 2,508; in 1831, 3,142. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £29 9s. 5d.; gross income £448. Patron, the archdeacon of Surrey. There is also an Independent church here, formed in 1793; and a congregation of Bible Christians, in 1830. Here are 12 daily schools, one of which, "the grammar-school," is endowed: there are also 6 Sunday and 7 day and boarding-schools, 2 schools connected with the British and Foreign School society, attended by 160 scholars; and 3 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities, in 1824, about £245 10s. 2d. per annum; besides upwards of £2,000 expectant on death of annuitants, and constituting part of the endowment of Windsor's almshouses, the income of which, included in the amount of charities, was £79 13s. 4d. Poor rates, in 1838, £3,188 12s. The town of Farnham consists principally of one street running east and west, and containing many excellent houses: other smaller streets branch from the main street. The town is governed by 12 burgesses, from whom are annually chosen 2 bailiffs, who act as magistrates under the Bishop of Winchester, to whom they pay an annual acknowledgment of 12 pence, and receive all profits arising from the fairs and markets: they hold a court every 3 weeks, with power to try all actions under 40s. The petty-sessions for the division are held here. Farnham returned members to parliament in the 4th and 5th years of Edward II., but never since.

Cloth manufacture was at one time carried on here

to a great extent, but was entirely superseded by the culture of hops. A manufactory, however, was established about 16 years ago, wherein hop bags, painted canvass, or floor cloth, sheeting, huckabacks, sailcloth, and tarpawlings are made. Some of the looms—12 in number—for weaving floor-cloth are for webs 18 feet in breadth, others for webs 24, and some for webs 30 feet in breadth. The length of a piece is about 324 feet. Two weavers are required, one on each side of the loom, and a boy in the middle. Nine of the looms were employed in July 1838. There were 24 narrow looms, of which 10 were unemployed. The trade at Farnham labours under much disadvantage. The yarn has to be brought from Dundee, and there is an overland carriage by waggon of 40 miles from London. There is a decided advantage, however, in the manufacture of hop bagging, as the town is the very centre of a rich hop district. Sacking also is chiefly sold amongst the neighbouring farmers. There is a checked fabric made resembling, and a substitute for, carpeting. It is from jute, or Indian hemp, and is spun at Rumsey of threads, if we may so call them, half the thickness of the little finger. The material is brought from Dundee, having there undergone the process of dyeing with very vivid colours.

The soil in this vicinity is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of hops. At what time they were introduced here is uncertain; but it is stated in the old *Magna Britannia*, printed in 1738, that "they were brought hither first out of Suffolk, and being once planted, threw so much in a few years, that the inhabitants have been encouraged to plant larger quantities yearly; insomuch, that now about this town are no less than 300 acres of hop-gardening," hops being reared "in as plentiful a manner as in any parts of England, if not more." On an average of 7 years ending in 1835, no less than 902½ acres were annually appropriated to the cultivation of hops in this parish; being greatly above the quantity thus appropriated in any one parish in England during the same period, and immensely above the average of all the parishes. The average number of pounds of hops charged with excise duty was 512,011, and the duty £4,266 15s. 2d., including the produce charged on ¼ of an acre, the average in Farnborough. The Farnham hops are highly celebrated, and preferred for the paleness of colour, and delicate flavour which they give to malt liquor; and on this account they are commonly sold at a price one-third greater than that paid for the hops of other districts. They are all put into packets, with a particular device, which is changed every year; and the hop-growers bind themselves under a heavy penalty, not to put any other hops into these packets, than those for which they are intended. Wyehill fair is the great Farnham hop mart. The Farnham market was once the largest for wheat in England, 400 loads having been sold in one day; and the tolls on that article alone having been calculated at £200 a-year: but its importance has of late years much diminished; the produce of Hampshire, Sussex, &c., being now sent by water-carriage to London. Farnham, however, may also take advantage of the Basingstoke canal, which passes about 4 miles north of the town. The market "was anciently kept upon Sundays, but in the reign of King John it was removed to Thursday, as it is now kept weekly, and made over by that king's grant to the Bishops of Winchester, who being zealous for the sacred use of the Lord's day procured the change." There are fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, on Holy Thursday, June 24th, and November 13th.

The parish of Farnham—so named, say the editors of the old *Magna Britannia*, from the plant

fern, which grew about it in large quantities—was given by Ethelbald, king of the West Saxons, to the bishop and congregation of the church of Winchester. Here Alfred, in 893, with a handful of men, gained a signal victory over the Danes; and here Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, and brother to King Stephen, built on the hill overlooking the town, a castle of great strength, which, on account of its having been a retreat for his rebellious barons, was demolished by Henry III. Being still the property of the bishops of Winchester, it was, after a time, rebuilt by them with more than its original magnificence, and possessed as the episcopal palace. During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. it was garrisoned for the king, besieged and taken by the parliamentarians under Sir William Waller, who dismantled and laid it in ruins. After the restoration, it was partly rebuilt and partly repaired by Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, at an expense of £8,000, and continues to this day the principal palace belonging to that see. It contains an extensive and valuable library. Adjoining it is Jay's tower, on the summit of which was made a kitchen and fruit-garden, containing 1 rood, 18 perches of land, with about 4 feet depth of soil. To this palace formerly belonged 2 parks, one called the great park, containing about 1,000 acres, disparked after the Restoration. The little park is that which still adjoins the eastern side of the palace, and contains about 300 acres watered by the small river Loddon, which rises in the vicinity and joins the Wey below the town. An avenue of ancient elms, nearly a mile in length, leads into the palace on the east, forming a most delightful promenade, to the use of which the inhabitants of Farnham have right by prescription. About 2 miles to the south of the town stood the abbey of Waverley, founded in 1128 by Gifford, bishop of Winchester, for monks of the Cistercian order. This is supposed to have been their first public establishment in England, and the abbot, in consequence, was accounted the superior of the order throughout the country. At the dissolution the revenues were estimated at £174 8s. 3d. per annum. The remains of this splendid pile, consisting of the refectory, dormitory, and cloisters, extend, in detached portions, over an area of 3 or 4 acres, and are overgrown with venerable ivy. Farnham was the birth-place of the celebrated William Cobbet, in 1762. He died at Normandy farm, near this town, in 1835.

FARNHAM, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north of Knaresborough, on a branch of the river Ure. It includes the townships of Farnham, Ferensby, and Scotton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 12s. 1d., returned at £32; gross income £130. Patrons, in 1835, the incumbent and representatives of R. Harvey, deceased. Here is a day and Sunday National school, supported partly by an endowment of £15 per annum, and partly by payment of about 2s. per quarter from each of the children. Acres 2,780. Houses 120. A. P. £3,119. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 614. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 18s. Acres of the township, 1,350. Houses 27. A. P. £1,360. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 169. Poor rates, in 1838, £83 14s.

FARNHAM-ROYAL, a parish in the hund. of Burnham, union of Eton, county of Buckingham; 4 miles north of Windsor, near the Western railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 16s. 0½d.; gross income £591. Tithes commuted in 1821. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. Here are three daily and two Sunday and daily National schools, one of which is endowed with £14 8s.

per annum; but principally supported by voluntary contributions. Other charities, in 1832, £90 7s. 4d., of which £84 10s. consisted of church estate income. Poor rates, in 1838, £684 10s. "Farnham-Royal, the barons Furnival, heretofore held by this service, that on the coronation-day they should be obliged to find a glove for the king's right hand, and to support his left arm so long as he held the royal sceptre. From the Furnivals it descended to the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, who, though, by way of exchange, they surrendered up this manor to Henry VIII. yet reserved that honourable office to themselves and their heirs for ever."—Camden's Britannia, 279. Acres 2,910. Houses 236. A. P. £4,778. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlets of Hedgerley-Dean, and Seer-Green, with a part of the parish of Salt Hill, 851; in 1831, 1,193.

FARNHAM-TOLLARD, a tything in the parish of Farnham, county of Dorset; 8 miles west-north-west of Cranborne. Houses 45. Pop., in 1811, 191; in 1831, 220. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 12s.

FARNHILL WITH CONONLEY, a township in the parish of Kildwick, west riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles south-south-east of Skipton, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Acres 1,910. Houses 287. A. P. £3,050. Pop., in 1801, 876; in 1831, 1,567. Poor rates, in 1838, £729 16s. A lead mine, which promises to be exceedingly productive, has recently been cut on Glusburn Moor, in the vicinity of the village. The presence of lead has long been known to exist in this neighbourhood, and various individuals have at different times dug here in search of hidden treasure, but either from want of capital or want of perseverance—neither of which can be dispensed with in mining speculations—these projects have successively failed. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, however, with a spirit equal to that manifested on Grassington Moor and other parts of Yorkshire, and assisted by engineering talent of the first-rate order, is prosecuting the works; and the erection of a smelt mill in the vicinity of the mine, for converting the ore into the pig, is the best proof of advantage expected to result from the undertaking.

FARNHURST, a parish in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst, county of Sussex; 4½ miles north of Midhurst. Living, a perpetual curacy to the rectory of Lynch in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; returned at £50; gross income £116. Patron, in 1835, W. S. Poyntz, Esq. Here are four daily schools. Acres 4,680. Houses 96. A. P. £1,855. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 769. Poor rates, in 1838, £354.

FARNINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, union of Dartford, county of Kent; 6 miles east-south-east of Foot's-Cray. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £9 5s. 10d.; gross income £274. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are a Sunday National and 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, about £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £401 9s. Farningham, of old Fremingham, i. e. the village by the brook, is situated on the Darent, over which it has a bridge of four arches, and on its banks several paper-mills. The weekly market, which was on Tuesday, has been long discontinued; but there is still a fair for horses, cattle, &c. on the 15th of October. Acres 2,880. Houses 121. A. P. £3,599. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 701.

FARNLAWS, or FAVINLEY, a township in the parish of Hartburn, Northumberland; 13 miles west-north-west of Morpeth. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 15. Other returns with the parish.

FARNLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Otley, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-east of

Otley, on the northern bank of the river Warfe. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £4 18s. 4d., returned at £33; gross income £40. Patron, in 1835, F. H. Fawkes. Esq. Acres 1,810. Houses 35. A. P. £2,327. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 196. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 8s.

FARNLEY, a chapelry in the parish of St. Peter, within the parliamentary boundary of the borough of Leeds, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-west by west of Leeds. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £5 10s.; gross income £204. Patron, the vicar of Leeds. Farnley is a clothing village connected with LEEDS,—which see.—In 1839 there were 135 hand-loom in the village. Acres 2,070. Houses 303. A. P. £3,657. Pop., in 1801, 943; in 1831, 1 591. Poor rates, in 1838, £396 17s.

FARNLEY-TYAS, a township in the parish of Almondbury, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-east of Huddersfield. Here are a Sunday and daily and a Sunday National school. Acres 1,740. Houses 146. A. P. £2,171. Pop., in 1801, 730; in 1831, 849. Poor rates, in 1838, £161 11s.

FARNFIELD, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, though locally in the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 4 miles north-west by west of Southwell. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of Southwell, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4, returned at £140; gross income £165. Tithes commuted in 1777. Patron, Southwell college church. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with house, school-room, and paddock, for the master, rent free: other charities, £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £193 8s. Acres 3,920. Houses 218. A. P. £3,376. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 1,010.

FARNWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Dean, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles south-east of Great Bolton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge; gross income £100. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. A chapel for this township has been erected, on Halshaw-moor, by the commissioners for erecting additional churches, at an expense of £8,000. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1809. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £9 2s. per annum. Other returns with the parish. Acres 1,450. Houses 511. A. P. £2,758. Pop., in 1801, 1,439; in 1831, 2,928. Poor rates, in 1838, £677 15s.

FARNWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Prescott, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5½ miles west of Warrington, north of the river Mersey, and near the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £16 16s., returned at £100; gross income £172. Patron, the vicar of Prescott. Here is a free grammar-school. At Peel-house, in this chapelry, was born William Smith, the founder of Brazenose college, Oxford. He died lord-bishop of Lincoln, in 1514.

FARRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of East Budleigh, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 3½ miles north-east of Topsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 8s. 1½d.; gross income £360. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. Acres 4,000. Houses 65. A. P. £2,077. Pop., in 1801, including a part of the tything of Clist-Sackville, 293; in 1831, 377. Poor rates, in 1838, £361 5s.

FARRINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of

Iwerne-Courtney, county of Dorset; 5½ miles south-south-west of Shaftesbury. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Iwerne-Courtney. Returns with the parish.

FARRINGTON HUNDRED, in the county of Berks. Area 9,880 acres. Houses 742. Pop., in 1831, 4,207.

FARRINGTON (GREAT), a market-town and parish in the hund. and union of Farrington, county of Berks; 36 miles west-north-west of Reading, 69 west-north-west of London, and about 2 south of the Thames, on the post-road from Lechlade to Abingdon. Acres 6,910. Houses 520. A. P. £10,268. Pop., in 1801, comprising the township of Coxwell Little, with the tythings of Hospital, Wadley, or Littleworth and Thrupp, 2,153; in 1831, 3,033. Living, a vicarage, with Little Coxwell, a peculiar, formerly in the dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £14 1s. 3d.; gross income £266. Inappropriate and vicarial tithes commuted in 1772. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Simeon. The church is a large handsome building in the earliest style of Gothic architecture. At Little Coxwell there is a chapel-of-ease to the church. There are also in the parish a Primitive Methodist church, formed in 1835, and a place of worship belonging to the Baptists. There are a Sunday and daily National school, supported by subscription, and 6 daily, 2 Sunday, and 8 day and boarding schools. Charities, in 1836, £174 19s. 10d.; of which £45 4s. 6d. was principally applied in lighting and paving the town, and keeping the footpaths in repair; and £13 11s. chiefly connected with the township of Little Coxwell. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,408 2s.—The Farrington poor-law union comprehends 31 parishes, embracing an area of 101 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 14,236. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £13,124. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,134; in 1839, £8,154 19s.

Farrington is an ancient cleanly town. In the immediate vicinity is Farrington hill, a beautiful eminence, rising gradually from the vale of Whitehorse, and terminated by a small grove, forming a kind of landmark for the surrounding counties. This charming place commands a rich and extensive view over parts of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, in addition to the whole of the beautiful vale beneath. The town is governed by a bailiff and constables, and the county magistrates hold petty-sessions for the division, in the town hall, according to circumstances. This town is one of the polling-places for the members for Berkshire. There are here few manufactures: the chief trade of the town is in hogs and bacon: as many as 4,000 hogs have been slain here in the course of a year. Between 9 and 10 acres of hops are annually cultivated in this vicinity. A Reading paper gravely states that a most formidable invasion of the insect called the ladybird was experienced here in the autumn of 1838; and that "it was found necessary to employ the parish engine, charged with tobacco-fumigated water, to disperse and destroy them"! The navigation of the Thames, or Isis, which approaches within 2 miles north of the town, has hitherto afforded a ready conveyance for commodities connected with the trade of this place, both in the way of import and export; and the Great Western railway, which passes 3 or 4 miles to the south of Farrington, was opened from London to the Farrington road station, on 20th July, 1840. The market, which has been a chief support of the town, as a large and numerous attended corn market, is held weekly on Tuesday; and there are fairs February 13th, Whit-Tuesday, Tuesday before and Tuesday after old Michaelmas, and the 29th of October, for horses, fat cattle, and

pigs. The County of Gloucester bank has a branch in Farrington.

Lambard considers Farrington to be Feardune, "where Edward thelder, and son of Alfrede, dyed in the year 924; for the kinges in auneynt tyme had a house there. In it also a church dedicated to Laurence, which succeeded Augustine, in tharche-bishoprike of Canterbury, which was terrible to women, for none mighte approche it, much lyke the temple of Venus Olympia in Greece, wherein no woman might enter without some villanye." Lambard's principal reason for considering Farrington to be the ancient Feardune is—"because a booke which I have of Glascow Librarye sayeth that Edward thelder, the son of Alfrede, died at Farrington, which thauctors above-mentioned suppose to have dyed at Feardune." "Some Cistercian monks"—says Tanner—"happening to fix here, King John, 2d Nov. A. D. 1,203, gave the whole manor to the head house of St. Mary at Cisterium, or Citeaux, in France, upon condition that an abbey should be forthwith built within the same. But the same king having founded, in the next year, a large monastery of that order at Beaulieu, in Hampshire, it was agreed by all parties that this donation should be transferred thither, so that here were settled only some few monks, subordinate to the convent of Beaulieu, and as parcel of the possessions of that abbey, this manor, the fairs, and other liberties, were granted to Sir F. Englefield, 2^o Mary."—Not. Mon.

FARRINGTON (LITTLE), a tything in the parish of Langford, county of Berks; 2 miles north-east of Lechlade. Living, a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Langford. Vicarial tithes commuted in 1788. Acres 1,010. Houses 31. A. P. £1,869. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 5s.

FARRINGTON, a township in the parish of Penwortham, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles south of Preston, intersected by the Wigan and Preston railway. Tithes commuted in 1819. Here is a free school. Acres 1,940. Houses 107. A. P. £2,963. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 672. Poor rates, in 1838, £345 10s.

FARRINGTON WITH CWMGILLA, a lordship in the parish of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales; 1½ mile south-west of Knighton. Houses 28. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 183. Other returns with the parish.

FARRINGTON-GURNEY, a parish in the hund. of Chewton, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; 8½ miles north-north-east of Wells. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 890. Houses 106. A. P. £2,225. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 568. Poor rates, in 1838, £166 18s.

FARSLEY. See CALVERLEY-CUM-FARSLEY.

FARTHINGHOE, a parish in the hund. of King's-Sutton, union of Brackley, county of Northampton; 4 miles north-west by west of Brackley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £16; no return. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Wilton. Acres 3,320. Houses 82. A. P. £2,709. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 456. Poor rates, in 1838, £125 10s.

FARTHINGSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Fawsley, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 7 miles north-west of Towcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 18s. 11½d.; gross income £285. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here are 2 daily schools, and a Sunday one endowed with £7 per annum. Acres 1,820. Houses 53. A. P. £2,214. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 293. Poor rates, in 1838, £212 17s.

FARWAY, a parish in the hund. of Colyton union of Honiton, county of Devon; 3 miles south-east of Honiton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £15 6s. 8d.; gross income £265. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Thomas Putt. Here are a daily and a Sunday school, the former of which is endowed with £7 10s. per annum. Colyton and South Leigh meet Farway in a point within a dwelling-house belonging to the Marwood family. The house consequently stands in three parishes. Acres 3,420. Houses 68. A. P. £2,573. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 360. Poor rates, in 1838, £142.

FAUGH AND FENTON, a township in the parish of Hayton, county of Cumberland; 7½ miles east, south-east of Carlisle, on a branch of the river Eden, and intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Acreage with the parish. Houses 76. A. P. £1,429. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 393.

FAULD, a township in the parish of Hanbury, county of Stafford; 7¼ miles south-east by east of Uttoxeter, on the southern bank of the Dove. This was the birth-place of Robert Burton, author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' Acres 860. Houses 10. Pop., in 1811, 72; in 1831, 56. Other returns with the parish.

FAULKBOURN, a parish in the hund. and union of Witham, county of Essex; 2 miles north-west of Witham, and west of the river Brain. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, J. Bullock, Esq. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Charities, in 1836, £7 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £82. Acres 750. Houses 25. A. P. £1,653. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 161.

FAVERSHAM HUNDRED, in the lathe of Scray, county of Kent. It lies nearly in the centre of the county. Area 25,710 acres. Houses 1,639. Pop., in 1831, 9,663.

FAVERSHAM, a seaport, market-town, and parish, in the above hund., union of Faversham. It is a member of the Cinque-port of Dover. Acres 2,270. Houses 807. A. P. £9,493. Pop., in 1801, of Faversham-in-Liberty, 3,364; of Faversham-out-Liberty, 124; in whole, 3,488: in 1831, of the former, 3,982; of the latter, 447; in whole 4,429. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £26 17s. 6d.; gross income £349. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The church is a very handsome cruciform edifice. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1790; a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1809; a congregation of Bible Christians, formed in 1815; and a neat chapel for Baptists. There are 4 Sunday, 2 boarding, and 23 daily schools, one of which, a free grammar-school, is endowed with about 100 acres of land, and one of the National schools is partly supported by legacies, amounting to £55 16s. per annum. Here are also almshouses, for 6 poor old men, and 6 poor widows. In 1651, 29 acres of land were bequeathed by John Castlock, for apprenticing poor children. Other small charities amount to upwards of £110. Mr. H. Wreight, who died in 1839, has left the bulk of his property, amounting, it is said, to about £75,000, to the poor of Faversham. Almshouses have already been built from this charity; 6 for aged dredgemen, and 6 for aged women.—Poor rates, in 1838, £2,070 10s. A workhouse has been erected here, by the poor-law commissioners, for 500 persons. The Faversham union comprehends 25 parishes, with a population, in 1831, of 14,923. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,645. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,262; in 1839, £6,797 4s.

The town of Faversham stands about half-a-mile north of the London and Canterbury road, which here passes through Ospringe-street. It is 9 miles west by north of Canterbury, and 47 east by south of London, on a navigable arm of the Swale, opposite the south corner of the isle of Sheppey. A beautiful rivulet rises in Ospringe parish, and runs into Faversham creek, affording a necessary back-water to the haven. It consists principally of four streets, in the form of an irregular cross, and of considerable length, spacious and well-paved, in the centre of which stands the guildhall, which is supported upon pillars; the market is held in the open space beneath and around it. There is a set of assembly-rooms. The town was considerably improved, in 1773, when a bridge was built over the water at the bottom of West-street. On the opposite bank of the creek is Brent's town, consisting of a number of houses, most of them recently built, and chiefly inhabited by persons occupied at the port. Ospringe-street is separated from the houses in Faversham only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a-mile, the ground adjoining the road between them being partly used for building, and apparently about to become a continuous line of streets. Preston-street is situated on the southern side of the town, to which it is united by a line of houses: immediately adjoining is the village of Preston. "Faversham," says Leland, "is included in one paroch, but that is very large. Ther cummeth a creke to the town that bareth vessels of xx tunes; and a myle fro theus north-east, is a great key, called Thorn, to discharge bygge vessels. The creke is fedd with bakke-water that cummeth from Ospringe." The quay alluded to by Leland, called the Thorn, has been many years out of use; but 3 quays or wharfs have been made close to the town, where all the shipping belonging to the port take in and discharge their cargoes. The navigation of the creek also has been greatly improved; and vessels of 100 tons burthen can now come up to the town at common tides; whilst, at spring tides, the channel is deep enough for ships drawing 8 feet of water. The management and preservation of the navigation are vested in the corporation, the expenses being paid out of certain port-dues.

Previous to the passing of the municipal act, the government of Faversham was vested in 12 jurats, one of whom was annually elected mayor; and 24 common-councilmen, assisted by a town-clerk, two chamberlains, two sergeants at mace, &c. The borough comprehended nearly all the town. It had received numerous charters, the governing one of which was granted by Edward VI., and by virtue of which the mayor was appointed to be a justice of the peace, and to preside at the general sessions of the peace, &c.: he held courts of session twice a-year, a court of record for recovery of debts, &c. Other courts were also appointed to be held: the jurats were ordained justices of the peace for the borough. A court of requests, for debts above 2s. and under 40s., was established by act 25 Geo. III. c. 7., the operation of the act extending over an area of about 6 miles radius round the town. Under the new municipal act, Faversham was included in schedule B., amongst boroughs not to have a commission of peace unless on petition and grant: a commission of the peace has now been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed. The borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; the style of the corporate body being 'the mayor, aldermen, and council of the town of Faversham.' The municipal boundaries, laid down in the boundary reports, include Ospringe, Davington, Brent-town, and Preston. The income of the borough, for 1839, was £1,054 16s. 6½d.: expenditure £964 16s. 6½d.; of which

£248 12s. 9½d. consisted of expenditure on police and constables; £161 0s. 7d. on prosecutions, &c.; £154 11s. 2d. on salaries, &c., to municipal officers; and £116 0s. 11½d. on repairs, &c. The jail is small, consisting of 2 rooms and an airing-yard. The prison inspectors recommended that it be used merely as a lock-up house. It seems that anciently the freemen of Faversham had the privilege of voting for members of parliament for Dover. The corporation relinquished this privilege to be released from contributing to the support of the member.

Faversham has long been celebrated for its manufacture of gunpowder, under the superintendence of a branch of the ordnance established here. The various mills, store-houses, &c., are chiefly situated on the stream that flows from Ospringe, and forms small islands in its course to the Faversham creek. This manufacture is supposed to have been established here previous to the reign of Elizabeth. It was carried on by private individuals till 1760, when government, to insure greater security, erected buildings and carried on the manufacture by its own agents. In less than 7 years after, a store, containing 25 barrels of powder, blew up; and, in 1781, a still more serious explosion took place, which shivered the works to atoms and nearly unroofed the town, with the neighbouring hamlets. The stores were now removed into the Marsh, a considerable distance below the town. During the late war upwards of 400 persons were employed in these works, which annually produced from 12,000 to 13,000 barrels. Government has for the last few years relinquished the powder-works here, but still holds the property, which is tenanted at present by Messrs. Hall, who carry on the works. Besides Roman cement, Faversham appears to have now no other manufactures; but its traffic is very considerable in corn, hops, fruits, wool, &c., which are shipped here for the London market. Upwards of 40,000 quarters of corn have been annually shipped. Its imports are coals from Sunderland, and timber, iron, pitch, tar, &c., from Sweden and Norway. The oyster-fishery, originally an appurtenance to the manor of Milton, and by King John conferred on Faversham abbey, is very considerable, and constitutes a prominent article of trade. It is prosecuted by "the company of free fishermen, and free dredger men of the hundred of Faversham," acting as tenants under the jurisdiction and protection of the lord of the manor, whose steward holds annually two courts, called admiralty or water courts, where every necessary regulation for the benefit of the fishery is made. As at Milton and Rochester, the native broods have been found insufficient for the consumption; and vast quantities of spat have been annually collected from the different parts of the surrounding seas, even as far as the Land's-End in Cornwall, and the coasts of Scotland and France, and placed in the beds belonging to this fishery, there to increase and multiply. Faversham oysters have been exported to Holland, to the yearly value, it is said, of £4,000. Several fishing smacks, and a considerable number of coasting-vessels belong to this port. A branch of the customs is established here. There is also a bonded warehouse limited to wines and spirits; and permission has been obtained to have bonded yards for timber. The gross receipts of customs' duty, in 1838, were £2,753 8s. 2d.; in 1839, £4,070 5s. 6d. Faversham is said to have been notorious for running wine, brandy, tea, coffee, pepper, &c., from France and Holland, by the help of Dutch oyster boats, and for clandestinely exporting wool. Wednesday and Saturday are the market-days. Fairs were formerly held on the 25th of February and 12th of August, for linen, woollen, toys, &c., but have been discontinued.

Faversham lays claim to high antiquity, having been occupied by the Britons previous to the descent of the Romans. It was 'the kings little town of Febresham' in 811; and in 903 it was honoured with a meeting of the great council of the nation under Athelstan. It is returned in Domesday-book as in possession of William the Conqueror, who bestowed the advowson on the abbey of St. Augustine in Canterbury, and the manor on one of his favourite Normans. "In the year 1147, King Stephen, and Maud his queen, built an abbey here for monks of Cluni, who, being afterwards released from all subjection to the foreign monastery, became Benedictines. It was dedicated to our Holy Saviour, and was found, 26° Hen. VIII., to be worth £286 12s. 6d. ob. q. per ann. Dugd. Speed. The site was granted, 31° Hen. VIII., to Sir Thomas Cheiney."—Tanner's Not. Mon.—In this monastery were interred King Stephen himself, his wife Maud, his son Eustace, with many other noble personages. Its abbots, during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., sat in thirteen several parliaments. The Roman saints, Crispin and Crispianus, are said to have founded an asylum here where they were apprenticed to a shoemaker. "In the tyme of Kinge Jhon," says Lambard, "there arose a controversie betwene him and the abbot of St. Augustynes in Canterbury, touching the advowson of the parishe-churche of Feversham; the kinge put in his presentee, and thabbot plucked him out, and caused certain of his monkes to kepe the churche. The kinge understandinge that, first sent his writ comaundering them to remove, which, when they obeyed not, he comaunded the shyryf of the cuntry to leavy the power of his Baylywicke, and to cast them out violently, which he attempted, but er he could bringe to passe, the monkes weare many hurte, and al drawn out by the heles." King James II. is said to have been stopped here as he was escaping in a smack to France. The family of Duncombe take the title of baron from this town.

FAVINLEY. See FARNLAWS or FAVINLEY.

FAWCET-FOREST, a township, partly in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, partly in that of Shap, and partly in that of Orton, Westmoreland; 7 miles north-north-east of Kendal, and west of the river Linn. This is an extensive township, wild, mountainous, and barren, 5,000 acres having been let for less than £500 per annum. Houses 10. A. P. £807. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 61. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 8s.

FAWDINGTON, a township in the parish of Cundall, north riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-east of Borough-Bridge, and close on the Great North of England railway. Acres 330. Houses 7. Pop., in 1821, 39; in 1831, 48. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 5s.

FAWDON, a township in the parish of Gosforth, county of Northumberland; 3 miles north-north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 127. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 707; an increase attributable to the establishment of extensive coal-works. In sinking one of the coal-pits a fossilized tree was found. Poor rates, in 1838, £61.

FAWDON, CLINCH and HARTSIDE, townships in the parish of Ingram, county of Northumberland. Fawdon is 9¾ miles south of Wooler, and south of the river Breamish. Tithes of Clinch commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of impropriate £12 10s.; of rectorial £18 6s. 6d.; of those due to parish-clerk 1s. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 13. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 67. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 2s.

FAWKHAM, a parish in the hund. of Axton-Dartford and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone,

union of Dartford, county of Kent; 5½ miles south-east of Dartford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £6 9s. 4½d.; gross income £287. Patrons, in 1835, P. Pusey, Esq., and ——— Randall, Esq. Here are one Sunday National and two daily schools. Acres 1,060. Houses 23. A. P. £1,071. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 204. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 1s.

FAWLER, a hamlet in the parish of Charlbury, county of Oxford; 4¼ miles north-north-east of Witnee; on the northern bank of the river Evenlode. Acres 980. Houses 25. A. P. £1,676. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 134. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 15s.

FAWLEY WITH WHATCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, union of Wantage, county of Berks; 5½ miles south of Wantage. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1,035 7s., rectorial. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; no return; in the patronage, in 1835, of Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 2,870. Houses 37. A. P. £2,137. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 194. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 2s.

FAWLEY, a parish in the hund. of Desborough, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; 3 miles north-north-west of Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10 10s. 10d.; gross income £397. Patron, in 1835, W. Freeman. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Fawley court was garrisoned in 1642 for Charles by the cavaliers, who greatly injured the old mansion. It was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1684. It is a handsome and spacious structure, surrounded by an extensive and beautiful lawn. Acres 2,010. Houses 48. A. P. £1,707. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 254. Poor rates, in 1838, £320.

FAWLEY HUNDRED, in Fawley division, county of Southampton. It lies to the east of Winchester near the centre of the county. Area 48,410 acres. Houses 1,381. Pop., in 1831, 8,416.

FAWLEY, a parish, partly in the hund. of Bishop's-Waltham, and partly in the hund. of Redbridge, union of New Forest, county of Southampton; 6 miles south-south-east of Southampton, and west of Southampton water. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Exbury, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester; rated at £34 13s. 6½d.; gross income £1,226; nett income £1,179. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. There is also a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Here are eight daily, four Sunday, and five day and Sunday schools. Acres 6,590. Houses 363. A. P. £1,539. Pop., in 1801, including the tythings of Stone and Brightminstone, 518; in 1831, 1,839. Poor rates, in 1838, £980 5s.

FAWNS, a township in the parish of Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland; 13¼ miles west of Morpeth. It consists of one single farm. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount 6s. 8d. impropriated, and £2 17s. vicarial. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 5; in 1831, 7. Other returns with the parish.

FAWSLEY HUNDRED, in the new southern division of the county of Northampton. It lies on the west side of the county bordering on Warwickshire. Area 49,190 acres. Houses 2,944. Pop., in 1831, 14,157.

FAWSLEY, a parish in the hund. of Fawsley, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 4½ miles south of Daventry. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 9s. 7d.; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. Knightley, Bart. The church contains many fine monuments to the memory of the

Knightley family, who have been lords of the manor since the time of Henry III. Fawsley hall—belonging to the same family—is situated on a gently elevated lawn, stocked with deer, and commanding a rich expanse of wood and fertile pasturage, enlivened by two fine sheets of water. Its hall is a curious and interesting structure of various dates. Its chief ornament is a magnificent hall, 43 feet high, and 54 feet in length by 24, with an open timber roof. Dr. John Wilkins, celebrated as a divine, but more especially as a mathematician, was born here in 1614. Acres 1,550. Houses 4. A. P. £2,276. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 22.

FAXFLEET, a township in that part of the parish of South Cave which is within the liberty of St. Peter of York, east riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of South Cave, on the northern bank of the Humber, at its confluence with the Trent. All tithes of this township are commuted. Acres 1,630. Houses 36. A. P. £1,683. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 177. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 13s.

FAXTON, a parish in the hund. of Orlingbury, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 5 miles south-south-west of Rothwell. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Lamport. Acres 2,120. Houses 22. A. P. £3,903. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 5s.

FAZAKERLEY, a township in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Liverpool. Acres 1,860. Houses 47. A. P. £4,166. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 407. Poor rates, in 1838, £150 15s.

FAZELEY, a township and chapelry in the parish of Tamworth, county of Stafford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Tamworth; west of the river Tame, at a terminus of the Fazeley and Warwick canal, near the junction of the Coventry and Birmingham canals, and close upon the Birmingham and Derby railway. The Birmingham canal company propose to cut another canal from Salford bridge to Camp-hill, to join the Fazeley and Warwick canal. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £235. Patron, in 1835, Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Here are two Sunday, two boarding, two Sunday and daily National, and two daily schools, to one of which a lending library is attached. Fazeley is celebrated for the cotton manufacture of the late Sir Robert Peel. In 1838 there was a cotton-mill here, employing 106 hands. Fairs are held March 21st, the second Mondays of January, February, and December, for cattle; the last Monday in June for wool, &c.; the Monday after October 10th for cattle and sheep, and November 18th. There is here a bridge over the Tame, through which the Watling street enters into Staffordshire. Acreage, with the township of Bonehill and Bangley, 2,150. Houses 222. A. P. £3,187. Pop., in 1801, 611; in 1831, 1,139. Poor rates, in 1838, £802 8s.

FEARBY, a township in the parish of Masham, north riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles west of Masham. Acres 600. Houses 62. A. P. £998. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 249. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 5s.

FEARNHEAD. See POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD.

FEATHERSTON, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, Northumberland; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Haltwhistle. Here, most picturesquely situated, near the South Tyne, opposite the confluence of the Hartley-burn, stands Featherstone castle, for many ages the seat of the Featherstones of Featherstonehaugh. There is here a daily school, with a small endowment. Acreage and A. P. with the parish.

Houses 49. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 274. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 11s.

FEATHERSTONE, a township in the parish of Wolverhampton, county of Stafford; 6 miles south of Wolverhampton, intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. Acreage included in that of the parish of Shavesill. Houses 6. A. P. £611. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 34. Poor rates, in 1838, £11 19s.

FEATHERSTONE, a parish, partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles west by north of Pontefract. It includes the townships of Acton, Featherstone, Peerston-Jaglin, and Whitwood. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £5 8s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £256. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. Here are a Sunday and daily National and 3 daily schools. Acres 4,050. Houses 197. A. P. £8,774. Pop., in 1801, 801; in 1831, 945. Poor rates, in 1838, £394. Acres of the township 1,190. Houses 70. A. P. £1,789. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 328. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 2s.

FECKENHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Alcester, county of Worcester; 7 miles east by south of Droitwich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £9, returned at £120; gross income £118. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1,228 18s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d., impropriated. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Neale. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship here. Here are 4 Sunday and 6 daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment. Charities £32 per annum. Feckenham has long been famous for the manufacture of needles, &c. Two annual fairs are held here on March 26th and September 30th, for cattle. In this parish was formerly a very extensive forest: the timber was cut down for consumption at the salt works of Droitwich before the introduction of coals. This forest was the birth-place of John de Feckenham, last abbot of Westminster, an opponent of the Reformation. Acres 6,740. Houses 558. A. P. £8,006. Pop., in 1801, 1,830; in 1831, 2,762. Poor rates, in 1838, £830 8s.

FEELSTEAD, or FELSTED, a parish in the hund. of Hincford, union of Dunmow, county of Essex. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; valued at £18 6s. 8d.; gross income £402. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Here are 7 daily schools, and a free-school for 80 boys, with an hospital for 6 paupers, founded and endowed by Richard Lord Rich, in 1554-64; joint income, in 1834, £407 9s. Acres 7,170. Houses 338. A. P. £8,249. Pop., in 1801, 1,486; in 1831, 1,788. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,098.

FEERING, a parish in the Witham division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Witham, county of Essex; 2 miles south-east of Coggeshall, east of the Blackwater river, and intersected by the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £11; gross income £227. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are a Sunday and daily National and 2 daily schools. An acre or two of hops are cultivated in this parish. Acres 2,430. Houses 139. A. P. £4,644. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 735. Poor rates, in 1838, £401.

FEIZER, a hamlet in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Eweross, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-west of Settle, and west of the river Ribbles. "One circumstance with respect to the village of Feizer deserves to be mentioned.—Of ten houses in this place, seven are always in the

township of Lawkland and parish of Clapham, one is always in the parish of Giggleswick, and the remaining two, one year within Clapham and the next within Giggleswick. The inhabitants have seats in both churches, and resort to them alternately, and pay corn tythe to the rectors, and Easter dues to the vicars of the two churches, alternately also, but all pay their assessed taxes to Stainforth."—Whitaker's History of Craven, p. 126.

FELBOROUGH HUNDRED, in the lathe of Scray, county of Kent. Area 17,500 acres. Houses 531. Pop., in 1831, 3,223.

FELBRIGG, a parish in the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-west of Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Metton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 18s. 4d.; gross income £310. Patron, in 1835, Admiral Windham. The church, a handsome edifice, is approached by a fine avenue of oak and beech: it stands embowered in the park plantations of Felbrigg hall, the seat of the Windham family, which is a large and handsome mansion, standing on a commanding eminence, with a beautiful and richly wooded park of 200 acres. Acres 1,440. Houses 16. A. P. £1,097. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 155. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 2s.

FELIX-KIRK, a parish and township, partly in the liberty of Ripon, west riding, and partly in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Thirsk, north riding of Yorkshire. The township of Felix-kirk is 4 miles north-east of Thirsk. It includes the townships of Boltby, Felix-kirk, Sutton-under-Whitestone-Cliffe, and Thirby. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Boltby, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £10; gross income £480; Patron, the archbishop of York. Here are 6 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Here, at Mount St. John, was formerly a preceptory belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Acres 6,990. Houses 185. A. P. £9,870. Pop., in 1801, 906; in 1831, 911. Poor rates, in 1838, £249 7s. Acres of the township 1,010. Houses 22. A. P. £1,974. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 110.

FELIXSTOW, a parish in the hund. of Colneis, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 11½ miles south-east of Ipswich, at the mouth of the river Deben. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Walton. Here was formerly a priory dedicated to St. Felix. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Charities, about £15 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £176 4s. Acres 1,170. Houses 71. A. P. £1,670. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 363.

FELKINGTON, or **FILKINGTON**, a township in the parish of Norham, co.-palatine of Durham; 12 miles north-north-west of Wooller, in Northumberland. Acres 1,400. Houses 23. A. P. £890. Pop., in 1801, including Grievestead, 194; in 1831, 141. Poor rates, in 1838, £167 19s.

FELKIRK, a parish in the wapentake of Staincross, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-north-east of Barnesley, intersected by the York and Derby railway. There is no village, and only a single farmhouse from which this parish derives its name. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £7 1s. 10½d., returned at £140; gross income £837. Patron, the archbishop of York. Here are 9 daily and 5 Sunday schools, 2 of the former of which are endowed, the one with £16, and the other with £12 yearly. Acres 6,360. Houses 232. A. P. £6,903. Pop., in 1801, 1,064; in 1831, 1,156; returned under the townships of Brierley, Havercroft with Cold Hindley, Hindley South, and Shafton. Poor rates, in 1838, £568 9s.

FELLISCLIFFE, a township in the parish of

Hampsthwaite, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles west of Knaresborough. Here is a daily school, endowed with £14 per annum, and free to male children belonging to the townships of Felliscliffe and Birstwith. Acres 2,320. Houses 83. A. P. £1,783. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 351. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 4s.

FELLY, a hamlet in the parish of Annesley, county of Nottingham; 8 miles south-south-west of Mansfield. There was a small priory of Black canons here in ancient times. Acres and houses with the parish. A. P. £356. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 67. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 16s.

FELMERSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Willey, union and county of Bedford; 3 miles east-north-east of Harold, on the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Pavenham, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 13s. 4d.; gross income £169. Tithes commuted in 1765. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Charities, about £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £181 18s. Acres 2,400. Houses 100. A. P. £2,023. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Radwell, 329; in 1831, 448.

FELMINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Tunstead, union of Tunstead and Happing, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles west-south-west of North-Walsingham, and east of the river Bure. Living, a discharged vicarage, the fourth portion of which is a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated each at £6; gross income of the former £169; of the latter £147. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount, £352 2s., due to the bishop of Norwich, £167 2s. 6d. rectorial, and £148 17s. 5d. vicarial. Patrons, in 1835, of the former, the bishop of Norwich; of the latter, John Seaman, Esq. Here are a Sunday National and 2 daily schools. Felmingham is a straggling but pleasant village. Acres 2,010. Houses 82. A. P. £2,252. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 394. Poor rates, in 1838, £208 16s.

FELSIDE, a township in the parish of Whickham, co.-palatine of Durham; 5 miles south-west of Newcastle. Houses 95. Pop., in 1811, 501; in 1831, 419. Other returns with the parish.

FELPHAM NEAR BOGNOR, a parish in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, union of West-hampnett, county of Sussex; 6 miles south-west of Arundel. Living, a rectory and a discharged vicarage, the former a sinecure, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated, the former at £19 15s. 10d.; gross income £22; the latter at £9 10s. 10d.; gross income £166; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Chichester. Here are 1 Sunday and daily National, and 4 daily schools. Lying along the English channel, the low lands of this parish are liable to be inundated by the sea, sometimes to the great loss of the inhabitants. From the vicinity of Bognor, a fashionable watering-place, the population of this parish had considerably increased of late years; but under the arrangement for emigration afforded by the poor-law commissioners, 42 persons have recently emigrated from this place to Canada. Acres 1,800. Houses 105. A. P. £3,807. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 588. Poor rates, in 1838, £389 18s.

FELSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 7 miles west by south of Stow-market. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £81 4s. 7d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Joseph Gould. Here are a daily, a Sunday, and a Sunday National, school. Charities, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £309 6s. On August 16th there is held here

annually a fair, chiefly for sheep and lambs. Acres 1,440. Houses 72. A. P. £1,930. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 401.

FELSTEAD. See FEELSTEAD.

FELTHAM, a parish in the hund. of Spelthorne, union of Staines, county of Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Hounslow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £302. Tithes commuted in 1799-1800. Patron, in 1835, Joseph Morris. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Acres 2,620. Houses 157. A. P. £4,672. Pop., in 1801, 620; in 1831, 924. Poor rates, in 1838, £415 5s.

FELTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Taverham, union of St. Faith's, county of Norfolk; 7 miles north-west by north of Norwich, and east of the Wensum. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4; gross income £190. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Charities, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 15s. Acres 2,250. Houses 101. A. P. £1,021. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 502.

FELTON, a parish in the hund. of Broxhale, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 12s. 2d.; gross income £212. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Hill, Esq. About 70 acres of hops are annually cultivated in this parish. Acres 990. Houses 17. A. P. £1,459. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £105.

FELTON, a parish, partly in the east division of Coquetdale ward, and partly in the east and west divisions of Morpeth ward, union of Alnwick, Northumberland; 9 miles south of Alnwick, on the Coquet river, over which there is here a good stone bridge of 3 arches, founded on a freestone rock. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Framlington, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £3 13s. 4d.; gross income £282. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church is beautifully situated on an eminence on the north side of the Coquet, which passes through the parish, wit many delightful windings, with a richly cultivated district on every side. The scenery in this vicinity is beautifully romantic. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities, £11 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £319 13s. It was at the township of Old Felton that the Northumbrian barons, in 1216, did homage for their estates to Alexander, king of Scotland, which so enraged King John, that he burnt the village to ashes. Acres of the parish 14,750. Houses 298. A. P. £17,157. Pop., in 1801, 1,426; in 1831, 1,619; returned under the remaining townships of Acton and Old Felton, Brinkburn, Southside, Bockenfield, Elyhaugh, Eshott, Felton Greens and Glantlees, Swarland, Thirston, East and West, with Shot-haugh. Houses of the township 107. Pop., in 1801, 506; in 1831, 610. Poor rates, in 1838, £214 4s.

FELTON. See WHITCHURCH, Somerset.

FELTON (OLD). See ACTON, Northumberland.

FELTON (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Oswestry, county of Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Oswestry, intersected by the Llanymynich canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £20 12s. 6d.; gross income £1,112. Patron, in 1835, Earl Craven. The Independents have a place of worship here, and there are 2 Sunday and daily, and a Sunday, National, and two daily, schools. Charities, £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £211 9s. The well of St. Winifred in the township of Woolston in this parish, was formerly in high repute. Acres 6,160. Houses

166. A. P. £7,472. Pop., in 1801, 926; in 1831, 1,093.

FELTWELL, a parish in the hund. of Grimshoe, union of Thetford, county of Norfolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Stoken-Ferry, and north of the river Brandon. Living, a double rectory to that or St. Mary and that of St. Nicholas, two parishes consolidated into that of Feltwell, the former rated at £14 17s. 2½d., the latter at £19; gross income £1,314; nett income £1,207. In the patronage of the Crown, and the Bishop of Ely alternately. Here are two parish churches. St. Mary's, the largest, has a nave, aisles, chancel, and a massive square tower with 3 bells and a clock. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 Sunday and 2 daily schools. Here is an annual fair held November 20th. Besides the annual income, arising from a fuel allotment of 360 acres, the charities connected with the parish produce £14 a-year. Poor rates, in 1838, £799 2s. Nearly half of this extensive parish is fen, and 1,100 acres form an open common, on which all the tenants have right of pasturage and fuel. Another common was enclosed in 1813. The village of Feltwell is large and neatly built. About 30 looms have been employed in it weaving bombasin, crapes, &c. Acres 14,810. Houses 274. A. P. £7,155. Pop., in 1801, 948; in 1831, 1,231.

FENBY. See ASHBY WITH FENBY.

FENCOT and MURCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Charlton-upon-Otmoor, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Biicester, and east of the river Kay. There are here 2 daily schools. Acres 750. Houses 60. A. P. £1,456. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 300. Poor rates, in 1838, £118.

FEN-DITTON. See DITTON-FEN.

FEN-DRAYTON. See DRAYTON-FEN.

FENHAM, a township in the parish of St. Andrew, west division of Castle ward, Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This manor was the property of the Knights Templars, and was in the reign of Edward II. transferred to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Fenham-hall is most delightfully situated amidst rich gardens and extensive pleasure-grounds, and commands some particularly interesting views of the fine vale of Tyne. Acres 420. Houses 23. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 100. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 11s.

FENITON, a parish in the hund. of Hayridge, union of Honiton, county of Devon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Honiton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £16 18s. 6½d.; gross income £372. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £264 17s. 8d. rectorial. Patrons, in 1835, C. Flood, G. B. Northcote, and — Woolley, Esqs. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 1,340. Houses 61. A. P. £2,190. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 343. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 3s.

FENROTHER, a township in the parish of Hebburn, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Morpeth. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 17. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 90. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 1s.

FENSTANTON, a parish in the hund. of Toesland, union of St. Ives, county of Huntingdon; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of St. Ives, and south of the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Hilton, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 11s. 5½d.; gross income £275. Tithes commuted in 1802. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Here are 3 Sunday and 5 daily schools, one of which is a free-school, with a considerable endowment. Charities, upwards of £100 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £380 16s. Acres 2,400. Houses 197. A. P. £5,687. Pop., in 1801, 704; in 1831, 968.

FENTON. See FAUGH AND FENTON.

FENTON, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, county of Lincoln; 5 miles east-south-east of Newark. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Beckingham, to which parish Fenton was formerly a chapelry. Acres 1,220. Houses 24. A. P. £1,682. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 102. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 10s.

FENTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kettlethorpe, county of Lincoln; 9 miles north-west by west of Lincoln, and east of the Trent. Tithes commuted in 1765. Acreage with the parish. Houses 43. A. P. £1,805. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 226. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 9s.

FENTON (KIRK), a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkston-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-south-east of Tadcaster; 10 miles, 56 chains, by railway south-south-west of York, and close upon the York and North Midland railway. It includes the townships of Biggin, Kirk-Fenton, and Little-Fenton. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £120; gross income £125. Patron, the prebendary of Fenton in York cathedral. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 4,410. Houses 106. A. P. £4,117. Pop., in 1801, 514; in 1831, 649. Poor rates, in 1838, £281 18s. Acres of the township 2,160. Houses 63. A. P. £2,390. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 406. Poor rates, in 1838, £169 18s.

FENTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Kirk-Fenton, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-south-east of Tadcaster. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Houses 17. A. P. with the township of Biggin £1,727. Pop., in 1811, 119; in 1831, 102.

FENTON (GREAT), or **FENTON-CALVERT**, a township in the parish, and now included with the borough, of Stoke-upon-Trent, county of Stafford; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Newcastle-under-Lyne, intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Houses 535. Pop., in 1811, 1,650; in 1831, 2,708. Other returns with the parish.

FENTON (LITTLE), or **FENTON-VIVIAN**, a township in the parish, and now included in the borough, of Stoke-upon-Trent, county of Stafford; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1770. Houses 189. Pop., in 1811, 856; in 1831, 1,002. Other returns with the parish.

FENWICK, a township in the parish of Stamfordham, county of Northumberland; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on a branch of the river Pont. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £96 18s. 1d. vicarial, and due to the Bishop of Durham. Fenwick Tower, for ages the seat of the Fenwicks, has long been in ruins. About 60 years ago 226 gold nobles were found in pulling down a part of the old wall. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 14. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 80. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 5s.

FENWICK, a township in the parish of Campsall, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Snaith, and south of the river Went. Tithes commuted in 1769. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. Acres 2,060. Houses 53. A. P. £2,781. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 286. Poor rates, in 1838, £176 14s.

FEOCK, a parish in the west division of the hund. of Powder, union of Truro, county of Cornwall; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Truro, bounded on the east by the river Truro, and on the south by Falmouth harbour. The Redruth and Chasewater railway terminates at Point quay in this parish. The act incorporating the company, in 1824, empowered them

to restore, improve, and maintain the navigation of Restrouguet creek in Falmouth harbour. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11; gross income £204. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There are also 2 Sunday and 6 daily schools, 2 of which are National schools. Trellisick house, in this vicinity, is an elegant and classical mansion in the Ionic style, with a portico similar to those of the temple of Erecthus at Athens, while other parts are derived from the temple of Minerva Polias. It is surrounded by some of the most romantic and picturesque scenery in the county: being placed on the acclivity of a hill, at some distance from the shore of the river Fall, it commands amongst the most prominent and interesting features, extensive and varied views, comprising the shores of the estuary, the black rock, the entrance to Falmouth harbour, Pendennis castle, with the expansive ocean beyond, and the wooded grounds of Trefusis. Acres 2,530. Houses 228. A. P. £2,871. Pop., in 1801, 696; in 1831, 1,210. Poor rates, in 1838, £416 9s.

FERENSBY, a township in the parish of Farnham, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Knaresborough. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £20 due to the prebendary of Beechill and Knaresborough. Acres 400. Houses 27. A. P. £663. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 133. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 1s.

FERN. See FARNE ISLANDS.

FERNHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Shrivensham, county of Berks; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Great Farringdon, and near the Great Western railway, which was opened to the Farringdon road on 20th July, 1840. Acreage with the parish. Houses 45. A. P. £1,596. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 239. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 15s.

FERNILEE, a township in the parish of Hope, county of Derby; 6 miles north-north-east of Tideswell. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 82. A. P. £2,308. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 418. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 11s.

FERRIBY (NORTH), a parish in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, union of Sculcoates, east riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles west by south of Hull, on the northern bank of the Humber, and intersected by the Selby and Hull railway, which has a station here, 7 miles from Hull. It includes the townships of North Ferriby and Swanland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £8 13s. 4d.; gross income £163. All tithes, &c., commuted in 1824. Patron, in 1835, W. W. Wilkinson. Here are 2 Sunday, a Sunday and daily National, and five daily schools, two of which are supported by endowments. Here was in ancient times a priory of Knights Templars. It was founded about the year 1200 by Lord Eustace Broomfleet; and the revenues at the dissolution were valued at £95 11s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or clear £60 1s. 2d. "The site of this priory," says Hadley, "has been in the possession of 100 different persons between its dissolution and 1696, all those being commonly ruined or reduced to beggary that had anything to do with it." No vestige of it now remains. Acres 3,760. Houses 168. A. P. £6,590. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 823. Poor rates, in 1838, £463.

FERRIBY (SOUTH), a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glanford-Brigg, county of Lincoln; 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Barton, pleasantly situated on the Humber, on the side of a range of hills which intersects the county. Here the Humber is

an estuary from 3 to 6 miles in breadth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 17s. 6d.; gross income £197. Tithes commuted in 1801. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and 2 daily schools. Acres 1,750. Houses 103. A. P. £2,600. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 500. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 6s.

FERRING, a parish in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Worthing. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of East Preston and Kingston, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 8s. 4d., returned at £150; gross income £200. Patron, the prebendary of Ferring in the cathedral of Chichester. Acres 1,070. Houses 56. A. P. £1,424. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 258. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 6s.

FERRIS-NORTON HUNDRED, in the county of Somerset. It lies around Wincanton on the east side of the county bordering with Dorsetshire. Area 18,730 acres. Houses 937. Pop., in 1801, 5,092.

FERRY-FRYSTONE. See **FRYSTONE-FERRY**.

FERRYBRIDGE, a township in the parish of Frystone-Ferry, west riding of Yorkshire; 20 miles south-south-west of York, on the river Aire, and near the junction of the Manchester and Leeds, the North Midland, and the York and North Midland railways, and south of the Leeds, Selby, and Hull railway. It is a neat little town, well-built, with a number of excellent inns, and has hitherto derived its importance almost solely from its being a stage for travellers passing and re-passing on the high road from and to the metropolis. It is now comprised in the parliamentary boundary of Pontefract.

FERRYHILL, a township in the parish of Merlington, co.-palatine of Durham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Bishop Auckland, close upon the Great North of England railway, and the Durham branch of the Clarence railway, at a terminus of the Byer's Green branch of the Clarence railway. Here are 4 daily schools. This is a large and well-built village; it was anciently called Feery, and gave name to a resident family. There are coal works in the vicinity. Acres 2,480. Houses 124. A. P. £2,648. Pop., in 1801, 507; in 1831, 591. Poor rates, in 1838, £231 6s.

FERSFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Diss, union of Guiltcross, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Diss, near the source of the Waveney and Little Ouse river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 6s. 8d.; gross income £325. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £360 rectorial. Patron, in 1835, Frederick Nassau, Esq. The church is a large ancient fabric, with a tower and two bells. Fersfield is a small scattered village. The lands in the parish partly belong to the Duke of Norfolk, lord of the manor—fines arbitrary—and were nearly all covered with wood in the reign of Edward III. The common was enclosed in 1799. Acres 1,390. Houses 63. A. P. £1,880. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 292. Poor rates, in 1838, £300 8s.

FESTINIOG, a parish in the hund. of Ardudwy, union of Festiniog, county of Merioneth, North Wales; 5 miles north of Trawsfynydd. Living, a discharged rectory with Maentwrog, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor; rated at £10 4s. 2d.; gross income £284. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Here are extensive slate quarries. Houses 290. A. P. £2,349. Pop., in 1801, 732; in 1831, 1,648. Poor rates, in 1838, £572 7s.—The Festiniog poor-law union comprehends 15 parishes; with a population returned, in 1831, at 7,434.

FESTINIOG, a hamlet in the above parish; 3 miles north-east of Tan-y-Bwlch. Here are a Calvinistic Methodist church, formed in 1812, a daily

and a Sunday school. This hamlet is situated in a small but enchanting vale near the confluence of the rivers Cynfael and Dwyryhyd, the falls of the former of which have been compared to those of Tivoli in Italy. One of them is about 300 yards above, and the other 300 yards below, a rustic stone bridge. The upper consists of 3 steep rocks, over which the water foams into a deep black basin overshadowed by the adjoining rocks: the other is formed by a broad sheet of water precipitated down a slightly shelving rock about 40 feet high. After the water has reached the bottom of the deep concavity, it rushes along a narrow rocky chasm, where, rolling amid the shaggy rocks, it glistens among the scattered fragments, and, falling from slope to slope, gains a smoother bed, and steals away among the mazes of the vale. Between the lower cataract and the bridge is a tall columnar rock, in the bed of the river, called Pulpit Hugh Llwyd Cynfael, or Hugh Lloyd's pulpit. Near Festiniog ran the ancient military way paved with stones even along the steep and almost inaccessible mountains called Tford, or Sarn Helen, or Helen's Way, the work of Helen, wife of the emperor Maximus. A similar Roman road is discoverable at Craig Ferwyn in Merioneth; at Y Gym Wynes in Carnarvon; and Llanbeder in Cardigan: the road from Neath to Brecon also is distinguished by the name of Sarn Helen. There are two tolerably good inns in Festiniog besides boarding-houses, and it has seven annual fairs, viz. May 24th, Friday after the feast of the Trinity, July 2d, August 22d, September 26th, October 19th, and November 13th. The name, Festiniog, denotes the place of hastening.

FETCHAM, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Cophorne, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by south of Leatherhead, and west of the river Mole. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £21 10s. 5d.; gross income £386. Tithes commuted in 1801. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. G. Bolland. Here is a National school. Charities £66 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 2s. Acres 1,750. Houses 60. A. P. £2,808. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 384.

FEVERSHAM. See **FAVERSHAM**.

FEWCOT, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-Lyne, county of Oxford; 5 miles north-north-west of Bicester. Tithes commuted in 1793. Houses 45. Pop., in 1821, 148; in 1831, 198. Other returns with the parish.

FEWSTON, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north of Otley, on the eastern bank of the river Washburn. It includes the townships of Blubberhouses, Clifton with Norwood, Fewston, Thurcross, Great Timble. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Thurcross, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £5, returned at £113; gross income £146. The church is a tolerable structure in the pointed style. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. In 1838, 2 flax mills here employed 224 hands. Acres 16,660. Houses 382. A. P. £6,569. Pop., in 1801, 1,688; in 1831, 2,035. Poor rates, in 1838, £840 10s. Acres of the township 1,760. Houses 120. A. P. £1,558. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 683. Poor rates, in 1838, £266 5s.

FIDDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Cannington, union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; 6 miles west-north-west of Bridgewater. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 10s. 2½d., returned at £94 8s.; gross income £215. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. W. Rawlins. Acres 1,070. Houses 34. A. P. £1,824. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 210. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 9s.

FIDDINGTON WITH NATTON, a tything in the parish of Ashchurch, county of Gloucester; 3 miles east-south-east of Tewkesbury, intersected by the Worcester and Gloucester railway. Tithes commuted in 1811. Acreage with the parish. Houses 35. A. P. £2,027. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 172.

FIELD, a township in the parish of Leigh, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Uttoxeter, on the river Blythe, a large branch of the Trent. In 1695, this was the manor of Sir John Bagot. His descendant, Sir Harvey, had a witch elm felled in his ground here, in 1680, so large that two able workmen were 5 days in cutting it down. The subsequent particulars regarding this remarkable natural phenomenon appeared so incredible that a formal account of them was drawn up at the time and attested by Sir Harvey Bagot and his steward, bailiff, surveyor, sawyers, &c. It was 40 yards in length, and at the base 17 yards in circumference: it was $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the middle by girth measure: 14 loads of fire wood, as much as 6 oxen could draw, were broken off in the fall, and 47 similar loads were afterwards cut off from the top. Two saws were joined together, and 3 men put to each end to saw it asunder. There were 80 pair of nathes for wheels cut out of it first; and, out of the remainder, 8,000 feet of sawn timber in boards and planks at 6 score a hundred, which cost £12 for sawing alone. Acres 540. Houses 10. A. P. £1,434. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 82. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 10s.

FIELD-DALLING, a parish in the hund. of North Greenhoe, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles east-north-east of New Walsingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 8s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., returned at £95; gross income £137. Tithes commuted in 1839; £347 rent charge improper, and £156 vicarial. Patron, in 1835, J. W. Thomlinson. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Here was an alien priory or cell, the site of which now belongs to the dean and chapter of Norwich, and is a small manor. At the enclosure of the common, in 1808, 24 acres were allotted to the poor: there is also 3 a. 15 p. of poor's land left by Christopher Ringland. Poor rates, in 1838, £337. Acres 1,620. Houses 89. A. P. £2,000. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 400.

FIFEHEAD-MAGDALEN, a parish in the hund. of Red-Lane, union of Sturminster, Sturminster division of the county of Dorset; 6 miles west by south of Shaftsbury. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7; gross income £262. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £229 11s. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Here are two daily schools. Acres 1,070. Houses 30. A. P., £3,161. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 241. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 6s.

FIFEHEAD-NEVILLE, a parish in the hund. of Pimperne, union of Sturminster, Blandford (North) division of the county of Dorset; 9 miles north-west by west of Blandford Forum. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to the curacy of Bellchalwell. Here are a daily and a Sunday National school. Acres 2,310. Houses 19. A. P. £1,949. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 101. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 6s.

FIFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Chadlington, union of Chipping Norton, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Burford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Oxford, a peculiar of the chancellor of the cathedral church of Salisbury; returned at £45; gross income £56. Charities about £15 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 18s. Acres 810. Houses 40. A. P. £808. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 163.

FIFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Bensington,

county of Oxford; 3 miles north-east of Wallingford. Acres 130. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 13. Other returns with the parish.

FIFIELD BAVANT, a parish in the hund. of Chalk, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Wilton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 10s.; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bath. Acres 860. Houses 7. A. P. £671. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 49. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 8s.

FIGHELDEAN, a parish in the hund. and union of Amesbury, county of Wilts; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Amesbury, on the river Avon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Salisbury, and a peculiar of the treasurer of Salisbury; valued at £14, returned at £140 4s. 2d.; gross income £160. Patron, the treasurer of Salisbury. Here are two daily schools. Acres 5,150. Houses 91. A. P. £3,487. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 531. Poor rates, in 1838, £422 11s.

FILBY, a parish in the hund. of East Flegg, union of East and West Flegg, county of Norfolk; 3 miles west-north-west of Caistor. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £11 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £520. Patron, in 1835, Charles Lucas, Esq. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians. Here are 3 daily and 2 Sunday schools. Acres 1,450, of which 100 are in plantation, and 160 in a fine lake called Filby-broad, and abounding with fish and wild ducks. Houses 105. A. P. £2,502. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 464. Poor rates, in 1838, £218.

FILEY, a parish, partly in Pickering-Lythe, north riding, partly in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Scarborough, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-east of Scarborough, on the coast. It includes the townships of Gristhorpe and Libberston. Acres 3,090. Houses 234. A. P. £3,507. Pop., in 1801, 760; in 1831, 1,192. Poor rates, in 1838, £240. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £16, returned at £120; gross income £91. Tithes commuted in 1788. Patron, in 1835, H. Osbaldeston, Esq. Here are two daily, and two Sunday and daily National schools. The village of Filey, situated in the wapentake of Dickering, east riding, is famous for its fish, especially lobsters. From its fine sands, it is also a favourite resort for sea-bathing. Filey bridge is a long ridge of rocks extending nearly half-a-mile into the sea. A beautiful and interesting view of Scarborough and Flamborough is obtained from the outer extremity, which can be reached from the land at low water. "As the shore," says Camden, "winds itself back from hence, a thin slip of land—like a small tongue thrust out—shoots into the sea, such as the old English called File, from which the little village of Filey takes its name." On opening a tumulus at Gristhorpe, in this vicinity, in 1834, a log of wood was found hollowed out, and containing a skeleton, supposed to be of an ancient Briton, preserved in a very singular manner by tanning, and changed to an intensely black colour, an effect which is supposed to have been produced by the tanning and gallic acid contained in the green oak trunk of which the coffin was formed, and in its very thick bark, which was also quite entire when found. The skeleton was surrounded by a white substance, which proved to be a singular variety of adipocire, the flesh of the body having been converted into this substance by the ready admission of water into the coffin. Dr. Buckland remarks, that this is the most important and authentic case of the British mode of sepulture which has been discovered. The coffin contained also some ancient warlike instruments and other articles.

FILGROVE. See **TYRRINGHAM** with **FILGROVE**.
FILKINGTON. See **FELKINGTON**.

FILKINS, a hamlet in the parish of Broadwell, county of Oxford; 5 miles south-south-west of Burford. Here are 2 daily and 2 Sunday schools. Acres 3,430. Houses 113. A. P. £2,244. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 473. Poor rates, in 1838, £336.

FILLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Braunton, union of South Molton, county of Devon; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-west of South Molton. Living, a rectory annexed to that of East Buckland. Here is a free school. Acres 2,260. Houses 64. A. P. £1,429. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 329. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 11s.

FILLINGHAM, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 10 miles north-north-west of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £22; gross income £450. Tithes commuted in 1759. Patrons, the master and fellows of Baliol college, Oxford. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Summer castle, in this parish, was built of stone dug on the estate, in 1760, by Sir Cecil Wray, Bart., a descendant of Lord-chief-justice Wray. It is in the Gothic castellated form, and stands on an eminence, whence are extensive views, bounded on the west by the Derbyshire hills; on the south by the high lands of Leicestershire; on the north by those of Yorkshire; and on the east by the Lincolnshire wolds. The park is wooded and enlivened with water. Here are vestiges of a Roman camp, and spears, coins, &c., have been found. Fairs are held on Thursday after Easter, and November 22d, for pigs. Acres 3,980. Houses 55. A. P. £2,965. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 308. Poor rates, in 1838, £144 8s.

FILLONGLEY, a parish in Atherstone division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Meriden, county of Warwick; 6 miles north-north-west of Coventry. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 9s. 9d., returned at £140; gross income £249. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Aylife Green's school here was founded in 1690 for teaching 10 poor boys of this parish: they are also clothed in green; income, in 1836, about £50 per annum. Other 10 boys are educated in this school, and clothed in blue, from Avery's charity, the income of which, in 1836, was £230 15s. per annum, expended in educating and apprenticing poor children, in relieving the sick and needy, &c. There are other educational charities, the principal of which are a girls' school, attended by about 30 scholars, and another foundation for the education of all poor boys of this parish at Green's school: other charities, about £60 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £440 8s. "Here," says Dugdale, "were two castles, the one north-east of the church, about one-fourth of a mile, to this day called by the name of Castle-hills; and the other southward from the church scarce half the distance, bearing still the name of Castle-yard, and unto which a park of very large extent was attached." In the Conqueror's time, one-half hide belonged to the monks of Coventry, and was designated Old Fillongley: the other half devolved to Marmion, from Robert Dispensator, to whom it was originally granted. The Hastings family afterwards became possessors, and, Dugdale supposes, had their residence here. Acres 4,310. Houses 182. A. P. £5,581. Pop., in 1801, 897; in 1831, 981.

FILSHAM, in the hund. of Ninefield, rape of Hastings, county of Sussex. This manor lies in several parishes.

FILTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Clifton, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-north-east of Bristol, on the post-road from Bristol to Gloucester. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, formerly in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Bristol; rated at £7; gross income £242. Patron, in 1835, R. Poulton, Esq. Here are three daily and two Sunday schools. Acres 1,040. Houses 36. A. P. £2,391. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 217. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 14s.

FILTON, or **FELTON**. See **WHITCHURCH**.

FIMBER, a chapelry in the parish of Wetwang, east riding of Yorkshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Great Driffield. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wetwang. Tithes commuted in 1803. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Acres 1,840. Houses 25. A. P. £1,940. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 139. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 12s.

FIMBOROUGH (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 3 miles west by south of Stow Market. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £5 1s. 3d.; gross income £130. Patron, the bishop of Ely. In the church are a number of monuments to the memory of the family of the Woollastons, formerly lords of the manor. Here are two daily schools. Charities upwards of £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £217 18s. Between 6 and 7 acres of hops are cultivated in this parish. Acres 1,960. Houses 73. A. P. £1,721. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 421.

FIMBOROUGH (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Stow, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Stow Market. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £1 13s. 4d.; gross income £12. Patrons, the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Charities £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £22 14s. Acres 220. Houses 13. A. P. £453. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 73.

FINCHAM, a parish in the hund. of Clackclose, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles east-north-east of Downham Market. The living comprises the deanery of Fincham, rated at 13s. 4d., consolidated with the discharged vicarage of St. Martin and the discharged rectory of St. Michael; rated, the former at £10, the latter at £7 6s. 8d.; gross income £695. Patrons, in 1835, the Lord-chancellor and the Blyth family alternately. The church of St. Martin's is large and well-built of flint, boulders, &c., with a lofty square tower. St. Michael's church was appropriated to Shouldham priory in 1350; and no traces of it now remain. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists; and there are two daily and two Sunday schools. Charities, about £36 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 7s. The neat village of Fincham consists of a long street, with several good houses on the Saffham road. Fairs are held on March 3d for horses and toys, and on August 9th for horses. Acres 2,930. Houses 151. A. P. £3,964. Pop., in 1801, 501; in 1831, 736.

FINCHAMSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Charlton, union of Wokingham, county of Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Wokingham. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 9s. 4½d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. E. St. John. This parish is one of those entitled in turn to the presentation of an inmate to Lucas's hospital at Wokingham. Here are almshouses, consisting of two cottages and a small garden,

occupied by poor persons. The parish is in possession of various premises, and there are fuel allotments consisting of about 57 acres of barren heath. A fair is held annually on the first Wednesday in April, for cattle. Lambard seriously assures us that here, "by consent of most wryters, there was a well-spring that was sene to cast up bloude by the space of many dayes together, in the reign of William Rufus"! Acres 4,130. Houses 96. A. P. £2,372. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 575. Poor rates, in 1838, £561 13s.

FINCH-DEAN HUNDRED, in the southern division of the county of Southampton. Area 21,330 acres. Houses 815. Pop., in 1831, 4,575.

FINCHINGFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Braintree, county of Essex; 5 miles east-north-east of Thaxted, on a branch of the river Blackwater, Pant, or Freshwell. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £18; gross income £528. Patron, in 1835, J. Stock, Esq. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1779. There are a Sunday and day and Sunday National, and 6 daily, schools, one of which is partly supported by an endowment of £12 per annum. A Sunday school is supported by a fund left for charitable purposes, at the discretion of the parish minister. Other charities produce £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,359 13s. About 10 acres of hops are cultivated in this parish. The manor of Finchingfield was held, in the reign of Edward III., by John de Compes, for the service of turning the spit at his coronation. Acres 9,410. Houses 446. A. P. £8,472. Pop., in 1801, 1,606; in 1831, 2,101.

FINCHLEY, a parish in the Finsbury division of the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Barnet, county of Middlesex; 7 miles north-north-west of London. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £20; gross income £417. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £108 2s. 6d., rectorial. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. There are 5 daily, 6 boarding, and 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities upwards of £100 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,876 1s. Finchley common, which contains upwards of 1,000 acres, is great part in this parish. It is now for the most part enclosed and cultivated. On this common, Monk, afterwards earl of Albemarle, drew up his forces when he approached the metropolis for the purpose of restoring Charles, in the memorable year 1660. Acres 3,350. Houses 540. A. P., in 1815, £14,138; in 1828, 23,235. Pop., in 1801, 1,503; in 1831, 3,210.

FINDERN, or **FINDERON**, a chapelry in the parish of Mickle-Over, county of Derby; 5 miles south-west of Derby, intersected by the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey, canal, and the Birmingham and Derby railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Mickle-Over. Tithes commuted in 1780. There are here a place of worship for the Unitarians; 3 daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment; and a Sunday school, to which a lending library is attached. Acreage with the parish. Houses 87. A. P. £2,167. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 410. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 13s.

FINDON, a parish in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, union of Thakeham, county of Sussex; 4 miles west-south-west of Steyning. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £13 3s. 9d.; gross income £700; nett income £500. Patrons, the master and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. On Holy Thursday an annual fair is held for the sale of pedlery, and on the 14th of September for the sale of sheep. Acres 4,250.

Houses 92. A. P. £3,274. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 544. Poor rates, in 1838, £189 11s.

FINEDON, or **TINGDON**, a parish in the hund. of Huxloe, union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; 3½ miles north-north-east of Wellingborough. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 17s. 1d.; gross income £902; nett income £843. Tithes commuted in 1805. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. W. Paul. There is here a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1817; and there are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed, and free to all the children of the parish; and 6 infant and 3 Sunday schools. Charities £26 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £625 15s. Acres 3,650. Houses 263. A. P. £5,892. Pop., in 1801, 886; in 1831, 1,292.

FINESHADE, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Uppingham, county of Northampton; 8 miles north-north-west of Oundle, and south of the river Welland. Here, on the site of an ancient fortress called Castle-Hymel, a priory of black canons was founded by Richard Engain, the elder lord of Blatherwike, in the reign of King John. Acres 840. Houses 13. A. P. £880. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 68. Poor rates, in 1838, £8 7s.

FINGHALL, a parish in the wapentake of Hang West, union of Leyburn, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles east-north-east of Middleham. It includes the townships of Akebar, Burton-Constable, Finghall, and Hutton-Hang. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £18 18s. 4d.; gross income £358. Patron, in 1835, Marmaduke Wyville, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 4,460. Houses 74. A. P. £4,890. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 460. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 10s. Acres of the township 650. Houses 22. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 127. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 14s.

FINGEST, a parish in the hund. of Desborough, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; 5½ miles north-west by west of Great Marlow. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 7s. 11d.; gross income £180. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £186, rectorial. Patron, the prebendary of Dultingcourt in Wells cathedral. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 1,100. Houses 75. A. P. £900. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 340. Poor rates, in 1838, £160.

FINGLAND, a township in the parish of Bowness, county of Cumberland; 6 miles north of Wigton, and east of the river Wampool. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 34. A. P. £1,565. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 194.

FINGRINGHOE, a parish in the hund. of Winstree, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; 4 miles south-south-east of Colchester, and west of the river Colne. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £13 7s., returned at £100; gross income £140. Patrons, in 1835, Mrs. Firman and J. Hunt, Esq., alternately. Here are a Sunday National and a daily school. Charities £15 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £185. A pleasure fair is held on Easter-Monday. Acres 2,490. Houses 70. A. P. £4,145. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 542.

FININGHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Hartismere, county of Suffolk; 6¼ miles south-west of Eye. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10 10s. 5d.; gross income £350. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £492 13s. 4d., rectorial. Patron, in 1835, J. H. Frere, Esq. Here are 2 daily and 2 Sunday National schools. There is a fair held here annually

on the 4th of September for cattle, toys, &c. Acres 1,560. Houses 94. A. P. £1,918. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 497. Poor rates, in 1838, £165 16s.

FINMERE, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Brackley, county of Oxford; 8 miles north-north-east of Bicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £8 9s. 4½d., returned at £126 6s. 4d.; gross income £346. Patron, the Duke of Buckingham. Here are a daily and a Sunday National school. Charities £11 7s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £331. Acres 1,650. Houses 73. A. P. £1,513. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 373.

FINNINGLEY, a parish partly in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, county of Nottingham, and partly in the soke of Doncaster, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-north-east of Bawtry. It includes the townships of Aukley and Blaxton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 4s. 9½d.; gross income £600. Tithes commuted in 1774. Patron, in 1835, J. Harvey, Esq. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £279 7s. Acres 5,970. Houses 181. A. P. £3,958. Pop., in 1801, 698; in 1831, 962.

INSTHWAITE, or **FINTHWAITE**, a parochial chapelry in the parish of Coulton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 8 miles north-north-east of Ulverstone. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; returned at £85; gross income £80. Patrons, the land-owners and perpetual curate of Coulton. There is a school here. Returns with the parish.

FINSTOCK, a hamlet in the parish of Charlbury, county of Oxford; 4½ miles north of Witney. Here are 2 daily and 3 Sunday schools. Acres 1,220. Houses 110. A. P. £1,596. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 519. Poor rates, in 1838, £348 7s.

FIRBANK, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland; 10 miles north of Kirkby-Lonsdale, bounded on the west by the river Lune. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Kirkby-Lonsdale; returned at £92 12s.; gross income £68. Patron, the vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Acres 2,080. Houses 36. A. P. £1,604. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 190. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 8s.

FIRBECK, a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Worksop, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-west of Tickhill. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of York, a peculiar; returned at £41; gross income £62. Patron, the chancellor of York. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,330. Houses 37. A. P. £1,315. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 178. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 16s.

FIRBY. See **EDDLETHORPE**.

FIRBY. See **BEDALE**.

FIRLE (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Totmore, rape of Pevensey, union of West Firle, county of Sussex; 4½ miles south-east by east of Lewes. Living, a vicarage united with that of Beddingham. Acres 4,410. Houses 101. A. P. £4,115. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 618. Poor rates, in 1838, £514 10s.—The West Firle poor-law union comprehends 8 parishes, embracing an area of 21 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 2,364. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £2,957. Expenditure, in 1838, £1,882; in 1839, £1,940.

FIRSBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 5½ miles south-east by

east of Spilsby, on the Steeping river. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Great Steeping in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £120s. 2½d.; gross income £255. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £179 10s. 10d. impropriated. Patron, in 1835, Joseph Walls, Esq. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 910. Houses 22. A. P. £916. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 142.

FIRSBY (EAST), a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Alscoe, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 5 miles west of Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to the vicarage of Saxby. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £2 16s. 8d. vicarial. Acres 690. Houses 5. A. P. £650. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 29. Poor rates, in 1838, £11 6s.

FIRSBY (WEST), a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Alscoe, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 7 miles west-south-west of Market-Raisen. Acres 600. Houses 5. A. P. £800. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 30.

FISHBOURN (NEW), a parish in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, union of Westhampnett, county of Sussex; 1¼ mile west of Chichester. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Chichester; rated at £5 10s.; gross income £210. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a Sunday National school. Charities, in 1836, £1 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 19s. Acres 610. Houses 65. A. P. £2,587. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 291.

FISHBURN, a township in the parish of Sedgefield, co.-palatine of Durham; 9¼ miles south-south-east of Durham. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school. Acres 2,010. Houses 51. A. P. £1,560. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 212. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 1s.

FISHERGATE HUNDRED, in the rape of Bramber, county of Sussex. Area 2,416 acres. Houses 1,332. Pop., in 1831, 7,401.

FISHERGATE HUNDRED, in the rape of Lewes, county of Sussex. Area 3,780 acres. Houses 91. Pop., in 1831, 679.

FISHERTON-ANGER, a parish in the hund. of Branch and Dole, union of Alderbury, county of Wilts; ¾ mile west of Salisbury, from which it is separated by the Avon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13; gross income £169. Patron, in 1835, W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. Here are a daily and a Sunday school, the former of which is endowed with £15 per annum: there are also six endowed almshouses. Charities £39 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £410. This village communicates with Salisbury by a stone bridge, near which stands the Salisbury infirmary. Part of this parish is within the boundaries of the parliamentary borough of Salisbury. It is the seat of the petty-sessions for the Salisbury division of the hundred. The new county jail stands in this parish. It consists of 102 cells, 15 rooms, and 10 airing-yards. It is appropriated to the confinement of prisoners sentenced to hard labour by the magistrates' bench, both of the county and of the city of Salisbury. The number of prisoners, in 1835, was 232. An acre or two of hops are cultivated in this parish. Acres 660. Houses 282. A. P. £2,547. Pop., in 1801, 865; in 1831, 1,496.

FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE, a parish in the hund. of Warminster, though locally situated in the hund. of Branch and Dole, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; 10 miles west by south of Amesbury, on the river Wiley. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 17s., returned at £135; gross income £135. Patron, in 1835, John Davis, Esq. Acres 3,300. Houses 61

A. P. £2,432. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Bapton, 270; in 1831, 309. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 7s.

FISHERWICK, a township in the parish of St. Michael, Lichfield, county of Stafford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Lichfield, on the river Tame. Acres 1,130. Houses 16. A. P., including the hamlet of Freeford, £2,093. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 96. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 15s.

FISHLAKE, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Thorne, west riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Thorne, on the northern bank of the river Dearne. It includes the townships of Fishlake and Skyehouse. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £13 3s. 9d., returned at £67; gross income £172. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1811. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. There are six daily schools, one of which is endowed with about £80 per annum, and a second partly supported by endowment. Charities £115 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £991 5s. Acres 6,170. Houses 272. A. P. £9,780. Pop., in 1801, 1,188; in 1831, 1,334.

FISHGUARD, or ABERGWAIN, a parish and seaport town in the hund. of Kemess, union of Haverfordwest, Pembroke, South Wales; 4 miles north of Haverfordwest. Houses 463. A. P. £2,977. Pop., in 1801, 1,503; in 1831, 1,990. Poor rates, in 1838, £508 12s. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £61 1s.; gross income £111. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £274. Patron, the Crown. The Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists, have places of worship here. There are six daily and three Sunday schools. The town is situated on a cliff, at the mouth of the river Gwayne. It is irregularly built, and the streets are very steep. It is divided into upper and lower: the upper division contains the church—a mean edifice—the market-place, principal inns, and many tolerable shops. The lower division is adjacent to the quay, and is the busiest part of the town. The port—formed by a bar or sandbank—is capable of containing 100 sail of ships, about which number belong to the port. An act of parliament for the improvement of the harbour and port received the royal assent on 15th July, 1837.—These improvements consist of a breakwater near the rocks called the Cow and Calf, a pier to extend from the fort point, and an inner basin or basins, with harbour-lights and light-houses; the expense of which has been estimated at £250,000. They are expected to constitute the harbour and port of Fishguard a perfectly safe port of commerce, an asylum harbour for vessels of all descriptions, and of any burden, navigating St. George's channel, the anchorage being good, the ground holding well, and the bay having depth of water for the largest vessels at all times of tide. It will also afford the best outlet to the southward, northward, and westward, thereby giving the quickest, safest, and most certain communication between England and Ireland. There is excellent herring and other fishing ground near the bay, frequented by a number of small craft from Liverpool. Turbot and john-dory are taken in great quantities. Salmon also are caught. Butter, oats, and slates, are exported. The imports are culm from Milford-haven, coals from various quarters, and general merchandise. A detachment of 800 French troops made a descent here in 1797, and were made prisoners by the inhabitants, headed by Lord Cawdor, without firing a single shot. Fishguard is contributory to the borough of HAVERFORD-WEST—which see, and a polling place for the county elections.

FISHTOFT, a parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, union of Boston, county of

Lincoln; 3 miles south-east of Boston, and east of the river Witham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £19 6s. 8d.; gross income £712. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1810. Patron, in 1835, Francis Thirkell, Esq. Here are two daily and two Sunday schools. A creek of considerable magnitude once ran up near the outfall of the present Hob-hole sluice towards the church, which would afford great facilities for the inhabitants to follow the occupation of fishing; and hence probably the village took the first part of its name. Leland notices Fishtoft thus:—"The Lord Monteville had a goodly, great, and ancient manor-place at Fischetoft, a mile from Boston. It is now all in ruine." Acres 4,580. Houses 89. A. P. £8,871. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 463. Poor rates, in 1838, £219.

FISHWICK, a township in the parish of Preston, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Preston. Acres 600. Houses 115. A. P. £1,730. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 759. Poor rates, in 1838, £171.

FISKERTON, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 5 miles east of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 1s. 8d.; gross income £450. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 2,040. Houses 69. A. P. £2,880. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 330.

FISKERTON, a parish in the south division of Thurgarton wapentake, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 3 miles south-east of Southwell, on the river Trent. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Fardon. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Acres 570. Houses 71. A. P. £1,444. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 314. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 15s.

FITLING, a township in the parish of Humbleton, east riding of Yorkshire; $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Kingston-upon-Hull. Acres 1,420. Houses 21. A. P. £1,449. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 12s.

FITTLETON, a parish in the hund. of Elstub and Everley, union of Pewsey, county of Wilts; 8 miles west-south-west of Ludger's-hall, on the river Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £23; gross income £467; nett income £444. Tithes commuted in 1794. Patrons, the president and fellows of Magdalen college, Oxford. Here are a daily and a Sunday school, the former of which is partly supported by endowment. Charities, about £15 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 12s. Acres 3,050. Houses 72. A. P. £2,315. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Hacklestone, 251; in 1831, 331.

FITLEWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Petworth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £385. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £424 6s. 7d. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1834, upwards of £74 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £397 19s. Acres 2,390. Houses 141. A. P. £1,784. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 668.

FITZ, a parish in the hund. of Pimhill, union of Atcham, county of Salop; 4 miles north-north-west of Shrewsbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £5 5s. 10d.; gross income £306. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 1,670. Houses 37. A. P. £1,833. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 211. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 13s.

FITZHEAD, a parish in the west division of the hund. of Kingsbury, union of Wellington, county of Somerset; 3 miles east-north-east of Wiveliscombe. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Wiveliscombe, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £9 11s. 5d., returned at £120; gross income £76. Patron, the vicar of Wiveliscombe, Wells cathedral. Here are two daily schools. Acres 1,190. Houses 69. A. P. £2,316. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 311. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 2s.

FIVEHEAD, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 5 miles south-west of Langport. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Swell, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 2s. 8d.; gross income £234; formerly in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,740. Houses 69. A. P. £1,458. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 387. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 8s.

FIXBY, a township in the parish of Halifax, west riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles north-north-west of Huddersfield, intersected by the York and Manchester railway. Acres 890. Houses 72. A. P. £1,834. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 348. Poor rates, in 1838, £295 2s.

FLACKWELL-HEATH, in the parish of High Wycombe, second division of the hund. of Desborough, county of Buckingham; 3 miles south-east of High Wycombe.

FLADBURY, a parish in the middle division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 3½ miles east of Pershore, on the river Avon, across which it is proposed here to carry a projected railway between London and the western coast, alluded to under article *DUDCOTE*—which see. It includes the township of Hill and Moor, the hamlet of Hob Linch, or Abbots Linch, and the chapels of Stock and Bradley, Throckmorton, and Wyre-Piddle. Living, a rectory, with the curacies of Wyre-Piddle, Throckmorton, and Bradley, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £81 10s.; gross income £721. Tithes commuted in 1788. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Here are two daily, and 2 Sunday National, schools. Charities, £16 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £319 9s. Acres 7,830. Houses 278. A. P. £8,979. Pop., in 1801, 1,223; in 1831, 1,407.

FLAGG, a township in the parish of Bakewell, county of Derby; 5½ miles west of Bakewell. Improper and vicarial tithes commuted in 1805. Here are 2 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 41. A. P. £1,496. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 232. Poor rates, in 1838, £98 16s.

FLAMBOROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of Dicker, union of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east-north-east of Bridlington. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £16, returned at £85; gross income £81. Tithes commuted in 1765. Patron, in 1835, Sir William Strickland, Bart. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. There are 4 daily and 2 Sunday schools. The town is situated in the centre of a promontory on the North sea. It is very ancient, and at one time was a place of some consequence, but it has dwindled into little more than a fishing village. Acres 2,980. Houses 209. A. P. £4,113. Pop., in 1801, 731; in 1831, 975. Poor rates, in 1838, £285 2s.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, the promontory above alluded to, is a magnificent range of limestone rocks, extending along the shore for several miles, and in some places rising perpendicularly to the height of 150 yards. During the summer season, these cliffs

are the resort of immense numbers of birds, chiefly sea-fowl, which breed in the high and inaccessible crevices of the rocks. "At the report of a gun myriads of these feathered inhabitants of the rocks are in commotion, and the eye is dazzled with the waving of innumerable wings of various and brilliant plumage, while the ear is stunned by the clamour of ten thousand discordant notes." At the foot of the cliffs are some extensive caverns probably excavated by the waves; three of which exceed the rest in extent and interest; of these the principal is Robin Lyth's hole, which has two openings, one communicating with the land, and the other with the sea. The former is low and narrow, and affords but a gloomy solemn entrance to the cavern; but the darkness gradually dispersing discloses a floor of solid rock, formed into broad steps of an easy descent, and stones curiously variegated at the sides. The roof is finely arched, and nearly 50 feet high in the centre, with many projecting ledges and suspended fragments of rock, which, with the great altitude, renders the aspect of the cavern awful and alarming. The noble vista, formed by its seaward opening, rises to its highest grandeur on emerging from the gloom of the entrance; and a solemn and peculiar effect is produced in returning, as the steps resemble the ascent to an altar. The landing-place for fishing-boats at Flamborough-head is inconvenient and dangerous in stormy weather.

The name of this town and promontory is of uncertain derivation. Camden says, "some think that it took its name from a watch tower, in which were lights for the direction of ships; for the Britons still retain the provincial word 'Flam,' and the mariners paint this creek with a flaming head in their charts." That anciently a light was exhibited on this promontory is highly probable; and an old tower of an octagonal form and undoubted antiquity still exists 6 or 700 yards to the westward of the present lighthouse. It is a prominent sea-mark. Near it is the preventive station, a neat row of small houses.

For many years the want of a lighthouse here was severely felt by mariners and merchants; and "from June 1770 to the end of 1806 [6th December, when the present light was first exhibited] not fewer than 174 ships were wrecked or lost on Flamborough-head and its environs; but since the erection of the lights, to March 1813, not one vessel had been lost on that station when the lights could be seen."—Coates. The site of the lighthouse is on the cliff nearly 1½ mile eastward of the town, about 400 yards within the extreme point of the promontory, close to the landing on the south side of Silex bay, and at an elevation of 250 feet—lat. 54° 7' north; long. 0° 6' west from Greenwich. The building, which is of brick, is very elegant: the light revolves by machinery, the weights and apparatus being suspended in the centre of the lighthouse. Three faces of 7 reflectors each were erected; and, in order to distinguish it from the revolving lights of Tinmouth and Cromar, showing a face every minute, this light was made to exhibit a face every two minutes, one of them coloured red; the light from that face being thereby diminished; thus preventing it from being visible so far or so strongly as the other two faces, especially in hazy weather: when thus—or at a great distance in clear weather—only two faces are seen, the interval of time between them is 2 minutes and 4 minutes alternately, sufficiently distinguishing this light from any other on the British coasts. From this light those at Cromer, Spurn Point, and the Dudgeon, bear, by the compass, S. 10½, E. dist. 29½ leagues, S. by W. 11 leagues, and about S. 13° E. 21½, respectively, the variation being 25° west of the true meridian. The

gross amount of light duties, or tolls levied for this lighthouse, in 1838, was £4,656 3s.; the charges of maintenance being £550 10s. 9d.

FLAMSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Dacorum, union of Hemel Hempstead, county of Hertford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Redbourne, on the post-road from Dunstable to St. Alban's, and north of the Grand Junction canal as it crosses the Chiltern hills to Tring. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £41 6s. 8d., returned at £60; gross income £117. Patrons, the master and fellows of University college, Oxford. "Wulfgius, the third abbot of St. Albons," saith old Lambard, "beinge, by the confessione of their owne chron., a wanton fellowe, had builded, for his comoditie, a cell of nonnes, harde by the church of St. Albons; but Wlnothe, his successor, at the least more close, if not more chaste, than he, espyinge that this neighbourhoode hyndered their name, removed them further of to a wood by Flamsted, and therof it toke the name of St. Giles in the wood by Flamstede. Aboute the tyme of the Conquest, Leofstane thabbot of St. Albons made plaine a great part of the wood of Chilturme, [see CHILTERN-HILLS.] bycause it harboured suche as fled the furey of William the Conquerour, and for their owne releif spoiled al other that they might reache, and bycause he would have it bothe defended from theves in peace, and roavers in time of intestine warre, he gave this manor of Flamstede to Waltheof and Thurman for the same purpose. Richard, the 15th abbot of St. Albons, lost thadvowson of this church, but I thinke it was recovered againe in tyme of Henry III., for Paris hathe mention of a suite renewed about it. In the yeare 1265, and in the tyme of the Barons warre against Henry III., fifty soldiers entered this nonrye, and spoiled it of all that ever theare was; but before they came to Dunstaple, the cry of the countrey men overtook them, and they weare al taken or slaine. It was valewed at 30 poundes yearly." Acres 5,660. Houses 270. A. P. £6,965. Pop., in 1801, 1,018; in 1831, 1,462. Poor rates, in 1838, £586 10s.

FLASBY WITH WINTERBURN, a township in the parish of Gargrave, west riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Skipton. Acres 2,940. Houses 24. A. P. £3,090. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1838, £160.

FLASHBROOK, a township in the parish of Abdston, county of Stafford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Newport. Houses 19. Pop., in 1811, including Batchacre, 117; in 1831, 99. Other returns with the parish.

FLAT-HOLM, an island belonging to the parish of Uphill, hund. of Winterstoke, county of Somerset; 8 miles west-north-west of Uphill, and about 3 miles to the northward of the Steep Holm. "This island is about a mile-and-a-half in circumference, with a good farm-house and inn, nearly in the centre, surrounded by a dairy farm of 60 acres, the land bearing good crops, and abounding with burnet, wild thyme, and other aromatic plants. The Flat-Holm is a favourite place of resort in summer, being in itself pleasing, and commanding a delightful prospect of the Bristol channel, and of the coast on each side, for more than 60 miles in length. The inn affords good accommodation, and is occasionally honoured by a visit from the corporation of Bristol, who combine an agreeable aquatic excursion from the city with the exercise of their judicial rights, which extend as far into the channel as this island. There is good bathing upon the pebbly beach, which at low water extends round the island, strewed with fragments of rock that have fallen from the cliffs, covered with whelks and limpets, and the common kelp-

weed, which is in great abundance in the little pools of water; great numbers of sea anemonies, of different kinds, are left by the falling of the tide on the beach, and on the south side are found large tubulated ones, which, when open, are six inches in diameter. In some places also the green and brown confervæ are met with; also many species of fuci, and some of the coralline or serpularia. On the highest point of this island is a lighthouse, 80 feet in height, standing within 50 yards of the south-east edge of the cliffs; and having been, within these few years, fitted up as a revolving light, it presents a pleasing object in the evening from Weston, twinkling like a star, at the interval of a few seconds."—Rutter's Delin.—Gross amount of light duties, in 1838, £1,798 1s. 7½d.; charges of maintenance £830 15s. 1d.

FLAUNDEN, a chapelry in the parish of Hemel Hempstead, county of Hertford; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of King's Langby. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Hemel Hempstead. The chapel has been recently rebuilt and enlarged. Acres 970. Houses 58. A. P. £811. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 316. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 10s.

FLAVEL-FLYFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 8 miles east of Worcester Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 4s. 9½d., returned at £108 14s.; gross income £84. In the patronage, in 1835, of the Sheldon family. Acres 730. Houses 36. A. P. £770. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 154. Poor rates, in 1838, £20.

FLAWBOROUGH, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Orston, and partly in the parish of Staunton, county of Nottingham; 7 miles south-south-west of Newark. Acres, including that part which is in Orston, 920. Houses 12. A. P. £1,370. Pop. of that part which is in the parish of Staunton, in 1801, 71; in 1831, 80. Poor rates, in 1838, £30. Other returns included with Orston.

FLAWITH, a township in the parish of Alne; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Easingwold, and near the Great North of England railway, north riding of Yorkshire. Tithes commuted in 1799–1800. Acres 680. Houses 19. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 94. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 4s.

FLAXBOURTON, a parish in the hund. of Portbury, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Bristol, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Wraxall. Strangers passing through this place are sometimes amused by a story, that the minister occasionally preaches upon a pinnacle of the tower, because one that was blown down some years since was cut into supports for the pulpit. Acres 540. Houses 40. A. P. £1,365. Pop., in 1811, 197; in 1831, 219. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 7s.

FLAXBY, a township in the parish of Goldsborough, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Knaresborough. There is here a free school, with an endowment of £15 per annum. Acres 580. Houses 18. A. P. £5,666. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 96. Poor rates, in 1838, £33.

FLAXLEY, a parish in the hund. of St. Briavell's, union of Westbury-upon-Severn, county of Gloucester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Newnham. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £8; gross income £108. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Bovey, Bart. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Charities, £50 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 12s. Roger Fitz-Milo, the second Earl of Hereford, after the Conquest, built an abbey here. Acres 1,989.

Houses 30. A. P. £2,243. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 186.

FLAXTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, east riding, and partly in the parish of Bossall, north riding of Yorkshire: 9 miles north-north-east of York. There are here 3 daily schools. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Acres 1,460. Houses 68. A. P. £1,913. Pop., in 1801, of that part which is in the parish of Bossall, 227; in 1831, 355. Poor rates, in 1838, £121.

FLAXWELL WAPENTAKE, in the parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln. Area 37,420 acres. Houses 1,137. Pop., in 1831, 6,015.

FLECKNEY, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, county of Leicester; 7 miles north-west of Market-Harborough, intersected by the Union canal. Living, a donative curacy, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £44 14s. 10½d.; gross income £144. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Noel Byron. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Acres 1,630. Houses 95. A. P. £1,782. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 514. Poor rates, in 1838, £294 15s.

FLEDBOROUGH, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 5½ miles east-north-east of Tuxford, on the northern bank of the Trent. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 7s. 6d.; gross income £296. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £340 1s. 4d. rectorial. Patron, in 1835, Earl Manvers. About 20 acres of hops are cultivated here. Acres 1,300. Houses 15. A. P. £2,384. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 5s.

FLEET, a parish in the hund. of Uggescombe, union of Weymouth, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 4 miles west-north-west of Weymouth. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £70; gross income £66. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Gould. Acres 1,400. Houses 30. A. P. £938. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 15s.

FLEET, a parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, union of Holbeach, county of Lincoln; 2 miles east-south-east of Holbeach. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15; gross income £1,097. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1,148 13s. 9d., rectorial. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Dodds. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1709. There are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £47 10s. per annum; and 2 Sunday schools, to one of which a lending library is attached. Acres 6,710. Houses 149. A. P. £7,193. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 794. Poor rates, in 1838, £776 6s.

FLEET (THE). See MIDDLESEX.

FLEET (THE). See NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

FLEETHAM, a township in the parish of Bambrough, county of Northumberland; 6 miles south-south-east of Belford. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 13. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 93. Poor rates, in 1838, £12 15s.

FLEETWOOD-ON-WYRE, a sea-port, commercial town, and watering place, in course of formation, at the entrance to Morecombe bay, on the river Wyre, Lancashire; 18 miles north-west of Preston, with which it is already connected—through Poulton and Kirkham—by the Preston and Wyre railway, opened on 15th July, 1840. This is said to be capable

of being made a commercial port of the first order, at a very moderate expense. Steamers now ply between this port and the Isle of Man, Whitehaven, Dublin, Belfast, Ardrossan in Scotland, and Ulverstone; and arrangements are in progress for regular steamers to Dundalk and Newry. The import tonnage alone, in 1840, was 57,051 tons. Its fine harbour, and extensive dock; its easy and safe approach to the sea; the cheapness of its port-dues and dock-charges; and its connexion by railways with the great manufacturing districts; cannot, it is thought, fail to attract a very large proportion of the American cotton, and of the timber, and other foreign, trade.—There is already a customs establishment here, with bonded warehouses for all goods except East India goods and tobacco, unless removed coastwise for home use and ships' stores; and at the end of 1839, after the receipt of customs' duty had commenced, a gross amount of £620 1s. had been collected. Between December, 1839, and January, 1840, commissioners from the courts of exchequer surveyed the coasts and creeks between Lancaster and Preston, and determined the limits of the port as follow:—"To commence at a run of water called the Hundred-end, about 2 miles to the west of Hesketh-bank, continuing up to Preston; thence along the coast, on the north side of the river, to Lytham; round the coast to Black-pool, and on to Fleetwood; thence to the river Broadfleet, 4 miles from Sea Dyke, including both sides of the Wyre, and the river Broadfleet." In pursuance of the comprehensive schemes of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, the proprietor of the port, numerous buildings are springing up in all quarters, including a handsome church, and a large and beautiful hotel, the central part of which has 70 feet of frontage; besides two spacious wings, each of 90 feet. Gas-works have been completed; and a market has been erected. At the entrance, seaward, a very elegant and finely contrived screw-pile lighthouse has been reared; besides two shore-light-houses. The landing-wharf presents a frontage of 600 feet with a depth of about 300; and a line of rails to the main railway. The railway-station is a very spacious building. The commissioners appointed by Government to report on the most eligible routes by railway, to facilitate the communication between London, Ireland, and Scotland, observe, that the harbour now forming at Fleetwood, appears likely to form a good point of departure for the north of Ireland and west of Scotland. In connexion with prospective improvements in this quarter of the country, see also articles **DUDDON** and **MORECOMBE-BAY**. The population of Fleetwood, in 1841, was supposed to exceed 3,000.

FLEGG (EAST) HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk, on the east side of the county, between Wintertonness and Yarmouth. Area 13,390 acres. Houses 625. Pop., in 1831, 2,998.

FLEGG (WEST) HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk, contiguous to Flegg (East). Area 18,370 acres. Houses 685. Pop., in 1831, 4,212.

FLEMINGSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Cowbridge, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 3¼ miles south-south-east of Cowbridge, and 2½ north of the Bristol channel. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £4 18s. 9d., returned at £150; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, Lord Dunraven. The parish and village of Flemingstone derive their name from John Fleming, one of the twelve knights who accompanied Robert Fitz-Hamon, the Norman, in his conquest of this county, in the reign of William Rufus. Houses 12. A. P. £872. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 8s.

FLEMPTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 5 miles north-north-

west of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a rectory united with that of Hengrave, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. S. Dixon. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 720. Houses 34. A. P. £1,049. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 188. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 10s.

FLENDISH HUNDRED, in the county of Cambridge. It lies in the centre of the county. Area 11,906 acres. Houses 513. Pop., in 1831, 2,778.

FLETCHING, a parish in the hund. of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, union of Uckfield, county of Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Uckfield, and east of the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £167. Patron, the Earl of Sheffield. In the church are several monuments to the memory of persons of distinction: among the most notable, is that to the memory of Edward Gibbon the historian, with a Latin inscription from the pen of the late Dr. Parr. Here are a Sunday and daily National, and 5 daily, schools. Charities about £46 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £908 13s. Sheffield-place, the seat of the earl of Sheffield, in this parish, is a much admired Gothic mansion. It has a beautiful Gothic frieze, carried all round the building, with the arms of all its possessors since the Conquest. The Ouse runs through the parish, and it has a number of mineral springs, almost all chalybeates. On an average of 7 years to 1835, 88 acres of hops were annually cultivated: average pounds of hops charged 51,623: amount of duty £430 3s. 10d. Here is an annual fair on the Monday preceding Whit-Sunday, chiefly for pedlery. Acres 5,830. Houses 271. A. P. £4,786. Pop., in 1801, 1,279; in 1831, 1,870.

FLETTON, a parish in the hund. of Normaneross, union of Peterborough, county of Huntingdon; 1 mile south-south-east of Peterborough. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9 3s. 9d.; gross income £292. Tithes commuted in 1760. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Here are a daily and Sunday school. Charities, £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 6s. Acres 780. Houses 41. A. P. £1,844. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 189.

FLEXBOROUGH HUNDRED, in the rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex. Area 4,450 acres. Houses 224. Pop., in 1831, 1,359.

FLIMBY, a parish in Allerdale ward below Derwent, union of Cockermouth, county of Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Maryport. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; certified to value £2 4s., returned at £40; gross income £83. Patrons, landowners. Here are 3 daily schools. Flimby was originally only a chapelry to the parish of Cammerton. It was erected into a separate parish in the reign of Henry VIII. Acres 1,620. Houses 88. A. P. £1,599. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 404. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 14s.

FLINT,

A small maritime county of North Wales, bounded on the north and north-west by the Irish sea; on the north-east and east by the river and estuary of the Dee, and by part of Cheshire; and on the south-south-west and west by Denbighshire. A detached portion forming the hundred of Maylor, extending about 10 miles in length and 8 in breadth, is separated from the body of the county by Denbighshire, from which it is divided by the Dee; and is surrounded by that county, together with the counties of Salop

and Chester. The mainland of Flintshire extends from north-west to south-east about 27 or 30 miles, and in a contrary direction, where broadest, about 10 miles. It is 115 miles in circumference; and its contents have been calculated at from 160,000 to 197,760 acres, or 309 square miles, of which about 20,000 acres are supposed to be in tillage, and the remainder in pasture. Houses 11,716. A. P. £153,930. Pop., in 1801, 39,622, of whom 6,989 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 10,332 in agriculture; in 1831, 60,100, consisting of 12,138 families, of whom 4,660 were chiefly employed in agriculture; 3,101 in trade, handicraft, &c.; and 4,377 otherwise occupied.

Civil and Ecclesiastical affairs.—This county is divided into 5 hundreds; namely, Coleshill, Maylor, Mold, Prestatyn, and Rhyddlan. It sends one member to parliament, who is polled for at Flint, Rhyddlan, and, in the detached portion of the county, at Overton; the principal place of election being Flint. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was 2,221: the number who actually polled at the general election, in 1837, was 1,847. In this county there is one parliamentary borough, Flint, returning 1 member, along with 7 contributory boroughs; namely, St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, Rhyddlan, Caerwys, Caergurley, and Overton: of these, the three first were added by the reform act; the others were previously contributory to Flint in returning 1 member: the county also returned 1 member previous to the reform act. Flint is in the Chester circuit: the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Mold, though it is not the county town: the county jail and house of correction is at Flint. The total income of county rates, in 1801, was £1,114: expenditure on jails £23; on prisoners with prosecutions £91; on constables and vagrants £220; on bridges £96: total expenditure £961. In 1831, the total income was £2,575: expenditure on jails £7; on prisoners with prosecutions £1,217; on constables and vagrants £99; on bridges £577: total expenditure £2,413. In 1838, the total income was £3,474: expenditure on jails £214; on prisoners with prosecutions £576; on constables and vagrants £27; on bridges £743: total expenditure £4,169.

Flint is principally in the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury and diocese and archdeaconry of St. Asaph,—which see,—but several parishes are in the diocese of Chester and others. A circumstance which throws some light upon remote political and ecclesiastical divisions of countries is the recorded fact, that, when the grand survey was made, there were but 7 churches in the parcel then called the hundred of Flint. At this period, parochial divisions had not been made; and the people, for devotional purposes, attended either cathedrate or conventual churches; the former served by episcopal curates, and the latter by monastic vicars: the numerous places of worship which subsequently arose, and led to the excellent arrangement of parochial cures, were chiefly founded by manorial lords for the accommodation of their tenantry. Hence arose that apparent want of congruity in the extent and adjacency of archidiaconal jurisdiction and episcopal authority, which, among other important changes, the ecclesiastical commissioners are now endeavouring to obviate. The number of parishes in this county has been stated at 28; but without exceptions, and including parochial chapelries, there are about 35. The total amount of church rates, for 1838–9, was £721. The poor rate returns for 3 years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £873 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £13,442; for 1833, an expenditure of £23,507; and for 1839, an expenditure of £16,800. In 1831, there were 119

daily schools, attended by 5,921 scholars; and 108 Sunday schools, attended by 11,918 scholars: of these, 5 daily schools, with 159 children, and 77 Sunday schools, with 9,931 children, belonged to dissenters.

The chief towns of this county are Mold, wholly engaged in the business of the mines; Flint, a borough; Holywell; Rhyddlan, famous for its castle, supposed to be the most ancient English edifice in Wales; St. Asaph's, a city, the residence of the bishop; and Hawarden, the seat of extensive iron works, and connected by railroad with the Dee.

Rivers.—Except the Dee, to which it has only a partial claim, the rivers of this county are not navigable. The course of the Dee has been already traced:—see CHESHIRE. The artificial new channel of this river is principally situated in this county. The Clwyd, having risen in DENBIGHSHIRE,—which see,—enters this county in the vicinity of Bodfary, and, taking a northerly direction past St. Asaph, is joined by the Elwy, and flows by Rhyddlan into the Irish sea. The Alen, a tributary of the Dee, also rises in Denbighshire: it enters this county south of Pilsken, and takes a singularly circuitous route past Mold, where it passes under ground, or land-dives; and then running southward past Caerbury, re-enters Denbighshire before it joins the Dee. The Elwy also rises in Denbighshire: it enters this county north-north-west of Bodfary, and runs northwards in a very short course till it joins the Clwyd. There are other contributory streams, such as the Terrig, Wheler, &c., which turn many mills in their course, and afford a variety of fish.

Roads.—The principal roads are those through Chester, by Mold, across the county to Ruthin in Denbighshire; and by Hawarden, Holywell, and Rhyddlan, to Anglesey; and those through Wrexham and Caerbury, to Mold, Nannerch, and Denbigh; and from Caerbury to Hawarden. A road also runs from Mold to Flint, Llanasaph, Rhyddlan, &c., and the county is otherwise intersected by roads. The highway returns for 3 years, ending 1814, show an average total expenditure of £4,507 on 139 miles of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 413 miles of all other highways used for wheeled carriages in this county; the returns of turnpike trusts for 1836, a total expenditure of £20,055 7s. 10d., by 13 turnpike trusts; and the highway returns for 1839, an expenditure of £2,827, on 463 miles of road.

Railways.—Various measures have recently been projected to facilitate, chiefly by railway, the communication between London and Ireland. The principal schemes consist in railways from Holyhead, via Bangor and Chester; from Ormeshead, via Chester; from Portdynllaen, via Carnarvon, Bangor, and Chester; and from Portdynllaen, via Barmouth, and DOLGELLY,—which see,—with DUDCOTE, &c. The lines of railway through Chester were projected with the view of a continuation through the Chester and Crewe, and other railways, to London. For the route by Chester to Holyhead there were two projects, one by Mr. Stephenson, and another by Mr. Giles, engineers; but, with the exception of the Portdynllaen and Dolgelly route, they all pass through this county. The railway committee have examined the lines, and given a preference to Mr. Stephenson's, from Chester to Bangor and Holyhead, through Flint, Denbigh, and Carnarvon shires, to the Menai bridge, across which he proposed to draw the carriages with horses: Mr. Giles proposed to do so by fixed engines. The commissioners state that there would be no danger to the stability of the bridge, even if its whole length was covered with loaded carriages. According to the report, there are 186 miles, 21 chains, formed and forming between London and Chester,

leaving 85 to be constructed to Holyhead, and 88 miles 55 chains to Portdynllaen. The time by the former, and sea voyage, would be 17 hours 44 minutes from London to Dublin, and 18 hours 16 minutes, or 32 minutes longer, by the latter. A very favourable opinion was expressed, however, of the line from the Great Western at Dudcote to Oxford and Worcester; and it was stated that a line this way to Worcester would be only 118 miles, or 20 shorter than by the lines now forming. A strong opinion was also given on the Great Western gage. "In cases of emergency," says the report, "a much higher speed is, unquestionably, attainable on lines of this construction, than on those of the more usual gage." It may be here observed, that the necessity of constructing any new line of railway, either through this county, or otherwise, is now proposed to be obviated by the route through Chester to Birkenhead, to be opened throughout, from the Grand Junction line at Crewe, to Birkenhead, in August, 1840, whereby, though 1½ hour would be lost, the immense sum requisite to construct a railway to Holyhead or Portdynllaen would be saved.

Aspect, soil, and produce.—The surface and soil of this county are greatly diversified. All along the coast the surface is level, finely sheltered, and the soil highly fertile. A mountain range running parallel with the Dee, extends the whole length of the county, attaining, in some places, an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Even here, however, the hills generally fall into gentle slopes descending into well-watered valleys, possessing a rich argillaceous soil yielding grass and corn in the richest abundance. The innumerable streams which descend from these hills add beauty and fertility to the valleys. The south-western parts of the county contain an elevated line, forming a bold frontier to the vale of Clwyd, called the Clwydian hills. No passage opens through this range except at Bodfary, by the road from Denbigh to Holywell. The soil of these hills is a commixture of clay and gravel; the argillaceous is predominant; the substrata are calcareous. The principal grains cultivated in this county are wheat and rye. The breed of cattle is small, but they are excellent milkers; and the sweetness of their beef is generally acknowledged. Butter and cheese form no inconsiderable items in the exports of the county; but it is richer in mineral than in animal or vegetable products.

Strata, minerals, and mines.—The mineralogy of this part of Britain has long been an interesting object. Even the Romans discovered the value of the substrata; but their method of detaching minerals from their various matrices appears to have been very imperfect. They were besides unacquainted, according to Livy, with the means of blasting. They kindled large fires upon the surface or against the rocks, and, by the application of water, or some other liquid, burst them into numerous fissures, into which they introduced pickaxes or wedges. Such instruments, of uncommon sizes, have been discovered upon the floors of several mineral trenches in this county; with buckets and leaden lamps. Pennant, a native of Flintshire, has divided the mineral line of this district into two parts, the highland and lowland tracts. The former commences near Diserth, where Dalar-goch hangs over the Rhyddlan vale. The course runs south through the parishes of Cwm, Tremerchion, and Caerwys. The small valley of Bodfary occasions a break; the line again appears passing through Skeifiog and Nannerch; whence, near Mold, it makes a considerable bend through the parish of Northop; and then exhibits its front to those of Halkin, Holywell, Whiteford, Llanasa, Gwaenseor, and Meliden. The 2d division is separated

from the 1st by a deep depression of the previously elevated line of country in the vicinity of Rhos Esmor; and numerous coal and other mines are open in the flat surface, on the west side of the lower portion. With Mold mountain the land rises again, and the mineral tract takes a south course, through the adjacent county of Denbigh. The central and west parts of the former, extending from Dalar-goch to Rhos Esmor, consist of calcareous strata, that produce limestone of excellent quality, in many instances approaching to several kinds of foreign marble. On the east side of this tract the composite matter begins to alter, changing into a mixed sort of silicious substance, or chert, varying in purity. Below this, a dark looking shivery shale, becoming friable when exposed to the atmosphere, commences near Rhos Esmor; and so far as these decomposable strata occur, in connection with limestone, in larger or smaller quantities, lead ore is found. As the shale appears, sandstone is presented, and rich veins of coal lie subjacent at a greater depth. The coal strata extend to the margin of the Dee estuary, and appear again in the hundred of Wiral in Cheshire; and further beyond the Mersey. The sudden changes in the strata are strikingly observable, particularly near Nannerch; limestone rocks forming one side of the vale, and ledges, composed of shivery shale, the other opposing declivity. Both the limestone and chert are of unknown depth. The minerals of those tracts, are lead ores of various degrees of value; lapis calaminaris, and another species of zinc, pseudo-galena, called by the miners black jack, and a fair substitute for calamine. This semi-metal was long imported from India, under the name of Tutenag, and the secret of its being an ingredient in the composition of brass was not known in this country till about the year 1738. The discovery of its being the Cadmia of the ancients, arose from the circumstance of a Portugal vessel laden with calamine being taken by the Dutch, when the Arabic origin of the term was disclosed. At Holywell, there are brass, lead, and iron works, and at Flint, lead works. The richest mine of lead which has been discovered was at a spot called Panty Pwldwr, on the side of Halkin mountain, which yielded in the space of 30 years upwards of a million sterling. The whole of the mines and rakes of lead within the hundreds of Coleshill and Rhyddlan, were alienated from the Crown in the time of Charles I., in favour of Sir Richard Grosvenor. The coal district, commencing at Llanasa, extends, in a south-east direction, through the parishes of Whiteford, Holywell, Flint, and Northop, terminating in Hawarden. The collieries of Bychton and Mostyn were discovered in the time of Edward I., and have been worked for several centuries. Vast quantities of coal are exported, especially to Liverpool and Chester, and to Carnarvonshire, Anglesea, and Ireland. Chert, the Petrosilex of Cronstedt, here accompanies the limestone strata, in immense masses, or rocks, particularly useful in the manufacture of porcelain and Delft-ware. Limestone is very abundant. Among the curiosities of the mineral kingdom in this district, are various kinds of Spars: the curious double reflecting species, the Chrystallum, vel spatium Islandicum, is not unfrequently found. Petroleum, or rock oil, is often met with in the limestone strata, and is called by the Welsh, *y menin ty lwith lëg*, or *fairies' butter*. A constant and reciprocal trade has been carried on between Holywell and Liverpool; steam-packets sail regularly from the Mostyn quay and Rhyl; small sailing boats ply daily between Bagillt and Pargate, whence passengers are conveyed to Liverpool; and the trade of FLINT—which see—has recently revived.

History.—Flintshire, though of small dimensions,

is an interesting county, not only from its diversified beauty and its rich mineral treasures, but from its numerous remains of antiquity, and its historical importance. This portion of the country, when the Romans invaded Britain, was included in the territory of the Ordovices, in *Britannia secunda*. Upon its confines the Romans built a small city called Varis, 19 miles from Conovium. It is still called Bodfary, or Bodvari,—the mansion of Varus,—and ruins of the buildings are upon a small hill adjoining, called Moel-y-gaer. The Romans left everywhere vestiges of their invading steps. The fort at Farndon was, if not a station, a strong out-post, communicating with the head-quarters, at Deva,—Chester;—and Varis was a frontier station towards the interior. Caergurley, or Caergwrie, has been conjectured to be another. After the surrender of Chester to the arms of Egbert, the whole of the present county of Flint was brought under the Saxon dynasty. Robbers on a great scale, have endeavoured to disguise their actions by changing the names of the places they seized. Thus the Saxons gave new appellations to towns and villages: yet the Welsh eagerly resumed the denominations of antiquity. Hawarden is still known by Pennard; Mold by Wyddgryg; and Hope by Estyn. In the years 1054-5, this part of the country was laid waste and nearly depopulated by two inroads made by the Saxons. Algar, earl of Chester, had fled from the vengeance of Edward the Confessor, to whom Gruffydd, the reigning prince of Wales, afforded protection. Edward, indignant at the insult, sent Earl Harold with a large army, which carried with it devastation; burning the prince's palace at Rhyddlan, and a fleet of ships which lay upon the coast. When the Domesday survey was made by command of the Norman conqueror, this district appears a part of Cheshire. In the time of Henry III. it was seized by the crown. Henry created his son Edward earl of Chester and Flint; and the succeeding kings, when they created their sons heirs-apparent of the crown and princes of Wales, invested them with the earldom of Chester, including Flintshire. Edward I. ordered Flintshire to be a territory separately considered:—see also article FLINT. The immense rampart, or dyke and ditch, constructed by Offa, the Mercian king, between his own and the Welsh territories, and running across the south-western parts of this county to Mold, together with the other ancient dyke alluded to under article DENBIGHSHIRE,—which see,—though in some places more perfect than in this county, are still traceable here.

FLINT, a borough and parish in the hund. of Coleshill, union of Holywell, county of Flint, North Wales; 200 miles north-west of London. Houses 469. A. P. £1,933. Pop., in 1801, 1,169; in 1831, 2,216. Living, a curacy to the parish of Northop, in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph's; returned at £145; gross income £225. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph's. Service is performed both in Welsh and English in the church every Sunday. The Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. There are 3 daily schools, besides the National schools. Sunday schools are held in church, in the Calvinistic and Wesleyan chapels. Charities, in 1836, £3 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 11s. Flint, the county-town of Flintshire, is pleasantly situated on the estuary of the Dee. Besides its castle and jail there is nothing worthy of notice in its buildings except the guildhall, which is a handsome modern edifice. It is a fashionable bathing-station.

Flint was constituted a free borough by Edward I.; but a charter granted by Edward the Black Prince, was considered the governing charter previous to 1835. By the charter of Edward I., inspected

and confirmed by subsequent charter of Edward III., and by the governing charter; the constable of Flint castle, appointed by the crown, was appointed to be mayor of the borough. David Pennant, Esq., of Downing, son of the celebrated author and antiquary, was appointed by letters patent of date 8th June, 499 Geo. III., reviewed by letters patent dated 21st December, 1^o Will. IV., to be "constable of the castle of Flint, keeper of the jail of the said castle, comptroller of all records, pleas, fines, &c., before the king's justices in the counties of Chester and Flint, &c., and comptroller of all pleas, &c., before the justices of North Wales in the county of Carnarvon." The recorder and the 2 bailiffs were appointed by the constable, to whom ultimately no active functions as mayor appertained. The charter, however, ordained the election of the bailiffs, by the burgesses, from among themselves. There were also a sergeant at mace and 4 constables: the freedom resided in all male scot and lot inhabitants of the borough, the boundaries of which comprehend the parish of Flint and the township of Coleshill Fawr, in the parish of Holywell. Under the new municipal act, this borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; the style of the corporate body being the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Flint. The income of the borough, for 1839, was £46 8s. 5d., derived principally from rents; besides a balance of £34 17s. 5½d. in the treasurer's hands: expenditure £79 11s. 3d.; of which £39 18s. 3d. consisted of law expenses, &c., and £30 of salaries, &c. Flint was included in schedule B. of the new municipal act, among boroughs not to have a commission of the peace unless upon petition and grant: a commission of the peace has, however, been granted. The county business is almost all transferred to Mold; but the county-jail and house of correction, a very fine building, is still here. It is secure, dry, and well-ventilated. It contains 16 cells, 6 day-rooms, and 6 airing courts. Breaking stones forms the more severe description of labour for the prisoners, the number of whom, in 1835, was 81. Flint has possessed the franchise ever since the 27th year of Henry VIII. Previous to the reform act it returned one member in conjunction with Rhyddlan, Overton, Caergurley, and Caerwys. The number of electors, previous to 1832, was, for Flint, 445; for Flint and its contributories, 1,217. St. Asaph, Holywell, and Mold, have been added to this compound borough interest by the reform act; but the borough still returns only one member: no alterations have been made in the old borough boundaries of Flint. The mayor is the returning officer. The number of electors registered in the borough and its contributories for 1837, was 1,297, of whom 395 were in Flint: the number of electors who actually polled at the general election, in 1837, was 283 for Flint, and 984 in all. Flint is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the county member.

This town was at one time a sea-port of considerable importance. In the old walls are still visible the moorings to which vessels were then usually fastened. The retreat of the sea, and a great influx of sand, which choked up the mouth of the Dee, rendered it a place of very little consequence; and the improvements in the navigation of the Dee—see CHESTER—probably only tended still further to withdraw its remaining trade to that city; but although further improvements, or rather recleanings, of the river have been proposed, the obstructions to the navigation of the higher parts of the estuary, still produced by the shifting sands, do not affect that part of the channel by which the port of Flint is approached; and, in consequence, it has been recently becoming, in a great measure, the port of Chester. Vessels discharge here, especially when laden with timber,

which is floated up, or taken in lighters to Chester; and the trade of the port of Flint is represented on all hands as rapidly reviving. The propriety of constructing docks, at no distant period, has been even recently considered; but the salt marshes of the river frontage had been surrendered to the company "for recovering and preserving the navigation of the river Dee." The exports for the year ending 5th January, 1833, consisted of 644 vessels with coals; tonnage 36,701; men 1,917;—besides 117 vessels with sundries; tonnage 7,618, men 357;—coastwise and to Ireland: imports—coastwise, with sundries, including slates, &c., 141 vessels; tonnage 7,557; men 403;—from America with timber 6 vessels;—from Ireland 13 vessels; tonnage 790; men 48. The coal mines in the vicinity furnish active employment to very large bodies of workmen, and the neighbouring lead mines are still, and have been from very remote antiquity, worked to a great extent, at a place still called 'Pentre-Fwrndan'—the 'Furnace-hamlet': in several of the old lead-washes, many Roman coins, fibulæ and antique instruments have been found; and hearths, with vestiges of the ancient mode of smelting, in alternate layers of wood and lead, discovered. Fairs are held here on February 14th, June 24th, August 10th, November 30th, for cattle.

The castle of Flint is the centre of its historical interest: indeed Lambard, in 1577, takes no notice of the town, but describes "Flint" as "a castle in Wales that gyveth name to a shyre, which was aunciently called Teyengle, i. bellus locus, or Angulus, to goe nearer the Welsh."* This castle, which belongs to the Crown, was begun by Henry II., and perfected by Edward I. Richard II. bestowed it upon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who was base enough to inveigle the unfortunate monarch within its walls, and afterwards to surrender him to his enemy Bolingbroke. It was garrisoned for King Charles I. during the civil wars; but ultimately surrendered to the parliamentary forces. The form of this castle is a parallelogram, with circular towers at the angles; and adjoining it are several detached parts, which show it to have been extensive. Like the other Welsh castles, it was dismantled under a general order of the House of Commons in 1647, and is now a ruin, comprising an area of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, but devoid of scenic interest or effect, and remarkable only for the strength and thickness of its walls, which are built of a yellowish ochre-coloured stone, interspersed with undulated veins of a harder substance. It must have been originally surrounded by the sea; but it has now the appearance of a lofty rock in the centre of a very disagreeable marsh.

FLINTHAM, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Newark. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York; rated at £6 2s. 6d.; gross income £309. Tithes commuted in 1775. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Here are 3 daily and 2 Sunday schools:

* The origin of the name Flint appears to be involved in obscurity. It has been suggested, however, that it is probably derived from a very predominant feature in the geology of the district—namely, Chert, which the ancients designated both as silex and petrosilex; and the fact has been adverted to, that when Flintshire was made one of the four North Wallian counties in the time of Edward I., the statutes were promulgated in barbarous Latin, and, as it was in some instances called "Comitatus de Flint," this has, rather gratuitously, perhaps, been considered 'dog-latin' for 'the silexian territory.' "Richard the 1st," says Lambard, "understandinge of the comynge of Henry Boieubroke, and after the fourth kinge of that name, came out of Ireland into this castlle, whiche Polydore, alludinge to the name, calleth Fletum, because he wept oytterlye at the contemplation of the troubles which he sawe likely to followe!" Polydore has certainly much merit in drawing even etymological tears from Flint.

one of the former is endowed with £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 14s. Acres 2,450. Houses 110. A. P. £4,157. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 545.

FLINTON, a township in the parish of Humbleton, east riding of Yorkshire; 9½ miles north-east of Kingston-upon-Hull. Acres 1,440. Houses 24. A. P. £1,739. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 126. Poor rates, in 1838, £68 5s.

FLITCHAM, a parish in the Lynn division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Freebridge Lynn, county of Norfolk; 4¼ miles east-north-east of Castle-Rising. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; certified to value £20; returned at £35; gross income £54. Patron, in 1835, Thomas W. Coke, Esq. Acres 3,960. Houses 80. A. P. £3,054. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 323. Poor rates, in 1838, £200 13s.

FLITT HUNDRED forms the south-eastern extremity of the county of Bedford. Area 38,760 acres. Houses 2,239. Pop., in 1831, 12,171.

FLITTON, a parish in the hund. of Flitt, union of Amptill, county of Bedford. It includes the hamlet of Silsoe, and the township of Flitton; 1½ mile west of Silsoe. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Silsoe, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11 7s. 8d.; gross income £259. Tithes commuted in 1809. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ Church, Oxford. Here are a daily and a Sunday school, and 2 day and Sunday Lancastrian schools, to which a library is attached. Charities, £18 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £391 11s. Acres 3,185. Houses 233. A. P. £3,139. Pop., in 1801, 739; in 1831, 1,184.

FLITWICK, a parish in the hund. of Redborne-stoke, union of Amptill, county of Bedford; 2¼ miles south-south-west of Amptill. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 17s.; gross income £286. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Bedford. Acres 1,700. Houses 123. A. P. £2,628. Pop., in 1801, 436; in 1831, 636.

FLIXBOROUGH, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford Bridge, county of Lincoln; 10 miles north-west of Glandford Bridge, and east of the Trent. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Burton-upon-Stather annexed, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 10s.; gross income £767. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Sheffield, Bart. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 2,650. Houses 42. A. P. £1,328. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 210. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 9s.

FLIXTON, a parish in the hund. of Salford, co-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles west-south-west of Manchester, situated between the rivers Irwell and Mersey. It includes the townships of Flixton and Urmston. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; certified to value £34, returned at £100; gross income £107. Patron, its own prebendary in the cathedral church of Lichfield. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1779. There are 2 daily and 3 Sunday schools, one of the former of which is partly supported by endowment. Poor rates, in 1838, £671 15s. Acres 2,710. Houses 342. A. P. £7,060. Pop., in 1801, 1,625; in 1831, 2,099.

FLIXTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Mutford and Lotheringland, county of Suffolk; 3 miles west-north-west of Lowestoft. Living, a discharged rectory united with that of Blundeston. Acres 820. Houses 7. A. P. £918. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 39. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 17s.

FLIXTON, a parish in the hund. and union of

Wangford, county of Suffolk; 3 miles south-west of Bungay, and south of the river Waveney. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6, returned at £125 10s.; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, A. Adair, Esq. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 1,460. Houses 34. A. P. £1,507. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 206. Poor rates, in 1838, £155 15s.

FLIXTON, a township in the parish of Folkton, east riding of Yorkshire; 6¼ miles south of Scarborough. Tithes commuted in 1802. Acres 2,500. Houses 53. A. P. £1,629. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 251.

FLOCKTON a chapelry in the parish of Thornhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles east by south of Huddersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £31 5s., returned at £110; gross income £98; in the patronage of trustees. There is an Independent church here, formed in 1802. Here are three Sunday and two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £11 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £148 4s. Acres 1,050. Houses 193. A. P. £3,696. Pop., in 1801, 800; in 1831, 995.

FLODDEN-FIELD, in the parish of Kirk-Newton, west division of Glendale ward, Northumberland; 8 miles north-north-west of Wooler. Flodden-hill is the last and lowest of those eminences which extend to the north-east of the great mountain of Cheviot, towards the low grounds on the side of the Tweed, from which river Flodden is distant about 4 miles. The ascent to the top of it, from the side of the river Till, where it runs in a northerly direction, just by the foot of the declivity on which the castle and village of Ford stands, is about half-a-mile. On the south of Flodden lies the extensive and very level plain of Millfield, having, on its west side, high hills, the branches of Cheviot; on the north, Flodden and other moderate eminences adjoining to it; on the south and east, a tract of ground, near the foot of which is the slow and winding course of the Till. Flodden-hill was the scene of the celebrated battle of Flodden-field, which was fought on 9th September, 1513, between the English, commanded by Earl Surrey, Lord Dacres, and other noblemen, and the Scotch, under King James IV. This decisive conflict is sometimes called the battle of Branxton, as it was partly fought, and finally decided, by the death of King James, and the total defeat of the Scotch, near that place, which is situated about 1½ mile north-west of Flodden-hill. The loss of the Scotch was variously estimated at 8 to 12,000 men, among whom were a great number of knights and gentlemen, 17 lords, 12 earls, 4 abbots, and the archbishop of St. Andrews, natural son of the king, with two other prelates. The loss of the English was estimated at only 1,500, including scarcely an Englishman of considerable note among the slain. This disproportion is generally attributed to the superiority of the English artillery and bowmen. King James, who had entered Northumberland with a powerful army, and ravaged the Borders, is said to have wasted so much time at Ford, captivated by the fair daughter of Sir William Heron, that the numbers and spirit of his army diminished, while the English had time to bring up all their forces against him, to the summary infliction of that sanguinary retribution for which Floddenfield has been so celebrated.

Near to Branxton is a large upright pillar of whinstone, measuring 6 feet 7 inches in diameter towards the base, erected as a memorial of this victory. On the summit of Flodden-hill is a natural rock called

the King's Chair, from whence James had a good view of the English army and his own, which latter was encamped on the hill, till withdrawn by stratagem of Earl Surrey. The top of Flodden-hill is now covered with a large plantation of fir-trees.

FLOOKBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of Cartmill, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Ulverstone. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £9 12s., returned at £93 4s.; gross income £121. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Burlington. The chapel has been recently enlarged. Though only a small village, Flookborough was formerly a market-town.

FLOORE, a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Northampton, and near the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £17; gross income £482. Tithes commuted in 1778. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Here are a place of worship for Independents; and a daily and a Sunday school. Charities, £50 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £621 2s. Acres 3,390. Houses 214. A. P. £4,873. Pop., in 1801, 821; in 1831, 955.

FLORDON, a parish in the hund. of Humbleyard, union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 6 miles east-south-east of Wymondham, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 13s. 4d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Sir W. R. Kemp, Bart., who is lord of the manor, and has an estate in the parish. Flordon is a small village. Here is a Sunday National school. Acres 1,020. Houses 31. A. P. £1,218. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 164. Poor rates, in 1838, £216 5s.

FLOTTERTON, a township in the parish of Rothbury, county of Northumberland; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Rothbury, and north of the river Cocket. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £92 13s. 8d., rectorial. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 16. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 95. Poor rates, in 1838, £17 10s.

FLOWTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Ipswich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £3 9s. 9d., returned at £100 12s.; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, H. S. Thornton, Esq. Acres 800. Houses 31. A. P. £578. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 185. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 15s.

FLYFORD-GRAFTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 7 miles east-east by north of Worcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £20 0s. 10d.; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Coventry. Here is a school with a moderate endowment. Charities, £27 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 7s. Acres 1,640. Houses 48. A. P. £2,343. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 242.

FOBBING, a parish in the hund. of Barstaple, union of Orset, county of Essex; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Hordon-on-the-Hill, near a creek or bay opening into the Thames, and named, at the entrance, Holehaven. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £21; gross income £564. Patron, the Crown. Here is a Sunday National school. The village of Fobbing is on a high hill 2 miles from the Thames, yet, owing to the extensive marsh-grounds called the Flatts, ague is very prevalent. The church, being on the eminence with a tower of unusual height, forms a conspicuous object

at a great distance, and is clearly visible from the Kentish hills. It has a peal of 5 bells, which enliven the villagers with their harmony; and, in the summer months, the scenery of this vicinity is correctly described in the words of the poet Cowper:—

“Here Thames, slow gliding through a level plain
Of spacious meads, with cattle sprinkled o’er,
Conducts the eye along its sinuous course,
Delighted.”

Jack Cade's rebellion began in the “village of Fobbing, where the mob broke into a priory, and drank up 3 tuns of wine, and devoured all the victuals.”—Stow's Annals. Acres 1,830. Houses 76. A. P. £2,933. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 391. Poor rates, in 1838, £272 7s.

FOCKERBY, a township in the parish of Adlingfleet, west riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles south-east of Howden, and west of the Trent. Tithes commuted in 1767. Here is a free school. Acres 1,410. Houses 22. A. P. £853. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 103.

FOFFANT. See FOVANT.

FOGGATHORPE, a township in the parish of Bubwith, east riding of Yorkshire. Here is a small chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists. Acres 1,530. Houses 21. A. P. £6,491. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 128. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 10s.

FOLESHILL, a parish in the rural part of the county of the city of Coventry, union of Foleshill, county of Warwick; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Coventry, intersected by the Oxford canal. Acres 2,810. Houses 1,475. A. P. £6,491. Pop., in 1801, 3,026; in 1811, 3,480; and in 1831, 6,969. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; gross income £388. Tithes commuted in 1774. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1795; and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Here are also 2 daily, with 2 Sunday and daily, and 2 Sunday National, schools: both of the daily schools are partly supported by endowment. Charities, in 1836, exclusive of those connected with the county of the city in general, £20 7s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,786 6s.—The Foleshill poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 25 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,965. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was, £5,621. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,922; in 1839, £2,234 1s. Foleshill participates in the silk, ribbon, and other manufacture of COVENTRY—which see. In 1818, there were 1,732 looms in this parish, employing 2,544 hands: in December, 1831, there were, in Foleshill, and Exhall—the population of which parish was only 840, while that of Foleshill was 6,969—1,062 looms employed; 1,629 unemployed; in all 2,691: in November, 1838, there were 2,700 looms employed. Previous to 1831, there were very few engine-looms out of the city; but the number has since greatly increased, especially in the parishes of Foleshill and Bedworth, where that of the single hand-looms has proportionately declined. The number of engine-looms in Foleshill, in 1818, was 110; in Foleshill and Exhall, in 1838, 450, of which 50 were plain engine looms, and 400 jacquard engine looms: the remainder were single-hand looms. The plain engine trade, the fancy engine trade, or jacquard trade, and the single-hand trade, are the three great branches of the Coventry hand-loom weaving manufacture. “The plain trade comprises the manufacture of plain satins, sarcenets, gauzes, and pads of all colours, and also of ‘loves’ which are chiefly gauze and satin in stripes of mourning colours. The fancy trade consists in the manufacture of the same

fabrics with figures of various texture, applied, when small, to ribbons of a considerable breadth by a number of treadles in the single-hand loom, but more commonly by means of the jacquard machine attached to the engine looms. One class of fancy ribbons are of homogeneous texture, but various colours, clouded, barred, or plaided: another consists of the chinas and china gauzes."—Reports on Hand-loom Weaving.

FOLKE, a parish in the hund. and union of Sherborne, Sherborne division of the county of Dorset; 3 miles south-south-east of Sherborne. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; rated at £9 12s. 3½d.; gross income £300. Patrons, in 1835, alternately the dean and chapter of Salisbury, and G. T. Jacob. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,260. Houses 52. A. P. £2,702. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 281. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 17s.

FOLKESTONE, a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Folkestone, union of Elham, lathe of Shepway, county of Kent; 15 miles south-south-east of Canterbury, and 70 east-south-east of London, on the line of the South-eastern or Dover railway. Acres 4,360. Houses 825. A. P. £6,600. Pop., in 1801, 3,706; in 1831, 4,296. Acres of the township 680. Houses 719. A. P. £3,657. Pop., in 1801, 3,259; in 1831, 3,638. Folkestone is a member of the Cinque-port of Dover. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £10 0s. 2½d., returned at £140; gross income £185. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are a Huntingdonian Methodist church, formerly a Baptist, formed in 1786; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1831; a Baptist, and a Friends' meeting-house. There are 4 Sunday, 13 infant, and 4 daily schools. One of the last is partly supported by an endowment from Sir Eliab Harvey, in 1674, for schooling 20 children, and providing boats for poor fishermen: yearly income, in 1819, £110 0s. 10d.: other charities, in 1836, £172 0s. 11d. per annum. Nine trustees were appointed on 9th December, 1836, to administer the charities previously under the control of the corporation. The charity income received by the trustees, in 1837, was £93 7s. 6d., besides £45 15s. paid under protest to the town-council, who claimed a right to distribute the same, contending that they were not charities affected by the municipal corporation act. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £2,238 4s.; of the township £1,656 8s. Folkestone lies close upon the shore of the English channel, between Dover and Hythe, and opposite to Boulogne, in a hollow between two precipitous cliffs. It consists chiefly of three streets, rather irregularly built along the acclivities of the western cliff, on the very summit of which stands the church,—the only one remaining out of five that, once belonged to the town; the other four having been swept away by the sea. A nunnery, too, once stood near the coast; but, after being often pillaged by the Danes, it was at last also swallowed up by the sea. The beach is favourable for bathing, and from the salubrity of the air, and its delightful scenery, the town is much resorted to by respectable company, who meet with every accommodation, including hot and cold baths, &c. There is a new road along the bottom of the ridge of cliffs to Sandgate. Another ridge of chalky cliffs runs all the way from hence to Dover; and it has been observed that some of them have visibly sunk in altitude within the memory of man. These cliffs command very fine sea views; and, in clear weather, the French coast is distinctly visible.

The harbour of Folkestone was constructed under an act of parliament, in 1809, by a joint-stock company, to whom the property belongs; but at present it is in the hands of the Exchequer bills loan commissioners. It is entirely artificial, and formed by

rubble stone piers, enclosing an area of 14 acres. The western arm extends, in a south-south-western direction, 140 yards across the beach, and unites with the main pier, which is carried in a straight line east and by south about 317 yards. A projecting pier has since been run out from the shore, on the eastern side, towards the south-west, 236 yards, leaving an entrance of 123 feet in width, open to the east and by south. A groin has been constructed near the eastern extremity of the main pier, for the purpose of preventing the shingle from obstructing the harbour's mouth. This, however, has not overcome the evil. The spring tides average about 18 to 20 feet, and neap tides from 12 to 14 feet, but the harbour is left dry at low water; and the greater part of the interior is blocked up by a bank of shingle rising to the height of several feet above high water, and leaving only a channel of inconsiderable width along the side of the main pier. A small stream is pent up at the north-western side of the harbour, for the purpose of scouring at low water; and with the assistance of manual labour, in addition to this very inadequate backwater, the channel is kept open so as to allow vessels of 10 to 12 feet draught to come alongside of the main pier at the top of high water. The position of this harbour enables vessels, with the prevailing south-west winds, to cross to Boulogne, when the communication with Calais from the more eastern English harbours cannot be effected. It is also the most easily accessible of all the harbours on the same coast, which are almost all tidal harbours, dry, or nearly so, at low water; and formed by piers carried out from the mainland. The commissioners appointed by the admiralty, in 1839, to survey the harbours of the south-eastern coast, state, however, that in its present form, it is not capable, by any improvements, of being made available as a harbour of refuge, either for the smaller and more numerous class of merchant vessels, or for armed steamers in the event of war; and they do not consider the situation eligible for the construction of a deep-water harbour, such as would be requisite for these purposes on this part of the coast, and which should be formed in the sea by means of breakwaters detached from the mainland, on the same principle as that in Plymouth sound, or connected with the shore by piers, similar to the harbour at Kingstown near Dublin.

About 10,000 tons of shipping entered this port in 1833, exclusive of vessels under 15 tons burthen. The municipal commissioners observe in their report of the state of this borough, that "it would be of advantage to the town, and the shipping interest in general, that it should be made a station for pilots. On many and pressing occasions a pilot may be put on board from Folkestone, when his reaching the vessel that requires him is difficult or impossible from Dover."

Folkestone, as a member of the town and Cinque-port of Dover, received its constitution from the charters applicable to the Cinque-ports in general. The governing charter, previous to 1835, was the 20th Car. II., wherein the whole of these very numerous charters, commencing in the reign of Edward I., are recited and confirmed. Under it the town was governed by 12 jurats, including the mayor and 24 commoners, with a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, &c., the jurats, as such, being all of them justices of the peace within the town, with a jurisdiction exclusive of the county magistrates. The mayor—ex officio coroner—was annually elected, and with the jurats held a court of sessions and jail delivery at least once a-year. They had also authority to hold a court of record for recovery of debts to any amount. A court of requests was appointed under

a local act; jurisdiction limited to 40s. Under the new municipal act this town is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; the style of the corporate body being the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Folkestone. It was included in schedule B. amongst boroughs which were not to have a commission of the peace unless on petition and grant. A commission of the peace, however, has since been granted, and a court of quarter sessions appointed. The ancient liberties of the town and port comprised only a portion of the parish of Folkestone on the seashore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east and 2 west of the town, the eastern comprehending 600 acres of agricultural country, and the western merely a narrow strip of the coast from 1 to 200 yards in depth, terminating with a few houses at Sandgate. The limits of the municipal borough laid down in the boundary reports, are confined to all that can be called the town of Folkestone with its suburbs, and the hamlet of Ford $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north of the town. The income of the borough, for 1839, was £430 16s. 3d. chiefly derived from borough rates: expenditure £433 19s. 1d.; of which £137 7s. consisted of salaries, &c.; £91 6s. 2d. expenses of police and constables; £72 7s. 4d. rents, rates, taxes, &c.; £70 5s. 8d. interest; and £10 expenses on jail and maintenance, &c., of prisoners. The jail of this town is the property of the earl of Radnor, who, as lord of the manor, appoints the keeper. It consists of 4 apartments; but has been considered insecure and only used for custody previous to trial, and for debtors from the court of requests; other debtors being sent to Dover castle, and prisoners under sentence to the county prison. By the reform act Folkestone has been added to Hythe for parliamentary representation.

This was formerly a prosperous fishing town. In 1767 the fishery here employed 49 vessels of 2,650 tons, and about 800 men; but it failed from the scarcity of fish on the neighbouring coasts, which some ascribe to the skill of the French fishermen; others with more reason, to the English practice of catching the fry of fish in great quantities for manure; but above all, the failure has been attributed to a custom-house regulation prohibiting English boats from fishing beyond a certain distance from shore. In 1831 there were only 20 vessels in all, of 500 tons, employing 200 men. Formerly the nets were manufactured here, but latterly to the most part purchased at Bridport. The fish usually caught here are herrings, mackerels, soles, whittings, conger-eels, &c., and have been regarded as superior in kind, and excellent in condition. Fishing and smuggling, the chief occupations of the town in former times, having both declined, it is now far from being in a flourishing state. The custom-house accounts are kept at Dover, to which belong several riding officers or coast guard to prevent smuggling. The market day is Thursday; and there are annual fairs on April 12th and Easter-Tuesday.

That Folkestone is very ancient and was known to the Romans, appears from coins and bricks found here. About a mile-and-a-half from the town, on the summit of an eminence called Castle-hill, is an ancient camp, comprising about 2 acres, on the most accessible sides of which is a triple ditch; on one side is a single, and on another a double one. Within this area it is said there was anciently a castle founded by King Ethelbert. The Saxons called this place Felestone or broken cliff: in Domesday book it is called Falchestan. A fort was built here about 700 years ago by one of the governors of Dover castle, but it does not now exist. On the heights there is now a strong battery; and the coast is additionally defended by 3 martello towers. The celebrated Dr. William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the

blood, was a native of this place. Folkestone gives the title of Viscount to the earls of Radnor.

FOLKESTONE HUNDRED, in the lathe of Shepway, south-west corner of the county of Kent. Area 20,360 acres. Houses 1,400. Pop., in 1831, 7,865.

FOLKINGHAM. See **FALKINGHAM**.

FOLKINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Long-bridge, rape of Pevensey, union of Eastbourne, county of Sussex; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Haylsam. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £12 gross income. £190. Patron, in 1835, Earl Delawarr. Acres 2,110. Houses 21. A. P. £1,192. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 168.

FOLKSWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Norman-cross, union of Peterborough, county of Huntingdon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Stilton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8 6s. 3d.; gross income £135. Tithes commuted in 1760. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Freeman. Acres 770. Houses 47. A. P. £1,413. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 195. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 3s.

FOLKTON, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Scarborough, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-south-east of Scarborough. It includes the townships of Flixton and Folkton. Living, a discharged vicarage, with a sinecure rectory, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated, the former at £8 11s. 10d., the latter at £15; gross income £984. Tithes commuted in 1802. Patron, in 1835, H. Osbaldeston, Esq. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 5,040. Houses 77. A. P. £4,135. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 455. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 10s. Acres of the township 2,540. Houses 24. A. P. £2,506. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 204.

FOLLIFOOT, or **FOLLYFOOT**, a township in the parish of Spofforth, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-west by west of Wetherby, on a branch of the river Nidd. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,990. Houses 66. A. P. £1,973. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 327. Poor rates, in 1838, £164.

FONTHILL-BISHOPS, or **BISHOPS-FONTHILL**, a parish in the hund. of Downton, though located in the hund. of Mere, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; 2 miles east by north of Hindon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £10; gross income £270. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here are a daily and a Sunday school, the former partly supported by endowment. Acres 2,040. Houses 42. A. P. £1,383. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 211. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 6s.

FONTHILL-GIFFORD, a parish in the hund. of Dunworth, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Hindon. Acres 1,530. Houses 96. A. P. £1,535. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 442. Poor rates, in 1838, £319 15s. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 10s.; gross income £351. Patron, the lord of the manor. Here are a boarding school, a daily, and a Sunday and daily National school. In this parish stood the magnificent mansion built and embellished by William Beckford, Esq., from designs by Wyatt; and named Fonthill abbey. This singular edifice was, in the aggregate, cruciform, with a central octagonal tower, rising 278 feet high, above smaller turrets with pinnacles. Its arrangements comprised a superb Corinthian portico, a hall of entrance, cloister, corridor, drawing rooms, oratory, gallery, &c., &c. Warner describes it as one of the most splendid mansions in the empire, "where expense has reached its utmost limits in furniture and ornaments; where every room is a gold mine, and every apartment a picture gallery."

The building is said to have cost £240,000. Its greatest length, from north to south, was 312 feet; from east to west, 250. The foundations were laid in 1796, and the proprietor first resided in it in 1807. The pleasure-grounds surrounding it were extensive, and afforded great diversity of scenery: a fine sheet of water, called the Bittern lake, nearly a mile in length, and a beautiful terrace, 5 miles in length; delightful walks, with park and lawn, finely laid out; and an American plantation, constituted its principal adornments. The end of all this modern magnificence is remarkable. In 1822 the mansion and estate were sold: in 1823, the statues, paintings, articles of virtue, and other rarities, and precious effects, were disposed of, at an auction which continued 41 days. On 21st December, 1825, the grand central tower fell down, and irretrievably injured the whole edifice. The estate was then sold out in lots; the only remaining wing of the "abbey" was converted into a villa; the pleasure-grounds were desecrated, and a cloth manufactory was erected on the banks of the beautiful lake. "*Sic transit gloria mundi!*"

FONTMELL-MAGNA, a parish in the hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, union of Shaftesbury, Shaston division of the county of Dorset; 4 miles south of Shaftesbury. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of West Orchard, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 10s.; gross income £550. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Salkeld. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 2,610. Houses 120. A. P. £1,856. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Hartgrove, 349; in 1831, 743. Poor rates, in 1838, £382 14s.

FOOLOW, a hamlet in the parish of Eyam, county of Derby; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by north of Tideswell. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £31 10s. 9d., rectorial. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, a daily and a Sunday school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 52. A. P. £1,027. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 248. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 2s.

FOOTHOG, or **TOOTHOG**, a township in the parish of Cwmoy, county of Hereford; 10 miles north-north-west of Abergavenny. Acres 2,010. Houses 24. A. P. £401. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 127. Poor rates, in 1838, £17 11s.

FORCETT, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-west, union of Richmond, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-north-east of Richmond. It includes the townships of Barforth, Carlin, Forcett, and Ovington. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Gilling; gross income £89. Patron, the vicar of Gilling. Acres 4,760. Houses 86. A. P. £5,995. Pop., in 1801, 555; in 1831, 430. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 9s. Acres of the township 1,710. Houses 22. A. P. £2,062. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 92.

FORD. See **DINTON**, Bucks.

FORD. See **BIDSTONE**.

FORD (HIGH AND LOW), a township in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, co.-palatine of Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Sunderland, on the southern bank of the Wear, over which there is here a ferry called Hylton ferry. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth. Here are 4 daily and 2 Sunday schools. At High Ford there are two yards for ship-building, large copperas-works, and a manufactory of earthenware. Acres 810. Houses 112. Pop., in 1801, 602; in 1831, 911. Poor rates, in 1838, £255 13s.

FORD. See **ORRELL AND FORD**.

FORD, a parish in the west division of Glendale ward, union of Glendale, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Wooler, on the eastern bank of the river Till, over which here is a stone bridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland

and dio. of Durham; rated at £24; gross income £628. Patron, in 1835, the Marquess of Waterford. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and six daily schools. The lands here are fertile, and contain valuable seams of coal, beds of slate, limestone, whinstone, and freestone. To the west of the village stands the castle of Ford, which was taken by the troops of "that champion of the Dames," James IV. on his march into England, previous to the battle of Flodden. Here James himself was captivated by the daughter of Sir William Heron—then prisoner in Scotland—and detained, not only to the loss of his own life, but to other losses of much greater importance to his country. See **FLODDEN-FIELD**. Ford castle was afterwards nearly destroyed in a Scottish raid, but was rebuilt by the late Lord Delaval; two of the ancient towers being incorporated with the modern building. Acres 12,220. Houses 417. A. P. £17,701. Pop., in 1801, 1,903; in 1831, 2,110. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,108 6s.

FORD HUNDRED, in the county of Salop, on the west side of the county, bordering on Montgomeryshire. Area 39,000 acres. Houses 1,291. Pop., in 1831, 6,898.

FORD, a parish in the hund. of Ford, union of Atcham, county of Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Shrewsbury, and south of the Severn. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £92. Patron, in 1835, W. E. Tomline, Esq. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 2,140. Houses 41. A. P. £3,229. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 263. Poor rates, in 1838, £78 7s.

FORD, a parish in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Arundel, and west of the river Arun. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £202. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £234 19s. 11d., rectorial. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Acres 480. Houses 9. A. P. £889. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 81.

FORD, a tything in the parish of Idmiston, county of Wilts; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Salisbury. Houses 12. Pop., in 1821, 20; in 1831, 48. Other returns with the parish.

FORD. See **LAVERSTOCK AND FORD**.

FORD-ABBEY, in the parish of Thornecomb, county of Devon; 9 miles west-north-west of Beaminster. An ancient Cistercian monastery which once existed here is now a very handsome residence, consisting of the original walls of the abbey, with numerous additions in different styles of architecture.

FORDEN, a parish in the hund. of Cawrse, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 3 miles north of Montgomery, bounded on the west by the river Severn. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued at £30, returned at £63; gross income £119. Patrons, the Grocers' company of the city of London. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1826, and a daily and a Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £4 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. This parish also partakes of the benefit of Cherbury school. Poor rates, in 1838, £621 7s. At the village of Forden a house of industry was erected in 1705, for the districts of Montgomery and Pool, including 18 townships and parishes, incorporated by act of Parliament 32^o Geo. III. The inmates have been usually employed in fabricating coarse flannels and linen, shoemaking, gardening, and cultivating the lands belonging to the house, which extend to upwards of 170 acres. The expenses are defrayed out of a general fund contributed by the several places

included in the charter. Houses 124. A. P. £4,675. Pop., in 1801, 1,070; in 1831, 856.

FORDHALL, or FORTHALL. See ULLENHALL.

FORDHAM, a parish in the hund. of Staploe, union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 5 miles north of Newmarket. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £360. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1809. Patrons, the master and fellows of Jesus' college, Cambridge. Here is a place of worship for Independents; the church was formed in 1818. There are also a Sunday National, and 8 daily schools. Charities, £51 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £658 13s. Acres 4,050. Houses 186. A. P. £3,740. Pop., in 1801, 700; in 1831, 1,325.

FORDHAM, a parish in Colchester division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; 5 miles west-north-west of Colchester, and north of the river Colne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £14 4s. 2d.; gross income £605. Patrons, in 1835, Countess de Grey, and C. S. Onley, alternately. Here is a Huntingdonian church, formed in 1790. There are 4 daily and 2 Sunday schools. Charities, £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £620. Acres 2,460. Houses 109. A. P. £3,762. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 727.

FORDHAM, a parish in the hund. of Clackclose, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles south of Downham-market, and north of the river Wissey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £54; gross income £53. Patron, in 1835, E. B. Pratt, Esq. Acres 2,270. Houses 28. A. P. £1,846. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 133. Poor rates, in 1838, £152 10s.

FORDINGBRIDGE HUNDRED, in New Forest, west division, county of Southampton, on the west extremity of the county, bordering on Dorsetshire. Area 14,310 acres. Houses 905. Pop., in 1831, 4,479.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market-town and parish in the hund. and union of Fordingbridge, New Forest, west division, county of Southampton; 19 miles west by north of Southampton. Living, a vicarage, with the rectory of Ibsley, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £30 2s. 3½d.; gross income £715; nett income £601. Patrons, the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Here are an Independent church, formed about the year 1700, a Friends' meeting-house, and a Methodist chapel. There are 1 British, 4 daily, 4 boarding, and 2 day and Sunday National schools: a day and Sunday school is partly supported by endowment. There is also a literary and scientific institution. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,331 5s.—The Fordingbridge poor-law union comprehends 9 parishes, embracing an area of 41 square miles; pop. returned, in 1831, at 5,567. Average annual expenditure on poor of this district, during three years preceding formation of union, £4,697. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,192; in 1839, £3,419 18s. The town is pleasantly situated on the north-west bank of the Upper Avon, over which there is here a stone bridge of 7 arches. It has suffered repeatedly from fires, and has lost much of its former importance. It is governed by a constable, appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. In 1840, a flax-mill here employed 200 hands. The chief manufactures consist in tickings and sail-cloth. The market-day, which is nominal, is on Friday, and there is an annual fair held on the 9th of September. The Wilts and Dorset banking company have a branch

here. On an eminence in this vicinity, called Godshill, is an ancient encampment, defended, on one side, by a double trench and ramparts; on the other, by the steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks. Acres 5,720. Houses 587. A. P. £9,452. Pop., in 1801, 2,335; in 1831, including the tything of Godshill, 2,822.

FORDINGTON LIBERTY, in Dorchester division of the county of Dorset, on the south-west side of the county. Area 6,310 acres. Houses 443. Pop., in 1831, 2,588.

FORDINGTON, a parish in the liberty of Fordington, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; ¼ mile south-east of Dorchester, on the southern bank of the river Frome. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; rated at £15, returned at £145 1s.; gross income £225. Patron, the prebendary of Fordington in the cathedral of Salisbury. The church is a very ancient cruciform structure. Here are 4 daily and 3 Sunday National schools. This parish is included in the parliamentary boundaries of DORCHESTER,—which see. In 1838, a woollen-mill here employed 27 hands. The east end of this parish has, time immemorial, been called Icen town, probably from its proximity to the Ikniel way. Fordington derives its name from a ford here formed in the river Frome. The road leading into the village being often flooded so deeply as to render it not only dangerous, but sometimes fatal to travellers, Mrs. Pitt, of Kingston-house, in 1747, made a raised causeway at an expense of upwards of £1,500; and at the same time carried a bridge of three arches over one of the branches into which the Frome here divides itself. In forming this causeway, a Roman hypocaust was discovered: the bricks, however, were all of them imperfect. Acres 1,910. Houses 321. A. P. £5,320. Pop., in 1801, 888; in 1831, 2,030. Poor rates, in 1838, £724 12s.

FORDLEY, formerly a distinct parish, now united to Middleton, in the hund. of Blything, county of Suffolk; 3¾ miles north-east of Saxmundham, on the river Badingham. Living, a discharged rectory united to the vicarage of Westleton, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5; gross income £570. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Packard. The history of the parish church of Fordley is highly admonitory, and merits notice. It stood in the same yard with that of Middleton, and a complaint was lodged with the bishop, that when the service did not begin and end in both churches at the same time, the bell and the people of the one church disturbed the people of the other. The sagacious bishop, instead of enjoining his suffragans to commence their services together, or ordering the ropes to be taken from one or both of the bells, issued orders for one minister to serve them both, preaching alternately in the churches, by which he succeeded in demolishing a church, and securing a sinecure! Returns with MIDDLETON WITH FORDLEY.

FORDON, or FORDER, a township, returned with the parish of Wold-Newton, east riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles north of Great Driffield. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Hunmanby. Tithes commuted in 1799–1800. Acres 1,460. Pop., in 1821, 48. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 2s.

FORD'S-BRIDGE, an extra-parochial chapelry in the hund. of Wolphy, county of Hereford; 3 miles south-south-east of Leominster. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; gross income £90. Patron, in 1835, Richard Arkwright, Esq. Acres 320. Houses 5. A. P. included with Wharton. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 33. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 15s.

FORDWICH, a parish, and a member of the town

and Cinque-port of Sandwich, locally situated in the hund. of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; 2 miles east-north-east of Canterbury, on the banks of the Stour, which is navigable for small vessels up to the bridge that crosses it above the village of Fordwich. The large haven at the mouth of the river is celebrated for its fine trout, and is supposed to be the *Portus Trutulensis* of the Romans. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 15s. 2d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, Earl Cowper. The church consists of two aisles, and a chancel, with a spire-steeple containing 4 bells. It formerly contained a curious Saxon tomb, which has been removed to the precincts of Canterbury cathedral. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Charities, £44 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 10s. Though but a small village, this place has enjoyed all the privileges of a Cinque-port, the government of the town being vested in a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, with a high-steward, treasurer, and town-clerk, the mayor being coroner by virtue of his office, and the jurats, justices within their liberties, exclusive of all others, with authority to hold general sessions of the peace, and gaol delivery, court of record, &c. &c., and a jurisdiction extending over the whole of the parish of Fordwich, and part of that of Sturry. The income of the borough in 1833, was £42 17s. The corporation are entitled to the exclusive fishery of a portion of the river. The more valuable part of the fishery is not let, but is enjoyed by the corporation in the following manner:—a net is put down every night during the season by the town-sergeant, and the fish taken is appropriated by turns. The mayor takes every night till a fish is caught, after which he has three turns to any other person's one. The lord of the manor and all the members of the corporation have their respective turns. The mayor of Sandwich has 3 turns. This privilege is said by the municipal commissioners to have formed the chief inducement to persons to become members of the corporation. A turn in the fishery is valued at £2 2s. the season. The town-hall, sessions-house, and common jail of Fordwich, are all combined in one ruinous and barn-like structure, of very great antiquity and little strength; and afford a specimen of the rude style of architecture previous to the reign of Henry VII. Indeed, the houses of the town are almost all of great antiquity, heavily and irregularly built. Fordwich was of great importance in the time of Bishop Odo, who possessed considerable property in the town. It derives its name from a pass or ford in one of the windings of the river. From 16 to 17 acres of hops are annually cultivated in this parish. Acres 610. Houses 56. A. P. £1,003. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 287.

FOREHOE HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk, near the centre of the county, to the west of the town of Norwich. Area 41,130 acres. Houses 2,504. Pop., in 1831, 13,838.

FOREMARK, a parish in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, union of Burton-upon-Trent, county of Derby; 6½ miles south-south-west of Derby, and south of the Trent. It includes the township of Ingleby. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield, returned at £24; gross income £31. Patron, in 1835, Sir Francis Burdett. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 2,870. Houses 39. A. P. £2,698. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 221. Poor rates, in 1838, £148 17s.

FOREST, a hamlet in the parish of Talgarth, county of Brecon, South Wales; 7 miles east of Brecknock. Houses 27. A. P. £772. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 134. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 15s.

FORESTHILL, a parish in the hund. of Bullington, union of Headington, county of Oxford; 5 miles east by north of Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; certified to value £25, returned at £33; gross income £85. Patrons, the rector and fellows of Lincoln college, Oxford. Acres 650. Houses 30. A. P. £1,504. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 142. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 15s.

FOREST, a township with **FIRTH**, in the parish of Middleton in Teesdale, co.-palatine of Durham. It comprises Eppersgile-part, Middle-Forest-part, and Harwood-part. Here are 2 Sunday and 2 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. This extensive township commences about 4½ miles north-west of Middleton, and terminates on the borders of Westmoreland, near the source of the Tees. It contains several lead mines, and its scenery is more wild and romantic than any other in the county of Durham; the Tees here forming itself into innumerable cascades—two of which, Caldron-Snout and High-Force, rank amongst the most magnificent and stupendous waterfalls in Britain. Acres 16,670. Houses 114. A. P., with Eggleston, £2,014. Pop., in 1811, 601; in 1831, 760. Poor rates, in 1838, £223.

FOREST-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Stanhope, co.-palatine of Durham; 7 miles north-west of Stanhope. This large township comprises a number of hamlets, with the market-town of St. John's chapel. There are here 2 chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, a chapel-of-ease at Copt-hill, and 2 National schools at Wear's-head and Lane-head. Acres 20,010. Houses 784. Pop., in 1801, 2,143; in 1831, 4,741. Other returns with the parish.

FOREST-ROW, a hamlet in the parish of East Grinstead, county of Sussex; 2½ miles south of East Grinstead. Here are annual fairs, June 25th for pedlery, and November 8th for cattle.

FORMBY, a chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7½ miles west of Ormskirk, on the coast of the Irish sea. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; certified to value £23 2s., returned at £111 12s.; gross income £124. Patron, the rector of Walton. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. There is also a free school with about 120 scholars: income £40 11s. per annum. There was here at one time a weekly market, but it has gone into desuetude. Acres 2,450. Houses 248. A. P. £4,201. Pop., in 1801, 1,045; in 1831, 1,312. Poor rates, in 1838, £384 7s.

FORNCETT-ST.-MARY, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 3 miles west-north-west of St.-Mary-Stratton, on the river Wensum. Living, a rectory with that of Forncett-St.-Peter, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated together at £20; gross income £932. Tithes commuted in 1839. Patron, in 1835, Lord Howard, of Effingham. The presentee must be a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. Here is a day and Sunday National school, with an endowment of £18 4s. per annum, besides voluntary subscriptions: about 180 poor children of the two Forncett's are now educated at this school. A fair is held on the 11th of September, for toys, &c. Acres 760. Houses 32. A. P. £1,202. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 288. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 11s.

FORNCETT-ST.-PETER, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles west by north of St.-Mary-Stratton. Living, a rectory united to that of Forncett-St.-Mary. Tithes commuted in 1839. A fair for pedlery and pleasure is held here on the 3d Thursday in September.

Acres 1,710. Houses 130. A. P. £2,868. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 727. Poor rates, in 1838, £387 15s.

FORNHAM-ALL-SAINTS, or **HORNHAM**, a parish in the hund. and union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of St.-Edmund's-Bury. Living, a rectory with that of Westley, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £19 10s. 5d.; gross income £770. Patrons, the master and fellows of Clare-Hall college, Cambridge. Here are a Sunday and daily and a Sunday National, and two daily schools. Charities, £35 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £207 13s. Acres 2,200. Houses 51. A. P. £2,119. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 310.

FORNHAM-ST.-GENEVEVE, a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Bury-St.-Edmund's. The river Lark, which is here navigable, passes through the parish. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Risby. All tithes, &c., commuted in 1817. Here, in 1173, a bloody battle was fought between the troops of Henry II., commanded by Robert de Lacy, chief-justice of England, and those of Henry's rebellious son, under the Earl of Leicester. The latter were totally defeated. Acres 790. Houses 17. A. P. £731. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1838, £70.

FORNHAM-ST.-MARTIN, a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 11s. 3d.; gross income £316. All tithes, &c., commuted in 1817. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Norfolk. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. There are some ancient tumuli in the vicinity. Acres 1,230. Houses 58. A. P. £1,668. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 12s.

FORRABURY, a parish in the hund. of Lesnewth, union of Camelford, county of Cornwall; 5 miles north-north-west of Camelford, on the coast of the Bristol channel. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £4 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £80; gross income £70. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £51 6s. rectorial. Patron, in 1835, T. J. Phillips, Esq. Here are two daily schools. Norden,—Hist. Cornwall, p. 78,—calls Forrabury "a mayor town, the meanest that can bear the name of a town, much less of an incorporation, for it consisteth but of two or three houses. It hath been of more importance as appeareth by the ruins, but the fall of Tintagill and Botreaux hath been the overthrow of this and many other places upon this coast."—See **BOSCASTLE**. Acres 430. Houses 77. A. P. £859. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 358. Poor rates, in 1838, £42 15s.

FORSBROOK, a township in the parish of Dillhorne, county of Stafford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Cheadle. Here are two daily schools, and a day and Sunday one endowed with £22 per annum. Acreage with the parish. Houses 169. A. P. £1,950. Pop., in 1801, 663; in 1831, 754.

FORSTERS-BOOTH, a hamlet in the parishes of Cold-Higham and Pattishall, in the hund. of Towcester, county of Northampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Towcester, and near the London and Birmingham railway. "It was originally the hut or booth of one Forster a poor countryman, but grew by little and little to a fair street of inns. The houses are built on each side the Watling-street which passeth directly through it;—the Earl of Pontefract keeps here his hundred court."—Bridge's Northampton, vol. i. p. 262.

FORSNOTE, a parish in the hund. of Wellow, union of Frome, county of Somerset; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Bath. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £4 19s. 2d., returned at £110; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Smyth, Bart. Acres 580. Houses 12. A. P. £798. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 102. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 10s.

FORTHALL. See **ULLENHALL**.

FORTHAMPTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Tewkesbury, union of Tewkesbury, county of Gloucester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Tewkesbury: the navigable river Severn runs through this parish. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, a peculiar; valued at £13; gross income £138. Patron, in 1835, J. Yorke, Esq. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 2,390. Houses 100. A. P. £3,622. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 459. Poor rates, in 1838, £182 15s.

FORTHERLY (HIGH), a township in the parish of Bywell-St.-Peter's, county of Northumberland; 7 miles west-south-west of Hexham. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 20. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 105.

FORTHOTH, or **FURTHO**, a parish in the hund. of Cleley, union of Pottersbury, county of Northampton; 7 miles west-south-west of Towcester, and near the Grand Junction canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7; gross income £150. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Jesus' college, Oxford. "In this lordship there is now only one house with the church, though the remains of a former village are still to be seen. Through this village—before the enclosure which was made by Edward Forthoth, Esq., who lived in the reign of James I.—the great road passed from Northampton to London, and by means of this enclosure the town is supposed to have been depopulated. Four houses in Old Stratford, whereof one is the rectorial house of Forthoth, and three houses in Covegrave, are within the limits of this parish."—Bridge's Northampton, vol. I. p. 296. Acres 480. Houses 3. Pop., in 1801, 9; in 1831, 16. Poor rates, in 1838, £4 9s.

FORTON, a township in the parish of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles north of Garstang, intersected by the Lancaster and Preston railway and canal. Here are a place of worship for the Independents; and 5 daily and 2 Sunday schools. Acres 1,280. Houses 137. A. P. £2,148. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 662. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 11s.

FORTON. See **TATWORTH** AND **FORTON**.

FORTON AND MEER, a parish in the hund. of Cuttleston, union of Newport, county of Stafford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Newport, intersected by a branch of the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £20 19s. 2d.; gross income £524. Patron, in 1835, T. F. Bonghey. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. Charities, about £36 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £296 5s. Acres 3,760. Houses 149. A. P. £4,062. Pop., in 1801, 566; in 1831, 904.

FOSDYKE, a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, union of Boston, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-north-west of Holbeach, and west of the river Welland. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Algar-Kirk. Here is a daily school. An embankment and bridge are here carried across an arm of the sea, called Fosdyke wash, a mile in width, whereby two parts of Lincolnshire are connected, which before were at a distance of 16 miles, unless the passenger crossed a dangerous ferry.

The bank is erected across a tract of sand, and made of the same material; but worked in such a manner as to receive the beat of the sea without injury. The expense of this improvement was £16,000, the interest being paid by a toll bringing in 8 per cent. Acres 1,260. Houses 77. A. P. £3,389. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 401. Poor rates, in 1838, £170 18s.

FOSTON, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, county of Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Grantham, on the post-road from Newark-upon-Trent to Stamford. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Long-Bennington. Tithes commuted in 1794. Here are 2 daily and 2 Sunday schools. Acres 2,180. Houses 99. A. P. £2,827. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 441. Poor rates, in 1838, £163 14s.

FOSTON, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Blaby, county of Leicester; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Leicester, on a branch of the river Soar, and near the Midland Counties railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £14 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. M. Lamb. Acres 840. Houses 6. A. P. £2,605. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 32. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 14s.

FOSTON, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of Malton, north riding of Yorkshire; $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of York, and west of the Derwent. It includes the townships of Foston and Thornton-upon-Clay. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £14; gross income £601. Tithes of the township of Thornton commuted in 1777. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, £11 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 2s. Acres 2,090. Houses 49. A. P. £2,809. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 283.

FOSTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles east-south-east of Great Driffield. It includes the townships of Brigham, Foston-upon-Wolds, Gembling, and Great Kelk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £15 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £36; gross income £102. Tithes of the township of Foston commuted in 1776, and of Brigham in 1766. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are here places of worship for dissenters, and 3 daily schools. Acres 4,560. Houses 134. A. P. £5,531. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 715. Poor rates, in 1838, £308 7s. Acres of the township 1,110. Houses 64. A. P. £1,619. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 308. Poor rates, in 1838, £147 3s.

FOTHERBY, a parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-north-west of Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £3, returned at £114; gross income £122. Tithes commuted in 1764. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, consists of a nave, chancel, and tower. The upper part of the tower was taken down many years ago, and covered with a penthouse roof like the nave. In the chancel, on the south side of the altar, is a piscina. Acres 1,400. Houses 43. A. P. £1,335. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 207. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 3s.

FOTHERINGHAY, a parish in the hund. of Wilbybrook, union of Oundle, county of Northampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Oundle, on the river Nen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; returned at £140 2s.; gross income £160. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Belsey. In the church were interred Edward,

duke of York, who died at Agincourt in 1414; and Richard, duke of York, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield, in 1459. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which, founded by Queen Elizabeth, is endowed with £30 per annum. Charities, £27 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £254 2s. The village of Fotheringhay—formerly a market-town of considerable size and importance—is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile country on the northern bank of the Nen. It has an annual fair the third Monday after July 6th for horses. This place was particularly famous for its castle, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror. Richard III. was born, and the unfortunate Mary of Scotland suffered a long imprisonment, was tried, and finally beheaded in this castle. After James I. came to the throne of England, it was razed to the foundations. Here in ancient times there was a nunnery, and also an abbey. Acres 2,110. Houses 53. A. P. £4,922. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 280.

FOULDEN, a parish in the hund. of South Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Stoke-Ferry, and north of the river Wissey. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Oxburgh. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. Charities, £28 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £249 11s. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £267 16s., due to the masters of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge; and £173 16s. vicarial. Acres 3,500. Houses 61. A. P. £2,235. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 500.

FOULESNAPE, or FULSNAPE, in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north of Doncaster. "An hospital, dedicated to St. Michael, was here early in the reign of King Henry III., and is mentioned in the Lincoln taxation, 20th Edward I."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

FOULMIRE, a parish in the hund. of Thriplow, union of Royston, county of Cambridge; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Royston. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £29 14s. 2d; gross income £710. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Hardwicke. Here is an independent church, formed in 1780. Acres 2,302. Houses 94. A. P. £1,615. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 547. Poor rates, in 1838, £231 7s.

FOULNESS, an island and parish in the hund. of and union of Rochford, county of Essex; 9 miles east-north-east of Rochford, east of Wallasea, Potten, and 3 other islands, and bounded on the north and west by the river Crouch, on the east and south by the North sea. Foulness is the largest of the cluster of islands into which the county is here divided. Living, a discharged rectory, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of London; rated at £15, returned at £98 12s.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, G. Finch, Esq. The church, a small edifice, stands in the centre of the island: it was erected at first as a chapel-of-ease, the inhabitants being frequently, by floods, prevented from attending divine service in their respective churches on the mainland. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. "This island is computed to be about 20 miles in circuit, without reckoning the saltings towards the sea, which is not enclosed by a wall as the rest is. It is said to contain 4,500 acres lying in different farms, the houses standing separately for convenience of the occupiers. Two-thirds of the land at least belong to the right honourable the earl of Winchelsea, who is lord of the manor, and holds courts leet and baron *pro libitu*. The soil is fruitful, producing good corn of all kinds, but the water brackish, being impregnated by the salt in the earth. They have none perfectly fresh but

rain water, preserved in cisterns. Eight hours in twelve there is passage for a horse to Wakering." *Morant's Essex*, Vol. I. p. 324. Some of the best oysters in England are taken here at the mouth of the Crouch. A fair is held on the 10th of July, for toys. Acres 8,060. Houses 78. A. P. £6,363. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 630. Poor rates, in 1838, £311 17s.

FOULNEY, an island belonging to the parish of Dalton-in-Furness, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles south-south-east of Dalton, in Morecombe bay.

FOULRIDGE, a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles north of Colne. Here are three daily schools. Acres 2,020. Houses 251. A. P. £3,211. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1,418. Poor rates, in 1838, £853 5s.

FOULSHAM, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Eynsford, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 18 miles north-west of Norwich, and 13 south-south-east of Wells. The river Wensum passes west of the parish; and a small rivulet, over which a bridge was built in 1813, crosses the town. Living a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £27 14s. 9d.; gross income £616. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1824. There are also six daily, two Sunday, and two Sunday and daily National, schools. Charities, £88 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £345 6s. In 1770, this town was almost totally destroyed by fire. It has been rebuilt in a very superior style, and, though small, has a handsome and cheerful aspect. Tuesday is the market-day, but it is now obsolete: a fair is held annually on the first Tuesday in May, for the sale of stock, &c. Here is a branch of the East of England bank. Acres 3,100. Houses 143. A. P. £4,026. Pop., in 1801, 605; in 1831, 958.

FOULSTON, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burton, west riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Huddersfield. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,200. Houses 277. A. P. £1,639. Pop., in 1801, 1,128; in 1831, 1,573. Poor rates, in 1838, £360 15s.

FOUNTAINS-EARTH, a township in the parish of Kirby-Malzeard, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Ripon. Here is a daily school, endowed with £20 per annum. Acres 6,840. Houses 87. A. P. £2,025. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Middlesmoor, 329; in 1831, 413. Poor rates, in 1838, £224 1s.

FOUNTAIN'S-ABBEY, in Studley Park,—a beautiful valley, traversed by the rivulet Skell, near Fountains-Earth,—is said to be the most extensive, interesting, and venerable monastic ruin in the empire. This magnificent edifice, when perfect, spread, with its appendages, over 12 acres of ground; 2 only of which are now occupied by the present highly picturesque ruins; yet, notwithstanding every devastation, this splendid wreck of the general dissolution is not only far more extensive, but far more perfect, than any other in this country; rich as it is in these venerable and admired works of antiquity. The architecture is mixed: in some parts are seen the sharp pointed windows, in others the circular arches. The great east window is magnificently grand, and the arch much pointed. There has, it is supposed, been a central tower, long since fallen into decay. The beauty and grandeur of the church is enhanced by a lofty and nearly perfect tower, standing at the end of the north transept. There are numerous buildings connected with the abbey, all in excellent preservation. It was founded, in 1204, by John de Ebor, for monks of the Cistercian order; and, after flourishing 300 years, was surrendered in 1537; when its revenues were valued, according to Dugdale, at

£998 6s. 8d. per annum. This monastery, and 553 acres of land, with all the liberties thereto belonging, were granted, in 1540, to Sir Richard Gresham, Knight; since which time they have passed through the families of a succession of owners.

FOURSHIRE-STONE. See **BARTON-UPON-HEATH**.

FOVANT, or **FOFFONT**, a parish in the hund. of Cawdon and Cadworth, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; 7 miles west-south-west of Wilton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £17; gross income £496. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £533 1s. 3d., rectorial. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Pembroke. The Independents have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1815. Here are 3 daily, a Sunday National, and 2 Sunday schools. Acres 1,990. Houses 89. A. P. £2,583. Pop., in 1801, 514; in 1831, 553. Poor rates, in 1838, £335 11s.

FOWBERRY, a township in the parish of Chatton, county of Northumberland; 3 miles north-east of Wooler, on the northern bank of the river Till. The beautiful seats of Fowberry Park and Fowberry Tower are both in this township. The latter, especially, on the south bank of the Till, is most pleasantly and romantically situated.

FOWEY, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, in the hund. of Powder, union of St. Austell, county of Cornwall; 28 miles south-south-west of Launceston, 24 west-south-west of Devonport, and 30 west-north-west of Falmouth, on the western bank of the river Fowey, where it falls into the English channel. Acres 1,900. Houses 321. A. P. £4,856. Pop., in 1801, 1,155; in 1831, 1,767.

Fowey is situated in one of the most delightful and romantic parts of the county; but, lying in a valley, it is not visible till the ferry be approached. The walks in the environs are in the highest style of picturesque beauty. The noble range of ocean before the town, the rocky scenery, and the encircling hills afford scenes of the most interesting description. The town itself is not remarkable for beauty. The houses are very irregularly built, mostly of stone. The streets extend above a mile along the bank of the river: they are so narrow, and have so many acute angles, that it is not easy to drive through them with carriages of every description. There is a spacious market-house, over which is the town-hall, erected some years since by Viscount Valletort, and Philip Rashleigh, Esq., then representatives for the borough. Norden speaks of Fowey as a "pretie market-towne, fortified and fenced in some measure, and guarded with some ordnance; and the haven's mouth defended by block-houses on both sides in the time and at the command of Edward IV." The ruins of these block-houses still remain. There was also a strong iron boom or chain which ran across the harbour. The fort of St. Cathrine, built in the reign of Henry VIII., upon a magnificent pile of rocks bounding a creek of the river, with other two forts of more modern erection between it and the town, now defend the entrance to the river. These forts are all so much elevated that no ship could bring her guns to bear upon them. The rocks on both sides of the river are composed of a hard bluish slate, containing broad veins of fat quartz, so called by mineralogists from its greasiness to the touch. Carew tells us that part of the town of Fowey was burned by the French in 1457. Leland speaks of this as the last of several attacks. "The Frenchmen," says he, "divers times assailed this town, and last, most notably, about Henry VI. time, when the wife of Thomas Trewry, the 2, with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her houseband's absence."

Fowey harbour is spacious and well secured from

the destructive effect of storms, by the surrounding hills. It is esteemed the best outlet in the west; has excellent anchorage; and vessels drawing 3 fathoms water may enter at the lowest tide, and go into deeper water above. The shores are bold and free from danger: ships in distress may run in with perfect safety without cable or anchor.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £10; gross income £203. Patron, in 1835, J. T. Austin, Esq. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1797, a Wesleyan chapel, and 10 daily with 2 Sunday schools: one of the latter is National, and 2 of the former are partly supported by endowments. The town lands constitute a charity of some importance to Fowey; but they have been the subject of a suit in chancery. It has been alleged by the municipal commissioners, that lands which were worth £250 a-year were let for £8 1s. Here are almshouses for 16 poor women. Certain property was at one time granted to the corporation for the maintenance of a grammar-school; but the principal charities belonging to this town are said to have been grossly mismanaged and in confusion at the time of the inquiry. Poor rates, in 1838, £183 16s. In the reign of Edward III., Fowey was made a member of the Cinque ports. The borough was incorporated by charter in the reign of James II., again under William and Mary, and a third time in 1819. Under these charters, the government consisted of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, a town-clerk, &c. &c.; but a writ of *ouster* having been brought against them for abuse of chartered privileges, and judgment awarded against them in 1826, no corporate act has been since attempted. Fowey was disfranchised by the reform act; previous to which it had regularly returned 2 members since the 13th of Queen Elizabeth.

"The old apophthegm, *omnium rerum vicissitudo*, was never more strongly exemplified than in the town of Fowey. From a state of high consequence, in times of yore, sweeping the ocean with her ships, and even overawing France herself, this place has gradually sunk into decay and become buried in the shade of obscurity." "The glorie of Fowey," says Leland, "rose by the warres in Kinge Edward the Firste and the Thirde,* and Henry the V. day, partly by feates of warre, partly by pyracie, and so waxing riche, felle al to marchaundize: so that the towne was haunted with shippes of diverse nations, and their shippes went to al nations." To the fleet of Edward III., when he lay before Calais, it contributed 47 ships, being the highest number contributed by any port in England; and its quota of mariners at the same time was 770, exceeded only by the port of Yarmouth. In the time of Edward IV., on the proclamation of a truce between France and England, 'the gallants of Fawey' still thought proper to keep up hostilities, till their fleet was confiscated by order of the king; when, "'tis said, they were so insolent that they cut off the ears of the king's pursuivants, for which some lives and estates were forfeited." The remanent importance of Fowey is by no means what one might expect, for, though, to the ports of Winchelsea and Rye, its pilchard carriers might still, in modern times, perhaps, have 'valed no bonets,' even the pilchards have deserted Fowey, the inhabitants of which were almost all, not many years ago, engaged, in some shape or other, in the pilchard fishery, which was extensive, and employed a great number of vessels. Dr. Maton, indeed, denominated

the inhabitants of Fowey 'a colony of fishermen,'—though many of them are highly respectable. Besides pilchards, large quantities of copper ore, and china-clay and stone, for the potteries, were at one time shipped from Fowey; no such shipments are now made, though 'at times' some iron ore is shipped. Here also was a coinage of tin, large quantities of which have been dug in the vicinity; but the coinages are now commuted:—see CORNWALL. The market-day is Saturday; and there are three annual fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, May 1st, and September 10th. for cattle. In the corporation were vested the tolls of the market and fairs, with the quay dues, and the dues of the harbour, subject to a fee farm-rent of £2; but the harbour dues, till about 1834, were received, and afterwards were still claimed, by the corporation of Lostwithiel, while the quay dues and tolls of markets and fairs have been claimed by the lords of the manor, and in fact received by them.

FOWEY (THE). See CORNWALL. FOWNHOPE, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Greytree, union and county of Hereford; 6½ miles south-east of Hereford. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Woolhope. Here are 3 daily and 2 Sunday schools, two of the former of which are supported by endowments. Charities, £22 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £443 18s. The village is delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the Wye. There are two ancient camps a little to the north of it. One of them on Capler-hill is double trenched, and is called the Camp of Woodbury. The other is not named. Acres 3,870. Houses 218. A. P. £3,797. Pop., in 1801, 783; in 1831, 1,066.

FOXCOE, or FOSCOE, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Buckingham; 2 miles north-east of Buckingham, and near the Buckingham canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 9s. 4½d.; gross income £205. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Buckingham. Acres 740. Houses 12. A. P. £854. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 107. Poor rates, in 1838, £74 4s.

FOXCOTE, a chapelry in the parish, and now included within the parliamentary boundaries, of the borough of Andover, county of Southampton; 2 miles north-west of Andover. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Andover. Acres 620. Houses 19. A. P. £1,147. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 95. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 5s.

FOXEARLE HUNDRED, in the rape of Hastings, county of Sussex. Area 14,030 acres. Houses 432. Pop., in 1831, 3,007.

FOXELAND, a parish in the hund. of Hockford, union of Sudbury, county of Essex; 3½ miles north-west of Sudbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £10 4s. 4½d.; gross income £411. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £68 16s., rectorial. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. James Pemberton. Here are a Sunday National, and 2 daily schools. Acres 1,960. Houses 97. A. P. £1,844. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 466. Poor rates, in 1838, £370 7s.

FOXHALL, a parish in the hund. of Carlford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 4½ miles east by south of Ipswich. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Brightwell. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. About 10 acres of hops are cultivated in this parish. Acres 1,060. Houses 36. A. P. £1,385. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 190. Poor rates, in 1838, £130 1s.

FOXHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Bremhill, county of Wilts; 5 miles north-east of Chippenham, intersected by the Great Western railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bremhill.

* Leland adds that "the shippes of Fawey, sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey about Edward the III. tyme, wold vaile no bonet, beying requirit, wherupon Rhie and Winchelsey men and they taught, wher Fawey men had victorie, and therupon bare twear armes mixt with the armes of Rhie and Winchelsey; and then rose the name of the gallaunts of Fawey."—*Itn.* 111. f. 15.

FOXHOLES, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; 10½ miles north of Great Driffield. It includes the chapelry of Butterwick, and the township of Foxholes with Boythrop. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £22; gross income £581. Tithes commuted in 1771. Patron, in 1835, R. Sykes, Esq. Acres 4,150. Houses 49. A. P. £2,777. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 277. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 5s. Acres of the township with Boythrop, 2,610. Houses 32. A. P. £1,375. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 177. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 3s.

FOXLEY, a parish in the hund. of Eynsford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 2 miles south-south-east of Foulsham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £358. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £410 13s. 3d., rectorial. Patron, in 1835, E. Lombe, Esq. Acres 1,840. Houses 60. A. P. £1,436. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 274. Poor rates, in 1838, £149 6s.

FOXLEY, in the hund. of Greens-Norton, county of Northampton; 4 miles west-north-west of Towcester. "Upon the confines of this hundred stood formerly a village of this denomination, which gave the name of Foxley to what is now called the hundred of Norton. The manor only remains at present with three houses and a water-mill, lying in three distinct parishes, Lichborow, Brakesley, and Pateshull, within three several hundreds, Fawesley, Norton, and Towcester. The manor-house, one of the three, stands in both the parishes of Pateshull, and Brakesley."—Bridge's Northampton.

FOXLEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; 3 miles west-south-west of Malmesbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £3 17s. 8½d.; gross income £261. Patron, in 1835, Lord Holland. Acres 850. Houses 11. A. P. £1,043. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 67. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 13s.

FOXTON, a parish in the hund. of Thriplow, union of Royston, county of Cambridge; 7 miles south-south-west of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £11 2s. 11d., returned at £75; gross income £80. Patron, the bishop of Ely.—Reformation, 1643.—"March 13. We break down 20 superstitious pictures, and gave orders to break 20 more, to take down 2 crosses, and Mr. John Wildboar to level the steps." Here are a Sunday National and 2 daily schools. Charities, 6 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches of land, allotted, in 1830, by the commissioners under the Inclosure Act, in lieu of the town-meadows, &c. and producing on an average £11 5s. a-year. The allotment is now let in portions of one rood each, at 5s. per annum, to the poor. It is titheable. The income is principally carried to the poor rates which, in 1838, amounted to £166 18s. Acres 1,632. Houses 80. A. P. £1,018. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 408.

FOXTON and SHOTTON, a township in the parish of Sedgfield, co.-palatine of Durham; 7 miles north-west by west of Stockton-upon-Tees, and near the Clarence railway. This manor originally belonged to the Knights of Jerusalem. Acres 1,720. Houses 8. A. P. £1,244. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 9s.

FOXTON, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, county of Leicester; 3 miles north-west of Market-Harborough, intersected by a branch of the Union canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio of Peter-

borough; rated at £7 3s. 4d., returned at £70; gross income £132. Tithes commuted in 1770. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £8 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £349 3s. The ground here is well wooded, and hilly, and the soil clay. Acres 2,020. Houses 86. A. P. £3,521. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 346.

FOY, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, union of Ross, county of Hereford; 3 miles north of Ross, on the river Wye. It includes the township of Eaton-Tregoes. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £533. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Jones. Here are a daily and a Sunday school, and an almshouse for 3 poor people, with weekly stipends of 1s. each. Other charities, in 1836, £6 14s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £274 11s. Acres 2,500. Houses 51. A. P. £1,892. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 290.

FRADLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Alrewas, county of Stafford; 4½ miles north-east of Lichfield, intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Acreage with the parish. Houses 84. A. P. £1,994. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 382. Poor rates, in 1838, £98 18s.

FRADSWELL, a chapelry in the parish of Colwich, county of Stafford; 7½ miles east-south-east of Stone. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Colwich. Here are 2 day and Sunday schools. Acres 1,410. Houses 34. A. P. £1,603. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 199. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 4s.

FRAISTHORPE WITH AUBURN, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire; 4¾ miles south-south-west of Bridlington. See article AUBURN. Acres 2,040. Houses 14. A. P. £2,661. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £140 11s.

FRAMCOTE. See GUYTING-POWER.

FRAMFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Loxfield-Dorset, rape of Pevensey, union of Uckfield, county of Sussex; 1½ mile south-east of Uckfield, and east of the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £485. Patron, in 1835, E. H. Hoare, Esq. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities, £66 per annum, including a school endowment. Poor rates, in 1838, £825 19s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, there have been 138½ acres of hops cultivated in this parish: hops charged 140,786 lbs.; duty £1,173 4s. 4d. Acres 6,830. Houses 234. A. P. £4,413. Pop., in 1801, 969; in 1831, 1,468.

FRAMINGHAM-EARL. See FRAMLINGHAM.

FRAMLAND HUNDRED, in the county of Leicester. It lies on the north-east corner of the county, bordering on Lincolnshire. Area 87,540 acres. Houses 3,300. Pop., in 1831, 17,197.

FRAMLINGHAM, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Loes, union of Plumesset, county of Suffolk; 18 miles north-north-east of Ipswich, and 87 north-east of London. Acres 4,470. House 499. A. P. £8,696. Pop., in 1801, 1,854; in 1831, 2,445. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Saxeat, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £43 6s. 8d.; gross income £1,231. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall college, Cambridge. There is here a fine old church built of black flint, with a tower nearly 100 feet high, and a peal of eight bells: it contains many handsome monuments. Here are a Presbyterian church, formed in 1717; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1811; and places of worship for Unitarians and Independents. There are 4 daily and 4 Sunday schools, 2 of each of which

are National. One of the former was founded and endowed by Sir Robert Hitcham, in 1636, and another is allowed £17 10s. per annum by the trustees of the late Mr. Thomas Mills. This sum is part of £700 per annum, arising from lands bequeathed by Mr. Mills, for various charitable purposes connected chiefly with this parish, including the sustenance of almshouses with 8 alms-people, and the distribution of bread, &c., to the poor. Sir Robert Hitcham also founded almshouses for 12 poor people, with stipends of 2s. a-week, and 40s. a-year for a gown and fuel: the allowance has been subsequently augmented. Other charities connected with this parish produced, in 1830, £63 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £903 10s. The town of Framlingham stands on an eminence not far from the sources of the Ore, a river which, passing at a short distance from the town, falls into the sea at Oreford. It is large and tolerably well-built, and has a very spacious market-place, in the centre of which formerly stood an ancient cross. The lake called the Mere, which defended the town on the west side, and the waters of which fall into the Ore, if they do not originate the river itself, is reported to have once been navigable; but it became much lessened by earth and sand washed into it by great rains. Some trade and manufactures are carried on here. The market-day is Saturday; and it has two annual fairs, Whit-Monday and October 11th, for cattle, sheep, and cloth. Here is a branch of the East of England bank.

This town lays claim to a very high antiquity. It originally belonged to the Icenii, a British tribe at one time in friendly alliance with the Romans; but having been subject to Romans, Saxons, and Danes, as well as Britons, it was inhabited by a great mixture of divers nations, and from thence the Danes, or later Saxons, gave it the name of Friendlingham, which signifies a house, or habitation of strangers, friendling signifying, in the Saxon language, a stranger, and ham, a dwelling or house. At what time the castle—which is still the chief ornament of the place—was founded, is uncertain; but it was certainly the occasional residence of Redwald, one of the early kings of the East Angles. It was also the principal seat of King Edmund, who, after his defeat at Dunwich by the Danes in 870, was here besieged: not being able to hold out any longer against them, he fled; but was overtaken and beheaded. His head was cast under a bush, and his body left unburied. It was afterwards interred on the spot which thenceforth took the name of Edmund's-bury. This castle was also the retreat of the Princess Mary during the time in which the friends of the Lady Jane Grey attempted to place her upon the throne. The cause of Mary was espoused with great zeal by the inhabitants of this vicinity. The interior of the castle was long ago taken down, and an almshouse and workhouse erected with the materials; but the outer walls are nearly entire, and at a little distance exhibit no traces of the ruin which prevails within. The walls are 44 feet high and 8 feet thick: they have 13 square towers 14 feet above the walls, 2 of which are barbicans or watch-towers.

FRAMLINGHAM, or FRAMINGHAM-EARL, a parish in the hund. and union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south-east of Norwich, and south of the river Yare. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Bixley. Tithes commuted in 1799-1800. Charities, £12 per annum. The poor have 13 acres, allotted at the enclosure. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 11s. Acres 560. Houses 17. A. P. £968. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 74.

FRAMLINGHAM, or FRAMINGHAM-PIGOT, a parish in the hund. and union of Henstead, county of

Norfolk; 5½ miles south-east of Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £3 6s. 8d.; gross income £216. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1808; and a Sunday and daily National school. Charities, £19 15s. per annum. The poor have 11 acres, allotted at the enclosure, for fuel. Poor rates, in 1838, £172 13s. Acres 350. Houses 74. A. P. £1,016. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 302.

FRAMLINGTON (LONG), a parish in the east division of Coquetdale ward, union of Rothbury county of Northumberland; 11 miles north-north-west of Morpeth, situated on the north road leading by Coldstream to Edinburgh. It includes the townships of Brinkburn-High-Ward, Brinkburn-Low-Ward, and Long-Framlington. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Felton. Here a Presbyterian congregation has existed since the year 1640. In 1825 the interest of £500 was bequeathed by the late Mrs. Tate, for the education of 20 poor children of Framlington. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £443 10s.; of the township, £349 16s. On its north-western extremity is a long narrow tract containing about 1,000 acres of the wildest and most dreary moorlands in the county. Here are a great number of cairns composed of loose stones. The road called the Devil's causeway passes very near this place, where there are large heaps of scoriae, probably produced by the Romans in smelting iron-stone. Coals, limestone, and freestone, are the principal mineral productions of Long-Framlington. Acres 5,730. Houses 151. A. P. £6,407. Pop., in 1801, 671; in 1831, 735. Houses of the township 110. A. P. £4,011. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 543.

FRAMPTON, a parish in the liberty of Frampton, union of Dorchester, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; 5½ miles north-west by west of Dorchester, situated on the north-eastern bank of the Frame, over which there is here a fine bridge. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £11 9s. 7d., returned at £109 13s. 4d.; gross income £120. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £451 8s., impropriated, 5s. 6d. due to the perpetual curate of Charminster, and £2 6s. 8d. vicarial. Patron, in 1835, F. J. Browne, Esq. Here is a National and free school. The river here abounds with excellent trout. Fairs are held on March 4th and 7th, August 1st, and September 4th, for all sorts of cattle. Frampton was originally a priory of Black monks, cell to the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, in Normandy. Acres 2,080. Houses 77. A. P. £3,254. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 376. Poor rates, in 1838, £258 3s.

FRAMPTON, a tything in the parish of Sapper-ton, county of Gloucester; 6¼ miles north-west of Cirencester. Tithes commuted in 1778. Houses 40. Pop., in 1821, 181; in 1831, 178. Other returns with the parish.

FRAMPTON, a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, union of Boston, county of Lincoln; 3½ miles south of Boston, and west of the river Witham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £18 19s. 4d.; gross income £109. All tithes belonging to the lay-impropriators and vicar commuted in 1784. Patron, in 1835, C. K. Tunnard, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 6,200. Houses 122. A. P. £8,657. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 706. Poor rates, in 1838, £444 8s.

FRAMPTON-COTTERELL, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Langley and Swinehead, union of Chipping-Sodbury, county of Gloucester; 4 miles west by south of Chipping-Sodbury,

on a branch of the Avon. It includes the tything of Wick-Wick. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £11 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £680. Patrons, the Duke of Beaufort and another. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1796; and 9 daily and 3 Sunday schools. Acres 1,190. Houses 371. A. P. £4,334. Pop., in 1801, 1,208; in 1831, 1,816. Poor rates, in 1838, £572 15s.

FRAMPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Whitstone, union of Wheatenhurst, county of Gloucester; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Dursley, on the eastern bank of the Severn, and intersected by the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £7 11s.; gross income £335. Certain tithes belonging to the lay-impropriator and vicar, commuted in 1813. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Wicks. There are here an Independent church, formed in 1777; and 8 daily and 2 Sunday schools. This parish is frequently inundated by the impetuous tides of the Severn. To remedy this great inconvenience, the Earl of Berkeley erected a bulwark, called the Hock-crib, intended to confine the waters within their proper channel, which, in ordinary tides, it has been generally found to do; but, in high spring-tides, many parts—particularly one part—of the village still continued to be laid under water, occasioning, at certain seasons of the year, a great prevalence of intermittent fever. Acres 2,360. Houses 204. A. P. £4,992. Pop., in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,055. Poor rates, in 1838, £376 16s.

FRAMSDEN, a parish in the hund. of Thredling, union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 3 miles south-east of Debinham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £280. Patroness, in 1835, the Countess of Dysart. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1835. There are 4 daily schools in this parish. A fair is held on Holy-Thursdays for cattle. Acres 2,160. Houses 89. A. P. £3,964. Pop., in 1801, 684; in 1831, 642. Poor rates, in 1838, £344.

FRAMWELLGATE, a township in the parish of St. Oswald, city of Durham; on the western bank of the Wear, across which, to the city, there is here a bridge—see DURHAM. Acreage with the city of Durham. Houses 182. A. P. £8,044. Pop., in 1801, 1,072; in 1831, 1,584. Poor rates, in 1838, £555 15s.

FRANKBY, a township in the parish of West Kirby, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles north-north-west of Great Neston, and east of the river Dee. Acres 430. Houses 23. A. P. £708. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 114. Poor rates, in 1838, £22.

FRANKLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Bromsgrove, county of Worcester; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Hales-Owen, and near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Hales-Owen. Acres 2,000. Houses 31. A. P. £1,486. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 176. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 2s.

FRANKTON, a parish in Rugby division, in the hund. of Knightlow, union of Rugby, county of Warwick; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Dunchurch. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; returned at £26 16s.; gross income £112. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Biddulph. Here is a day and Sunday school, partly supported by endowment. Acres 1,660. Houses 54. A. P.

£2,557. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 261. Poor rates, in 1838, £132 17s.

FRANSHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east by east of Swaffham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 15s. 10d.; gross income £521. Patron, in 1835, F. R. Reynolds, Esq. Charities, £14 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 16s. Acres 1,500. Houses 66. A. P. £1,803. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 323.

FRANSHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Swaffham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 8s. 4d.; gross income £296. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Swatman. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 10s. Acres 1,490. Houses 41. A. P. £1,068. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 234.

FRANT, or FANT, a parish partly in the hund. of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent, and partly in the hund. of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey, union of Ficehurst, county of Sussex; 3 miles south of Tonbridge-Wells. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8 5s. 5d.; gross income £507. Patron, the rector of Rotherfield. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. The ruins of Beigham abbey, which was founded about the year 1200, still exist here—see BEIGHAM. On an average of 7 years to 1835, 130 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of hops have been cultivated in this parish: average of hops annually charged 11,132 lbs.; duty £917 15s. 4d. Acres 9,430, 310 of which are in the county of Kent. Houses 268. A. P. £4,738. Pop., in 1801, including a part of the town of Tonbridge-Wells, 1,090; in 1831, 2,071. Poor rates, in 1838, £940 2s.

FRATING, a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 6 miles east-south-east of Colchester. Living, a discharged rectory united to that of Thorington, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £809. Patrons, the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. Here are a Sunday and daily National and two Sunday schools. Acres 1,350. Houses 32. A. P. £1,902. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 269. Poor rates, in 1838, £75.

FRECKENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Lackford, union of Mildenhall, county of Suffolk; 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Mildenhall, on the river Lark. Living, a discharged vicarage with a rectory united, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated, the former at £3 15s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the latter at £16 11s. 5d.; gross income £600. Tithes commuted in 1815. Patrons, the master and fellows of Peter-house, Cambridge. Here are 2 daily and 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities, £24 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £278 6s. Acres 2,520. Houses 80. A. P. £1,897. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 427.

FRECKLETON, a township in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Preston. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £117 6s. 3d. vicarial, and £192 2s. 10d. rectorial, due to the dean and chapter of Christ's church, Oxford. A church was built here in 1838; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Extensive sacking and sailcloth manufactures here have increased the population. Naze, a hamlet of this township, is situated near a tongue of land at the northern limit of the river Ribble. Acres 1,430. Houses 174. A. P. £3,063. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 909. Poor rates, in 1838, £234 10s.

FREEBY, a chapelry in the parish of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 920. Houses 26. A. P. £2,145. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 120. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 12s.

FREEBRIDGE-LYNN HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk, lies along the shore of Lynn-Wash, on the north-west side of the county, and is bounded on the south by the river Lynn. Area 75,770 acres. Houses 2,105. Pop., in 1831, 12,227. The poor-law union of Freebridge-Lynn, for which a workhouse has been erected, comprehends 32 parishes, embracing an area of 111 square miles; with a population, returned in 1831, at 11,489. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,952. Expenditure in 1838, £5,149; in 1839, £5,369 18s.

FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk. It lies at the western extremity of the county, and is nearly surrounded by the Ouse and an arm of the sea. Area 57,280 acres. Houses 2,179. Pop., in 1831, 11,274.

FREEFOLK, a manor and chapelry in the hund. of Evingar, Kingsclere division, county of Southampton; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Whitechurch. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; gross income £15. In the patronage of the hospital of St. Cross. Here is a paper-mill, where the paper used for the notes of the bank of England has been made ever since the reign of George I. Acres 800. Houses 10. A. P. £1,082. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1838, £68 13s.

FREEFOLK, a tything in the parish of Whitechurch, county of Southampton. Pop., in 1811, 174. Other returns with the parish.

FREEFORD, a hamlet in the parish of St. Michael, county of Stafford; 2 miles south-east of Lichfield. Acres 250. Houses 2. A. P. with Fisherwick, £2,093. Pop., in 1811, 19; in 1831, 17.

FREEHOLDERS-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Long Horseley, Northumberland; 10 miles east-north-east of Hexham. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 29. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 127. Poor rates, in 1838, £58.

FREETHORPE, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-south-west of Ackle, and north of the river Aire. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Reedham. Acres 1,050. Houses 34. A. P. £1,055. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 289. Poor rates, in 1838, £277 10s.

FREISTON. See **FRIESTON**.

FREMINGTON HUNDRED, in the new northern division of the county of Devon. It lies at the western extremity of the county, between the Taw and the Torridge, which fall into the bay of Bideford or Barnstaple. Area 33,350 acres. Houses 1,672. Pop., in 1831, 8,844.

FREMINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Fremington, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 3 miles west of Barnstaple, situated at the mouth of the river Taw. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £20 0s. 5d.; gross income £430. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. C. Hill. Here are 4 daily and 2 Sunday schools. Charities, £26 per annum. The poor-houses here have been recently sold by order of the poor-law commissioners to Charles Roberts, Esq., who has converted them into residences for 12 poor people of this parish during their lives. Poor rates, in 1838, £529 8s. Acres 6,600. Houses 226. A. P. £3,844. Pop., in 1801, 875; in 1831, 1,180.

FRENCH-MOOR, a tything in the parish of Broughton, county of Southampton; $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Romsey, intersected by the Salisbury and Southampton canal. A. P. £1,660. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1821, 44.

FRENSHAM, a parish partly in the hund. of Alton, Alton north division of the county of Southampton, and partly in the hund. of Farnham, county of Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Farnham, on a branch of the Wey. It includes the tythings of Dockingfield, Frensham, and Chart and Pittfold. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; returned at £95; gross income £106. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £678 13s. 4d., due to the archdeacon of Surrey. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Colmer. A great copper caldron in the vestry of the church here has puzzled antiquarians and others to determine its use, or how it came to be placed here. There are many legendary tales regarding it. Besides being watered by the Wey, this parish has an extensive sheet of water, about 3 miles in circumference, called Frensham Great Pond, which is the resort of innumerable flocks of wild fowl during the winter months. In 1835, 44 acres of hops were cultivated here. Acres 9,390. Houses 236. A. P. £3,740. Pop., in 1801, 1,175; in 1831, 1,388. Poor rates, in 1838, £591 16s.

FRENZE, a parish in the hund. of Diss, union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Diss. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £2 13s. 4d., returned at £73; gross income £70. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £86, rectorial. Patron, in 1835, S. Smith, Esq. Acres 500. Houses 8. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 50. Poor rates with Scole.

FREDSON, a tything in the parish of Highworth, county of Wilts. Houses 4. Pop., in 1821, 24; in 1831, 21. Other returns with the parish.

FRESHFORD, a parish in the hund. of Bath-Forum, union of Bradford, county of Somerset; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Bath, on the river Avon, and near the Avon and Kennet canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £146; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Bythesea. Here are a Sunday National and 3 daily schools. Charities, £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £238 7s. The village of Freshford is finely situated on the southern declivity of a richly wooded hill, and commands some most extensive and interesting views. Sir Joshua Reynolds declared the verdure in this vicinity to be amongst the richest and most vivid in England,—see *DEVON—Climate*. A fair is held on September 6th, for cheese. Acres 440. Houses 131. A. P. £1,560. Pop., in 1801, 624; in 1831, 666.

FRESHWATER, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, isle of Wight incorporation, isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-west of Yarmouth, on the western bank of the river Yar, which is navigable to this place. Acres 4,760. Houses 172. A. P. £4,552. Pop., in 1801, 605; in 1831, 1,184. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9 8s. 4d.; gross income £758. Patrons, the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. Here are a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists; and a daily school, endowed with £25 per annum. Charities, £3 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £388 10s. Freshwater-gate is a small creek in the centre of Freshwater-bay, separated only by a narrow isthmus of pebbles from the course of the river Yar. On the west side is an extensive natural cavern, opening to the sea. The principal entrance

forms a rugged segment of a circle, about 20 feet high, and 35 feet wide: its depth is about 120 feet. This can only be approached at low water; and even then the access is very difficult from the jutting crags and lofty fragments of rocks that obstruct the passage. At some distance to the eastward, about 500 yards from the shore, are two insulated rocks, through one of which the waves have formed an opening resembling a picturesque arch. The views of this part of the coast, from the sea, are extremely fine. The cliffs are the resort and breeding-places of innumerable multitudes of marine birds, whose various notes, mixed with the solemn roar of the waves, that rush into the caverns, and break among the rocks beneath, produce a most singular, yet not unpleasant concert. The prospect from the light-house, on the highest point of the Freshwater cliffs, is extremely magnificent, and includes a full view of the Needle rocks. The violence of the sea is continually making devastations on this coast. Freshwater is much visited during summer on account of these remarkable cliffs and caverns. Dr. Robert Hooke, celebrated for his knowledge of mathematics, and as the inventor of the pendulum watch-spring, was a native of Freshwater.

FRESHWELL HUNDRED, in the new north division of the county of Essex, lies in the northern extremity of the county, between the hundreds of Uttlesford and Hinckford, extending to Haverhill in Suffolk, and Linton in Cambridgeshire. Area 27,710 acres. Houses 1,332. Pop., in 1831, 6,807.

FRESSINGFIELD, a parish in the hund. and union of Hoxne, county of Suffolk; 4 miles south-south-east of Harleston in the county of Norfolk. Living, a vicarage united with that of Wethersdale, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £17 17s. 1d.; gross income £613. Patrons, the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which was endowed by Archbishop Sancroft with £10 per annum. The archbishop was born here; and, having retired from public life, here he ended his days. Acres 3,780. Houses 158. A. P. £5,788. Pop., in 1801, 1,044; in 1831, 1,352. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,162 3s.

FRESTON, or **FRISTON**, a parish in the hund. and union of Plumage, county of Suffolk; 3 miles south-east of Saxmundham. Living, a discharged vicarage united with that of Snape, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5, returned at £132 13s. 6d.; gross income £194. Patron, in 1835, R. H. W. Vyse, Esq. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 1,790. Houses 100. A. P. £1,233. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 466. Poor rates, in 1838, £358 17s.

FRESTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Samford, county of Suffolk; 3½ miles south of Ipswich, on the beautiful bank of the Orwell. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 7s. 6d.; gross income £379. Patron, in 1835, J. Bond, Esq. Acres 1,680. Houses 22. A. P. £1,763. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 183. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 16s.

FRETHERNE, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Whitstone, union of Wheatenburst, county of Gloucester; 7½ miles west-north-west of Stroud, intersected by the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £288. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. F. Forster. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 380. Houses 54. A. P. £931. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 224. Poor rates, in 1838, £148 11s.

FRETENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Taverham, union of St. Faith's, county of Norfolk; 2

miles west by south of Coltishall. Living, a rectory with that of Stanninghall, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £404. Patron, in 1835, Lord Suffield. A fair is held on the first Monday in April, for pedler's ware. Acres 1,420. Houses 49. A. P. £1,819. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 269. Poor rates, in 1838, £211 7s.

FREYSTROP, a parish in the hund. of Roose, union of Haverford-West, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 3 miles south-east of Haverford-West. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of St. David's; rated at £5 13s. 9d.; gross income £178. Patron, the Crown. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1818; and a daily and a Sunday school. Houses 127. A. P. £762. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 636. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 4s.

FRIARMERE, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 1 mile north of Delph. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £90. Patron, the vicar of Rochdale. Here are 2 Sunday National schools.

FRICKLEY. See CLAYTON WITH FRICKLEY.

FRIDAYTHORPE, a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles west by north of Great Driffield. Living, a discharged vicarage, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £100; gross income £112. Patron, the prebendary of Wetwang in York cathedral. There is here a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are a Sunday National and 3 daily schools. Acres 2,070. Houses 51. A. P. £1,619. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 283. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 3s.

FRIESDEN. See NETTLEDEN AND FRIESDEN.

FRIESTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 5 miles south-south-west of Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged rectory and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln; rated at £4 10s.; gross income £114. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Acres 610. Houses 11. A. P. £599. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 46. Poor rates, in 1838, £10 8s.

FRIESTON, a parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, union of Boston, county of Lincoln; 3¼ miles east of Boston. Living, a discharged vicarage united with that of Butterwick, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £16 11s. 10d., returned at £137 17s. 2d.; gross income £380. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Glover. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 3,980. Houses 222. A. P. £8,422. Pop., in 1801, 734; in 1831, 1,089. Poor rates, in 1838, £927 10s.

FRILFORD, a township in the parish of March, county of Berks; 4 miles north of Abingdon and north of the river Ock. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Marcham. Acres 1,180. Houses 32. A. P. £1,090. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 129. Poor rates, in 1838, £30.

FRILSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Faircross, union of Bradfield, county of Berks; 6 miles south-south-east of East Ilsley, on a branch of the Thames. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £8, returned at £131 15s.; gross income £131. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £136 5s., rectorial. Patron, in 1835, R. Floyd, Esq. Acres 920. Houses 41. A. P. £889. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 192. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 9s.

FRIMLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Ash, county of Surrey; 4 miles south-south-west of Bagshot, and on the line of the Southampton railway, by which it is distant 31 miles from London. Living,

a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; returned at £44; gross income £70. Patron, the rector of Ash. Here are 6 daily and 3 infant schools. The village is situated near the Black-water, over which it has a bridge leading into Hampshire. Acres 7,770. Houses 269. A. P. 4,027. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 1,351. Poor rates, in 1838, £541.

FRINDSBURY, a parish in the hund. of Sharnwell, lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, county of Kent; 2 miles north-west of Rochester, bounded on the south by the river Medway, and intersected by the Thames and Medway canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £10 3s. 11½d.; gross income £549. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. The church is supposed to have been built by Paulinus, the sacrist of Rochester, in the early part of the twelfth century. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1813; a daily and 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities, £37 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,139 ls. Acres 3,010. Houses 353. A. P. £5,135. Pop., in 1801, 1,066; in 1831, 1,856.

FRING, a parish in the hund. of Smithdon, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 8 miles south-west of Burnham-Westgate. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; certified to value £35, returned at £67; gross income £77. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Fairs are held on May 21st., and December 11th, for horses. Acres 1,690. Houses 29. A. P. £1,666. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 127. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 10s.

FRINGFORD, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 5 miles north-north-east of Bicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 16s. 0½d. Tithes commuted in 1761. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 1 Sunday National and 2 daily schools. Acres 1,580. Houses 71. A. P. £1,766. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 358. Poor rates, in 1838, £150.

FRINSTED, a parish in the hund. of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; 4½ miles south-south-west of Sittingbourne. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £9 11s. 8d., returned at £110. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Charles Collins. Acres 1,130. Houses 24. A. P. £668. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 193. Poor rates, in 1838, £126 2s.

FRINTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 12½ miles south-east of Manningtree. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £7 6s. 8d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, S. Lushington, Esq. A great part of this parish has been swallowed up by the sea, which is here daily gaining on the land. Acres 710. Houses 5. A. P. £759. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 35.

FRISBY, a chapelry in the parish of Gaulby, county of Leicester; 8 miles east-south-east of Leicester. Acreage with the parish. Houses 5. A. P. £1,419. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 21. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 10s.

FRISBY ON THE WREAK, a parish in the east division of the hund. of Goscote, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; 4½ miles west by south of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 16s. 8d., returned at £130; gross income £180. Great and vicarial tithes commuted in 1760. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here. Here are 2 daily and 2 Sunday schools. Charities, £60 per annum. Poor rates,

in 1838, £179 13s. Acres 1,080. Houses 92. A. P. £2,495. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 442.

FRISKNEY, a parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 4 miles south-west of Wainfleet. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 6s. 8d.; gross income £559. Patron, in 1835, J. Booth, Esq. Here are a Sunday and daily National, and 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £52 per annum. Friskney is the most extensive village in the wapentake of Candleshoe. The lands in the vicinity were effectually drained, enclosed, and embanked, under act of parliament obtained in 1809; but these advantages have been counterbalanced by the destruction of the decoys for which this place was once so celebrated. Previous to the enclosure, Friskney used to send upwards of 30,000 head of ducks, widgeon, and teal, to the metropolis, but now scarcely 5,000. Cranberries also were collected to the extent of from 2 to 4,000 pecks in the Mossberry or Cranberry Fen, as a principal part of that portion of the fens which appertains to this parish was denominated; but, since the drainage and enclosure, this source of profit has almost ceased. Acres 6,270. Houses 286. A. P. £8,322. Pop., in 1801, 691; in 1831, 1,457. Poor rates, in 1838, £446 3s.

FRISTON, a parish in the hund. of Willington, rape of Pevensey, union of East Bourne, county of Sussex; 3 miles south-west of East Bourne. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of East-Dean. Acres 2,080. Houses 8. A. P. £770. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 89. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 10s.

FRISTON. See CAYTHORPE.

FRISTON. See FRESTON.

FRITH. See WRENBURY.

FRITH-VILLE, a township in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 5 miles east of Tatlershall. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £83; in the patronage of trustees. This township has been recovered from the fens, and rendered parochial so late as 1812. Acres 2,900. Houses 45. Pop., in 1821, 272; in 1831, 261. Poor rates, in 1838, £190 4s.

FRITHELSTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Shebbear, union of Torrington, county of Devon; 2 miles west of Great Torrington, and west of the Torridge river. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; certified to value £14, returned at £54; gross income £116. Patron, in 1835, H. W. Johns, Esq. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Charities, £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £327 11s. Acres 2,380. Houses 129. A. P. £2,727. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 696.

FRITTENDEN, a parish in the hund. and union of Cranbrooke, lathe of Sray, county of Kent; 4½ miles north-north-east of Cranbrooke, and in the vicinity of the South Eastern railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £15 18s. 9d.; gross income £365. Patron, in 1835, T. L. Hodges, Esq. Here are a daily, and 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities, in 1836, £46 10s. per annum. A fair is held on the 8th of September. On an average, 178 acres of hops are annually cultivated here; the hops charged averaging 110,731 lbs.; duty £922 15s. 2d. Acres 3,640. Houses 133. A. P. £3,023. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 816.

FRITTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles east-north-east of St.-Mary-Stratton, and near the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9; gross income £267. Patron, in 1835, the Rev.

T. Howes. Here are parish lands let at £25, and poor's lands, at £7 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £193 17s. Acres 710. Houses 31. A. P. £1,883. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 243.

FRITTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; 7 miles north-west by north of Lowestoft, and east of the river Waveney. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £253. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. F. W. Cubitt. Charities, £12 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 15s. Acres 2,100. Houses 38. A. P. £1,441. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 170.

FRITWELL, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 5 miles north-west by north of Bicester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 9s. 4d., returned at £110; gross income £103. Tithes, belonging to the clerical rector, lay-impropriator, and vicar, commuted in 1806-1807. Patron, in 1835, J. Willes, Esq. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 1,230. Houses 111. A. P. £3,080. Pop., in 1801, 436; in 1831, 494. Poor rates, in 1838, £150 13s.

FRIZINGTON, a township in the parish of Arlesdon, county of Cumberland; 3 miles east by south of Whitehaven. All tithes commuted in 1805. Here is a Sunday National school. Iron-ore abounds in this township, and there is a fine chalybeate spring.

FROCESTER, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Whitstone, union of Wheatenhurst, county of Gloucester; 5 miles west by south of Stroud. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10 5s. 10d., returned at £140; gross income £229. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ducie. Acres 1,830. Houses 82. A. P. £3,593. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 414. Poor rates, in 1838, £245.

FRODESLEY, a parish in the hund. of Condo-ver, union of Atcham, county of Salop; 7½ miles west by north of Much-Wenlock. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £4 14s.; gross income £392. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. R. Gleadow. Acres 2,120. Houses 32. A. P. £1,994. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 186. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 1s.

FRODINGHAM, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Bridge, county of Lincoln; 7½ miles west-north-west of Glandford-Bridge. It includes the townships of Bromby and Scunthorpe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 16s. 8d., returned at £124 10s.; gross income £222. Patron, in 1835, C. Winn, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 5,030. Houses 95. A. P. £2,588. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 425. Poor rates, in 1838, £125 6s.

FRODINGHAM (NORTH), a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles south-east by east of Great Driffield, near the river Hull. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £5; gross income £170. Tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, commuted in 1801. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Francis Drake. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1811; and 2 daily schools. The village of Frodingham is situated a little to the east of the river Hull, which is thence navigable to the town of Hull: it had formerly a weekly market. Owing to the superior commercial locality of Great Driffield, "and the decreasing population" here, the ancient privileges of Frodingham were transferred

thither about eighty years ago, since which time its market has been discontinued. Fairs are held on July 10th, and October 2d, for toys and pedlery. Acres 2,880. Houses 145. A. P. £3,660. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 711. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 4s.

FRODINGHAM (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Owthorne, east riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles north-north-east of Patrington. Acres 1,410. Houses 9. A. P. £1,756. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 60. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 17s.

FRODSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Eddisbury, union of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 10 miles north-east by north of Chester, and 191 north-west of London, in the course of the river Weaver. It includes the townships of Frodsham, Helsby, Kingsley, Manley, Newton by Frodsham, and Norley, the chapelry of Alvanley, and the lordship of Frodsham. Acres 14,100. Houses 1,038. A. P. £19,423. Pop., in 1801, 3,542; in 1831, 5,547. Acres of the township 1,950. Houses 337. A. P. £5,780. Pop., in 1801, 1,250; in 1831, 1,746. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £23 13s. 11½d.; gross income £600. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. The church is a fine ancient fabric of red freestone. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Here are 6 Sunday, a Sunday and daily National, and 20 daily schools, two of which are supported by endowment. The free grammar-school was founded in 1633. It was originally endowed with property, now producing £40 per annum, and afterwards with other small bequests. It is free to all male children of 6 years and upwards in this parish. In 1835 there were 92 scholars. There is a free school in the township of Kingsley founded about the year 1786, and possessing a small endowment, on which foundation about 65 children receive instruction. Other charities, in 1835, £60 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £1,753 15s.; of the township £619 17s. Frodsham is pleasantly situated on an eminence at the foot of the hills forming the northern extremity of De-la-mere Forest, and stretches along the south bank of the Weaver and Mersey, along the road from Chester to Warrington. The town principally consists of two large and well-paved streets intersecting each other at right angles. At the east end of the town there is a stone-bridge over the Weaver, and at the west end stood the castle of Frodsham, supposed to be of Norman origin, and afterwards held by the earls Rivers; but consumed by fire, 1642. On an average, 100,000 bushels of potatoes have been annually cultivated in this vicinity, and chiefly sent to the Lancashire markets, hitherto by the duke of Bridgewater's canal and the Mersey. On the banks of the Mersey are salt-works which have given employment to many of the inhabitants, a considerable number of whom have also been engaged in the cotton manufacture. There is here a graving dock for building and repairing vessels. The market is held on Wednesday; and fairs are held on May 16th, 17th, and 18th, August 21st, 22d, and 23d, for cattle and pedlery, and December 13th, 14th, and 15th. A signal beacon was formerly placed on Beacon-hill, which commands beautiful views of the estuary of the Mersey and parts of Lancashire.

FRODSHAM, a lordship in the parish of Frodsham, co.-palatine of Chester; 11 miles north-north-east of Chester. Acres 3,000. Houses 189. A. P. £3,655. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 1,024. Poor rates, in 1838, £422 4s.

FROGGATT, a township in the parish of Bake-well, county of Derby; 1½ mile north-east by east of Stony-Middleton, on the eastern bank of the Derwent. Vicarial tithes commuted in 1823. Acreage

with the parish. Houses 23. A. P. £234. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 167. Poor rates, in 1838, £26 5s.

FROME (THE). See DORSETSHIRE.

FROME (THE UPPER). See GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

FROME (THE LOWER). See GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

FROME (THE). See HEREFORDSHIRE.

FROME (THE). See SOMERSETSHIRE.

FROME-BISHOP'S, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Bromyard, on the river Frome. It includes the townships of Bishop's-Frome, Eggleton, Halmond's-Frome, Leadon, and Walton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £8 5s. 10d.; gross income £630. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Hopton. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. Acres 3,560. Houses 188. A. P. £4,411. Pop., in 1801, 765; in 1831, 948. Poor rates, in 1838, £387 18s. Houses of the township 61. Pop., in 1831, 326.

FROME-CANON. See CANON-FROME.

FROME-CASTLE. See CASTLE-FROME.

FROME-HALMOND'S. See HALMOND'S-FROME.

FROME HUNDRED, in the eastern division of the county of Somerset, bordering on Wiltshire. Area 32,900 acres. Houses 3,842. Pop., in 1831, 19,884.

FROME, or FROME-SELWOOD, a parish, market-town, and parliamentary borough, in the hund. and union of Frome, county of Somerset; 12 miles south of Bath, on the river Frome. This parish is of great extent; probably between 50 and 60 miles in circumference. Acres 6,960. Houses 2,346. A. P. £16,009. Pop., in 1801, 8,748; in 1831, 12,240. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £22; gross income £900; nett income £720. Patron, the Marquess of Bath. The church is a spacious and elegant structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and four sepulchral chapels, with a square tower, surmounted by a spire. Warner described it as one of the handsomest parish-churches in England. Christ-church is a perpetual curacy; gross income £150. Patron, the vicar of Frome. A new church has recently been erected. Here are two Independent churches, formed in 1707, and 1780; two Baptist, in 1689 and 1707; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1811; a Primitive, in 1828; a place of worship for the Presbyterians; and a Friends' meeting-house. Here are 14 daily schools, including 2 National, besides 2 Sunday National: two of the former of these are supported by endowment. The charity school, founded, together with an almshouse, in the reign of Edward IV., by William Liversedge, Esq. of Vallis, has an endowment of nearly £300. The foundation boys are clothed in blue, but neither lodged nor boarded. The free grammar-school, founded, according to tradition, in the reign of Edward VI., had fallen into decay at the time of the inquiry. There are other valuable charities connected with Frome; the principal of which, besides the almshouse above alluded to, for a number of poor old women, endowed with £205 8s. per annum, is Stevens' asylum for girls, and hospital for men, founded in 1790 by Richard Stevens, and supported by endowments amounting to upwards of £760, of which about £480 constitutes the income of the asylum, wherein 27 girls were maintained and educated at the time of the inquiry. The hospital was occupied by 13 old men. Other charities, about £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £5,195 19s.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Frome, capable of accommodating 350 persons. The

Frome poor-law union comprehends 28 parishes, embracing an area of 77 square miles; with a population, returned, in 1831, at 26,236. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,789. Expenditure, in 1838, £12,492; in 1839, £13,431 16s.

The town of Frome is situated on the acclivity of a hill, on the skirts of Selwood forest, on the south-western side of the Frome, which here takes a winding course, and is crossed by a bridge of 5 arches. The town is large, but irregularly built, and most of its streets, which are upwards of 40 in number, narrow and ill-paved: within the last few years, however, many improvements have been effected: a handsome street has been formed in the principal thoroughfare, and a market-house and various other buildings erected. The town is now lighted with gas. The vicinity is adorned by many seats.

Frome is not incorporated, and its limits have not been distinguished by any of the common known divisions of corporate towns. It was formerly governed by a bailiff; but latterly by 2 constables, annually chosen at the court-leet of the marquis of Bath and the earl of Cork and Orrery, lords of the manor. It was enfranchised by the reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. The boundaries of the borough comprehend all the town and suburbs, and sufficient space for increase. The number of electors registered for 1836 was 291, of whom 244 actually polled at the general election in 1837: the number registered for 1837 was 310.

The trade of Frome has been declining for some years. Broad cloths are the chief manufacture. Narrow woollens, as cassimeres, &c., are also made. In 1838, 4 woollen mills here employed 509 hands. A silk-mill also employed 176 hands. Wool cards are manufactured; and on the banks of the Frome are mills for fulling, rolling iron, &c. About 350 hand-loomers are employed by the manufacturers at Frome, of which 220 are in the parish. The operatives here have been considerably benefited by the letting to them of small portions of land for potato-gardens; but the introduction of powerful machinery has here, as elsewhere, superseded human labour, and occasioned great and general distress which has been partially relieved by emigration, by enormous poor rates, and by remittances of more than £1,000 in a year from charitable societies in London, Bristol, and elsewhere. Frome has long been celebrated for its excellent ale. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and the fairs are February 24th,—when on Saturday, held on Monday following,—July 22d, September 14th, and November 25th, for cattle, cheese, &c. There are branches of the Wilts and Dorset, and of Stuckey's, banking companies here. Tanner observes, that a monastery was founded here, before the year 705, by St. Aldhelm.

FROME-ST.-QUINTIN, a parish in the hund. of Tollerford, union of Cerne, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Beaminster. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Evershot, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £15 7s. 1d.; gross income £343. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Caldwell, in this parish, now a farm, was formerly a chapelry. Here are a Sunday National and a daily school. Acres 960. Houses 21. A. P. £859. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 11s.

FROME-VAUCHURCH, a parish in the hund. of Tollerford, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 8 miles north-west by west of Dorchester, on the river Frome. Living, a

rectory united with that of Batcombe. The free-school at Toller-Porcorum is open to 10 children of this parish: other charities, in 1835, £1 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 9s. Acres 1,080. Houses 33. A. P. £1,089. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 135.

FROME-WHITFIELD, in the hund. of St. George, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset. "This ancient parish, formerly an independent one, though now included in that of the Holy Trinity in Dorchester, receives its name from the river Frome, on which it stands, and its additional one, from its ancient lords the Whitfields. It is situated about half-a-mile north of Dorchester, in the hund. of St. George. The ancient ville and the church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, lay near Holles-Frome, as appears by several ruins of houses, but has been long depopulated; and the manor, once parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, extinguished. It consists of three farms, viz., Coker's Frome, Holles-Frome, and Whitwet."—Hutchin's Dorset, vol. I. p. 393. That part of Frome-Whitfield which lies between the two branches of the river Frome, with Coliton-row, another small district or tything, and ancient chapelry, of Frome-Whitfield, have been added to the borough of Dorchester for parliamentary purposes.

FROSTENDEN, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Southwold, near the post-road from Lowestoft to Saxmundham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £348. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Barne, Esq. Acres 1,280. Houses 48. A. P. £1,617. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 373. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 4s.

FROSTERLY, a hamlet in the parish of Stanhope, co.-palatine of Durham; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Walsingham, on the northern bank of the river Wear. It is proposed to connect Frosterly with other parts of Durham by railway—see DURHAM, co.-palatine—*Railways*. There was anciently a chapel here; but it has long since gone to decay, though its site is still called Chapel-close. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here; and there is a free school with a dwelling-house for the schoolmaster, and £27 per annum.

FROWLESWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Lutterworth, east of the river Soar, and near the Midland Counties railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 10s.; gross income £524. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. L. Noble. Here are 22 almshouses for poor widows, who receive £440 per annum, the produce of land, bequeathed, in 1726, by John Smith, chief Baron of his Majesty's exchequer in Scotland. Acres 1,960. Houses 71. A. P. £2,881. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 278. Poor rates, in 1838, £89 13s.

FROXFIELD, a parish in the hund. of East-Meon, union of Petersfield, Alton south division, county of Southampton; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west by west of Petersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of East-Meon, a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester. There is here a Sunday and daily National and a free school. Acres 6,480. Houses 87. A. P. £4,269. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 618. Poor rates, in 1838, £287.

FROXFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Kinwardstone, union of Hungerford, county of Wilts; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Hungerford, intersected by the Avon canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 16s. 4d., returned at £39 5s.; gross income £122. Patrons, the dean

and canons of Windsor. Here is an almshouse, founded and endowed in 1686, by Sarah, duchess-dowager of Somerset, for the maintenance of 30 widows, the number to be augmented to 50 so soon as the revenue amounted to £400 per annum. To this sum the proceeds amounted in 1775, when 20 apartments were added to the original building, which completed the design; the whole structure forming an oblong quadrangle, surrounding a court, with a small chapel in the interior. The objects of this charity are 30 widows of clergymen belonging to any part of England, and 20 widows of laymen, belonging to the county of Wilts, none of them possessing an income of more than £20 per annum. The allowance was originally £6 per annum, which has been gradually augmented till it has reached £21, which enables the inmates to live in a very comfortable manner. The whole is confided to the care of 12 trustees, chosen from the nobility and the principal gentry of the county. The steward, chaplain, apothecary, and porter, are nominated by the trustees. The salary of the chaplain is £70 per annum, with the rectory of the parish of Hewish, worth £150 per annum, on the first vacancy after his appointment. Poor rates, in 1838, £353 9s. There are here about 7 acres of hop-gardening. Acres 1,150. Houses 139. A. P. £1,380. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 581.

FROYLE, a parish in the hund. and union of Alton, Alton north division, county of Southampton; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Alton, and north-west of the river Wey. It includes the extra-parochial district of Coldrey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £11 12s. 3d.; gross income £254. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. C. Miller, Bart. Here are 3 daily and 2 Sunday schools. The parish is entitled to send 3 children to the school of St. Andrews, in the neighbouring parish of Holybourne. On an average of 7 years to 1835, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of hops were cultivated here: hops annually charged 53,332 lbs.; duty £444 8s. 8d. Acres 3,920. Houses 88. A. P. £4,777. Pop., in 1801, 744; in 1831, 777. Poor rates, in 1838, £473 5s.

FRUSTFIELD HUNDRED, on the south-east point of the county of Wilts. Area 8,200 acres. Houses 275. Pop., in 1831, 1,430.

FRYERNING, a parish in the hund. and union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; 1 mile north-west of Ingatstone, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £9; gross income £292. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Wadham college, Oxford. Here are 3 daily and 2 Sunday schools. Charities, £11 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £264 11s. Acres 3,830. Houses 131. A. P. £2,810. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 670.

FRYSTONE (FERRY), a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, west riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Ferry-Bridge, on the southern bank of the river Aire. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £5 19s. 2d., returned at £113 8s. 10d.; gross income £240. Patrons, the sub-chantor and vicars-choral of the cathedral church of York. Here are 4 daily and 2 Sunday schools: one of the former is supported by endowment. Charities, £26 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £345 5s. Acres 2,850. Houses 174. A. P. £3,952. Pop., in 1801, 705; in 1831, 833.

FRYSTONE (MONK), a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Ferrybridge; intersected by the York and Derby railway. It includes the townships of Burton-

Salmon, Hillam, and Monk-Frystone. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; gross income £124. Patron, the prebendary of Winstow in York cathedral. Here is a daily school endowed for the education of a few poor children. Charities, £23 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £228 19s.; of the township, £112. Acres 3,770. Houses 172. A. P. £3,544. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, 863. Acres of the township 1,470. Houses 78. A. P. £1,281. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 430.

FRYTON, a township in the parish of Hovingham, north riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of New-Malton. Acres 970. Houses 11. A. P. £985. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 60. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 15s.

FUGGLESTONE-ST.-PETER, a parish in the hund. of Branch and Dole, union of Wilton, county of Wilts, and now included within the boundaries of Wilton; 1 mile east of Wilton, on the river Wiley. It includes Bemerton, a joint parish, and Groveley, an extra-parochial district. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Bemerton in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £24; gross income £482. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Pembroke. Here are 2 daily and 2 Sunday National schools; and 2 hospitals for maintaining poor old persons, namely, St. Giles's, endowed with £67 13s. per annum, and St. Mary Magdalen's with £52 5s., besides £90 per annum bestowed by the Earl of Pembroke. Poor rates, in 1838, £364 6s. According to Leland, this was the burial-place of Ethelred, king of the West Saxons, who was slain by the Danes in 827. Acres 2,480. Houses 105. A. P. £757. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 548.

FULBECK, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, county of Lincoln; 10 miles north-north-east of Grantham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £20 15s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £600. Patron, in 1835, Sir Henry Fane. This parish possesses a Sunday and daily, and a Sunday National and 3 daily schools. Acres 3,900. Houses 126. A. P. £5,324. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 650. Poor rates, in 1838, £224 11s.

FULBOURNE, a village in the hund. of Flendish, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 5 miles east-south-east of Cambridge, and comprehending the parishes of All Saints and St. Vigers. The living of the former is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £14 17s.; gross income £253. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The living of the latter is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £25 15s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £482. Patrons, the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. Both churches stood in one churchyard till 1776, when that of All Saints, being ruinous, was taken down by act of parliament. All the parochial assessments are united for the common benefit, and the names of both are sunk in that of Fulbourne, but each parish appoints its own officers, and the benefices continue distinct. The Independents have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1800. Here are a Sunday National and three daily schools. Elizabeth March, in 1722, bequeathed a farm, now worth upwards of £100 a-year, to be equally divided for the endowment of schools in the parishes of Fulbourne, Haddenham, Binkley, Fen-Ditton, and Histon. The two parishes of Fulbourne having been enclosed under act of parliament, by award dated 20th August, 1814, a parcel of land, containing 58 acres 2 roods 21 perches, was allotted to the poor in lieu of the open field lands and certain old enclosures. This, with an old enclosure called Great Shitts, amounting in all to 67 acres 3 roods 23 perches, tithe free, forms a charity estate chiefly

let in portions to the poor, at the rate of 30s. per acre, producing in all £100 12s. per annum, distributed to poor families. Other charities, in 1836, about £150 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £829 12s. Acres 5,221. Houses 164. A. P. £4,531. Pop., in 1801, 702; in 1831, 1,207.

FULBROKE, or FULBROOK, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Warwick; 4 miles north-north-east of Stratford-upon-Avon, and west of the river Avon. Acres 650. Houses 15. A. P. with Hampton-Lucy. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 77. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 13s. "In the time of Henry VI., John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, third son of Henry IV. held this manor; formed an extensive and picturesque park, contiguous to the Avon; and erected on an eminence within this domain, what Dugdale terms 'a little castle of brick and stone.' In the reign of Henry VIII. the castle, then in a ruinous state, was taken down by Sir William Compton, who had the materials conveyed to Compton-Wyniates, and employed in the erection of the mansion there. Mr. Ireland asserts that Fulbroke park—and not Charlecote—was the scene of Shakspeare's indiscretion. Mr. Brewer observes that Mr. Ireland's is, 'he believes, the only opinion written on this subject; but, as Sir Thomas Lucy possessed two parks in the neighbourhood of Stratford, a liberty is evidently allowed for conjecture, and it is more creditable to the memory of the bard, as Fulbroke had no mansion to impart the notion of domestic property to the noble beast of chase which browsed the herbage. The buck, in these forsaken avenues, would almost appear outlying game, the tempting booty of every adventurous sportsman.'"—West's Warwickshire.—Malone discredits the whole story of Shakspeare's deer-stealing, "because Sir Thomas Lucy had no park at Charlecote." Mr. J. Payne Collier, editor of "the Eger-ton Papers," recently published for the Camden society, directs particular attention to an item in a list of "all the presents that were given to my lord—Sir Thomas Egerton—at Harefiled," on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit to him in 1602. Many of the items in this list are very characteristic. The lord mayor, among other things, sends a pipe of sack and "two firkins of sturgeon;" "Goody Beckington," six chickens; Mr. Thomas Spencer, probably a neighbouring farmer, "four oxen and twenty mutt-tons;" and,—curiously and characteristically enough,— "Sir Thomas Lucy—a bucke."

FULBROOK. See HCGSHAW WITH FULBROOK.

FULBROOK, a parish in the hund. of Chadlington, union of Witney, county of Oxford; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-north-east of Burford. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Budford. Acres 1,670. Houses 80. A. P. £2,145. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 361. Poor rates, in 1838, £291.

FULBROOKE (THE), a small stream in the co.-palatine of Chester, which falls into the Wheelock.

FULFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Stone, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Stone. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £25 17s., returned at £56 14s.; gross income £129. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Allen, Esq. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. The returns have not been separately made.

FULFORD-AMBO, a parish in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, union of York, east riding of Yorkshire; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of York. Living, a perpetual curacy; certified to value £6 15s. 4d., returned at £115; gross income £96. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Key, Esq. Here are the York barracks,

and an asylum of the Society of Friends for lunatics, called the Retreat. There is a message and rent charge of £9 12s. per annum, the bequest of John Key, Esq., for the education of 20 children. Other charities, £22 5s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £301 2s. Acres 1,940. Houses 172. A. P. £5,841. Pop., in 1801, 642; in 1831, 934.

FULFORD. See PITMINSTER.

FULHAM, a parish in the Kensington division of the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Kensington, county of Middlesex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of St. Paul's, London, on the Thames. It includes the chapelry of Hammersmith. Acres 3,960. Houses 2,875. A. P. £58,900. Pop., in 1801, 10,028; in 1831, 17,539. The living comprises a sinecure rectory, and a vicarage, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; the former rated at £26; gross income £40; the latter at £10; gross income £1,350; nett income £113 5s. Patron of the rectory, the Bishop of London; of the vicarage, the rector. In addition to the original parish church, and to meet the increased population, there is St. John's chapel at WALHAM-GREEN—which see:—another, St. Mary's, between Hammersmith and Kensington, erected at the expense of Richard Hunt, Esq., has recently been increased in accommodation; and in the Hammersmith division of the parish, are the church of St. Paul and the chapel of St. Peter. This parish, including Hammersmith, possesses 41 daily and 9 Sunday schools, 3 of each of which are National, and 4 of the former supported by endowments. There were for many years 4 charity schools in this place, 2 for boys and 2 for girls, established at different times by subscription: these were combined and formed into 2 schools, in 1811, one for boys and one for girls, on the plan of the National schools. The Latymer, or boys' charity school at Hammersmith, was established in 1624: it is amply endowed: the boys are clothed and educated. The female charity school at Hammersmith has been established nearly two centuries. The girls are clothed and educated. The charities of this parish are very numerous. Amongst others, there are the following almshouses:—Sir William Powell's, founded in 1680, and occupied by 12 poor almswomen: income at the inquiry about £140. The Starch-Green almshouses, founded since 1812, for 7 poor men or women. Dr. Ile's almshouses at Hammersmith, founded about the year 1635, and occupied by 4 poor almswomen. The new almshouses erected in 1834, and occupied by 7 married men and their wives; income £50, being a moiety of a yearly payment made by the Crown for exercising troops on Wormholt Common, on which the inhabitants of Fulham and Hammersmith have rights of common, and £32 from Glover's charity: there are also voluntary donations. The parish has received £700 from the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway company, for part of Wormholt Common. By a clause in the railway act, this money may be applied to such general or public purposes within the parish, as a vestry thereof shall direct. The vestry have accordingly erected 7 additional almshouses for single persons of either sex, on ground given by Mr. Groves. Other charities, about £481 7s. 8d. per annum; of which £31 consists of the income derived from the Fulham bridge charity to poor watermen of Fulham and Putney, or their widows and children, as compensatory for the injury inflicted on such persons by the substitution, in 1729, of a wooden bridge across the Thames, at the foot-ferry from Fulham to Putney. About £131 15s. 11d. of the residue belongs more particularly to Hammersmith. Poor rates, in 1838, £3,269 16s.

Fulham is situated on the north bank of the

Thames, opposite to Putney on the Surrey side, with which it is connected by the wooden-bridge above alluded to. It is rather irregularly built, but the houses are for the most part elegant, and are chiefly inhabited by genteel families connected with the metropolis. The principal manufacture carried on here is the making of brown stone-ware, jars, pots, &c. Most of the ground in the parish is laid out, and cultivated, as market-gardens, nurseries, &c., for the supply of the London market, affording employment for a great number of people. Fishing is also carried on to a considerable extent. The fish taken are barbel, eels, lampreys, roach, dace, flounders, and shad. The dace are caught chiefly for their scales, which are sold to the Jews, by whom they are used in the manufacture of false pearls. The palace of Fulham has been the summer residence of the bishop of London from the reign of Henry VII. It occupies a low spot of ground on the banks of the river, a little to the west of the village of Fulham. The original buildings formed a quadrangle of brick, with little of either elegance or convenience, but they have received numberless additions, and are upon the whole vastly improved. The gardens, which comprise about 37 acres of ground, have long been highly celebrated for the rare plants which they contain: they first became remarkable in the time of Bishop Grindall, one of the earliest promoters of the science of botany, and the first who imported the tamarisk tree about the year 1560. Bishop Compton rendered them still more celebrated by the introduction of many North American plants, shrubs, and trees. There is near the porter's-lodge a very ancient row of limes, planted most probably by the same bishop about the time of the Revolution, when this fashion was introduced from Holland. The house and gardens, with the Warren-field, are surrounded by a moat over which are two bridges.

FULKING, a hamlet in the parish of Edburton, county of Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Hurst-Pierpoint. Acres 1,330. Houses 34. A. P. £1,923. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 166.

FULLAWAY, a tything in the parish of Allcanings, county of Wilts; 4 miles east-north-east of Devizes. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 6. Other returns with the parish.

FULLETTY, a parish in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Horncastle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £21 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £120; gross income £315. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. H. Rockliffe. Here are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 1,940. Houses 47. A. P. £2,065. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 250. Poor rates, in 1838, £154 9s.

FULL-SUTTON, a parish in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Pocklington. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £10 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £310; gross income £154. Patron, in 1835, Lord Feversham. The church is very old, and is said to have been a chantry to the priory of Walton, near Beverley. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 950. Houses 23. A. P. £889. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 140. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 17s.

FULMER, a parish in the hund. of Stoke, union of Eton, county of Buckingham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Beaconsfield. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; certified to value £61 13s., returned at £122; gross income £235. In the patronage of the dean and chapter of Windsor. The church was

built in 1610, at the expense of Sir Marmaduke Darell. Here are a daily and a Sunday National school. Charities, £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 3s. Acres 1,780. Houses 58. A. P. £2,712. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 391.

FULMODESTON WITH CROXTON, a parish in the hund. of Gallow, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles east of Fakenham. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Croxton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £481. Patrons, the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Charities, £69 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £454 14s. Acres 2,330. Houses 81. A. P. £2,049. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 391.

FULNECK, a hamlet in the parish of Calverley, wapentake of Morley, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-west of Leeds. It is a settlement belonging to the Moravians, founded about the year 1723, and now a considerable village. It is situated on the slope of a rising ground, and consists of two streets well-paved. The buildings are simple but neat. On one side are the habitations for single men, and on the other those for single women; widows and those who have families have also separate places assigned them. There is a chapel with a burial-ground attached. The men are employed in various branches of the woollen trade, the women in spinning and embroidering. The vocal and instrumental music of this settlement is considered very excellent. The name of this place was originally Lambshill, which was changed to Fulneck, from the native place of the founders, who had immigrated hither from Moravia. The place has been for some time rather on the decline, the rules of Count Zinzendorf not being calculated for the increase either of population or manufactures. A railway has recently been projected between Bradford and Leeds, by Holbeck, Farnley, Fulneck, and Tyersal, and through a tunnel near Bradford of about 1½ mile in length.

FULNETBY, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 3 miles west-north-west of Wragby. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Rand. Acres 1,340. Houses 8. A. P. £1,083. Pop., in 1811, 41; in 1831, 53.

FULSHAW, a township in the parish of Wilmslow, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north-west of Macclesfield, intersected by the Nantwich and Manchester railway. Acres 540. Houses 49. A. P. £847. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 291. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 3s.

FULSNAPH. See FOULESNAPE.

FULSTOW, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstone, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 7¼ miles north of Louth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 10s. 3d., returned at £80; gross income £159. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,840. Houses 84. A. P. £2,466. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 448. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 18s.

FULWELL, a township in the parish of Monk-Wearmouth, co.-palatine of Durham; 1½ mile north-west of Sunderland. Here are a number of lime-kilns. Some workmen are said to have found in a bank of earth at Fulwell hill, in 1759, the gigantic skeleton of a human body, 9 feet 6 inches in length, with two Roman coins near the right hand. Acres 640. Houses 26. A. P. £1,230. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 158. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 1s.

FULWOOD, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north of Pres-

ton. Here is an endowed daily school. This was part of the ancient royal forest of Fulwood, now enclosed. Preston race-ground was also part of it. Acres 1,780. Houses 92. A. P. £2,620. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 500. Poor rates, in 1838, £147 16s.

FUNDENHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 5 miles north-west by west of St. Mary Stratton. Living, a donative in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; returned at £21 12s; gross income, no return. Tithes commuted in 1840. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Berney, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, £8 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £228 5s. Acres 1,270. Houses 46. A. P. £1,836. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 394.

FUNTINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Bosham, rape of Chichester, union of Westbourne, county of Sussex; 5 miles west-north-west of Chichester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester valued at £40, returned at £54; gross income £110. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chichester. Here are a Sunday and daily National and 2 daily schools. Charities, £30 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £323 11s. Acres 3,810. Houses 163. A. P. £5,726. Pop., in 1801, 681; in 1831, 969.

FURNESS-ABBEY, in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness, hund. of Lonsdale, north of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7½ miles south-west of Ulverston. The recently projected railway by Lancashire into Scotland, alluded to under article CUMBERLAND, and DUDDON,—which see,—passes through Furness, and in the vicinity of the abbey. "The monastery, begun at Talket in Amounderness, A. D. 1124, for the monks of Savigny in France, was, after three years, viz., A. D. 1127, removed to this valley, then called Bekanges-Gill. Stephen, then earl of Morton and Bologno, afterwards king of England, was the founder of this abbey, which was of the Cistercian order, and commended to the patronage of the blessed Virgin Mary. It was endowed at the dissolution with £805 16s. 5d. per annum, Dugd.; £966 7s. 10d., Speed."—Tanner's Not. Mon. "The lordship of Furness, in the north-west of Lancashire, and hundred of Loynesdale, comprehends all that tract of land and islands, included within the following bounds:—that is, beginning where the water descends from Wrinose hills, in Little Langdale, to Elterwater, which divides Lancashire from Westmoreland; so along the said water to Brotley-bridge, and where it runs into Windermere, and so down the said mere to Leven Sands into the sea, thence along the sea to the isle of Foulney, including the said island; so along by the isles of the Pile of Foudrey and Walsey to the river Dudden, which divides Lancashire from Cumberland, and up to the spot where the water of that river comes from Wrinose hills, and from thence to the place where the water descends from Wrinose hills to the Eltwater, where the boundary began. Thus Furness is separated by water from Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the rest of Lancashire, and was for that reason called by the abbot an island. The liberty of the lordship of Furness extends itself over all the said tract of land and islands called Furness, for a similar reason as Amounderness was formerly, by the Saxons, called Agmonderness, because it stretches out into the sea like a Nese, a promontory, or ness of land, between the rivers Ribble and Cöcar; so Furness, lying to the north of Amounderness, stretching itself between the two estuaries of Leven and Dudden, in like manner received from the Saxons a similar name; and all the lands and tenements included therein, as well freehold as copyhold, are held either immediately of the lord of the said liberty,

or of the lord of some manor, lying within the same, and who holds such manor of the lord of the said liberty." West's *Antiquities of Furness*, p. 142. The scenery of this district partakes of the romantic character of the adjoining northern counties. It is a wild and rugged region, stored with iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut down in succession, and made into charcoal for the use of the iron-furnaces. Near the sea, and in the vicinity of Furness abbey, the land is moderately fertile. The estuary which separates this portion from the rest of Lancashire is continually crossed by horses and carriages at low water. The abbey of Furness rose high in rank and power; and the ruins of its architectural splendour are to this day entitled to one of the first places among the relics of antiquity in the county. The abbot of Furness was invested with extraordinary privileges, and exercised jurisdiction over the whole district: even the military were, in some degree, dependent upon him. The situation of the abbey being formidable by nature, gave something of a warlike consequence to the monks: they erected a watch-tower on the summit of a commanding hill, which commences its rise near the walls of the monastery, overlooking all Low Furness, and the arm of the sea immediately beneath it: thus, they were enabled to prevent surprise, by alarming the adjacent coast with signals on the approach of an enemy. The sequestered, deep, and narrow vale in which the ruins of the abbey stand, was termed the vale of Nightshade. The entrance to these romantic ruins is through a light pointed arch, festooned with ivy hanging gracefully down its crumbling sides: hence, the path, spread with fragments of desolation, intermingled with richly-tinted foliage, leads through ruinous aisles and cloisters, while the gurgling sounds of a brook, hard by, contribute to lull the mind into solemn contemplation. The Norman circular arch, and the elegant pointed one, are equally conspicuous throughout the building, forming an interesting combination of strength and beauty: the whole exhibits an impressive picture of venerable decay, and a last sad scene of fallen greatness, with its mouldering ruins dismantled, shattered, and spread abroad by the desolating hand of time. The dimensions of the principal parts of the abbey will give an idea of its importance. The length of the interior of the church, from east to west, was 287 feet 5 in.; width of the interior of the choir, 28 ft., and of the nave 70 ft.; height of the side walls, 54 ft.; interior length of the transept, 130 ft.; width, 18 ft. 6 in. The chapter-house was 60 ft. long, and 45 ft. 6 in. wide. The cloisters were 31 ft. 6 in. wide, forming a quadrangle of 334 ft. 6 in. by 102 ft. 6 in. The church and cloisters were encompassed with a wall, which commenced at the east side of the great door; and a space of ground containing 65 acres was surrounded by another wall which enclosed the abbey mills, together with the kilns, and ovens, and the stews for receiving fish. This abbey had nine other dependents on it. As early as the reign of King Edward I., the rents were, as stated in a manuscript in the Manchester library, £1,599 8s. 2d. The abbey was surrendered by Roger Pyle, the then abbot, 28th Henry VIII., who, for his compliance, received the rectory of Dalton; and the monks, to the number of twenty-nine, had among them a grant equal to £300 per annum. The dissolution of the abbey greatly affected both the civil and domestic state of Low Furness, which for

several centuries had been improving in consequence. The large demand for provisions of all kinds, occasioned by abundant hospitality, and the frequent concourse of company resorting to the abbey, dropped at once; the boons and rents were no longer paid in kind, and agriculture became proportionally depressed. The abbey of Furness must, in its pristine perfection, have been one of the most extensive and important monastic establishments in the kingdom; although much of this completeness must be referred to a period subsequent to the foundation of the building, and to the accumulating wealth and power of successive abbots. The interesting ruins of this abbey constitute one of the great attractions of the beautiful district of the lakes; and as Ulverston, near Bardsea, is within an hour's drive of Furness-abbey, and of Windermere and Coniston lakes, they may all now be reached from the south with facility and comfort by the route pointed out under articles *BARDSEA* and *FLEETWOOD*—which see.

FURTHO. See FORTHO.

FYFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Ock, union of Abingdon, county of Berks; 5 miles west by north of Abingdon, and south of the river Thames. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; returned at £92; gross income £130. Patrons, the master and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford. Here are a daily and 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities, £33 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £147 13s. Acres 1,620. Houses 81. A. P. £2,637. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 403.

FYFIELD, a parish in the hund. and union of Ongar, county of Essex; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Chipping-Ongar, on the river Roding. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £25 7s. 6d.; gross income £503. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. W. L. P. Wellesley. Here is a school, endowed with lands by Dr. Walker, in 1692. Acres 2,030. Houses 107. A. P. £4,339. Pop., in 1801, 511; in 1831, 572. Poor rates, in 1838, £393 7s.

FYFIELD, a parish in the hund. and union of Andover, county of Southampton; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by north of Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £11 12s. 11d.; gross income £235. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, £30 per annum, for the support of poor persons, in this and a neighbouring parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 6s. Acres 2,210. Houses 28. A. P. £1,274. Pop., including the hamlet of Redenham, in 1801, 197; in 1831, 211.

FYFIELD. See ENFORD.

FYFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of Overton, county of Wilts; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Marlborough. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Overton.

FYLINGDALES, a parish in the liberty of Whitby-Strand, union of Whitby, north-riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Whitby, on the coast of the North sea. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; certified to value £21, returned at £106; gross income £100. Patron, the archbishop of York. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Hubba, the Danish general, having disembarked his troops in Dunsley bay, in 867, planted his standard, bearing the raven, on a hill in this parish, hence called to this day Raven-hill. Acres 13,010. Houses 388. A. P. £5,304. Pop., in 1801, 1,568; in 1831, 1,335. Poor rates, in 1838, £430.

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GADDESBY, a parish in the hund. of East-Goscote, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicesters; 6 miles south-west of Melton-Mowbray, on a branch of the river Wreak. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Rothley. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £53 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £218 19s. Acres 1,580. Houses 49. A. P. £2,791. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 276.

GADDESSEN (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Dacorum, union of Hemel-Hempstead, county of Hertford; 3½ miles north-west of Hemel-Hempstead. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10 1s. 10d.; gross income £220. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £748 3s. impropriated, and £249 12s. 3d. vicarial. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Halsey. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1832, £35 11s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £438 15s. Acres 4,000. Houses 191. A. P. £3,222. Pop., in 1801, 794; in 1831, 988.

GADDESSEN (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Dacorum, union of Berkhamstead, county of Hertford; 4 miles east-south-east of Ivinghoe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 12s. 8½d.; gross income £304. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £270 13s. 3d. Patroness, in 1835, the Countess of Bridgewater. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1832, £33 1s. 5d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 16s. This was the birth-place of John de Gaddesden, the famous physician of the early part of the 14th century. Acres 910. Houses 86. A. P. £1,158. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 492.

GADE (THE). See HERTFORDSHIRE.

GAER, a township in the parish of Castle-Caeraineon, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 5½ miles west-south-west of Welshpool. Pop., in 1811, 355; in 1821, 340. Returns with the parish.

GAFFLOGIAN HUNDRED, county of Carnarvon, North Wales. Houses 880. Pop., in 1831, 4,501.

GAGINGWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Enstone, county of Oxford; 6 miles east by south of Chipping-Norton. Houses 12. Pop., in 1821, 63. Other returns with the parish.

GAINFORD, a parish in the south-west division of Darlington ward, union of Teesdale, co.-palatine of Durham; 7½ miles west-north-west of Darlington, on the river Tees. It includes the townships of Bolam, Cleatham, Gainford, Headlam, Houghton-le-Side, Ingleton, Langton, Marwood, Morton Tyne-mouth, Pierse-bridge, Staunton and Streatham, Summerhouse, and Westwick, and the chapelrys of Barnard-Castle, Denton, and Whorlton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £39 6s. 0½d.; gross income £1,020; nett income £768. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. The first church of Gainford was built by Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarne, but the present displays no marks of great antiquity. In Grey's notes, alluded to by Hutchinson, it is remarked that a castle was built here by that prelate, but now there are neither remains nor tradition of Gainford castle. Here are 26 daily schools. Charities, besides those of BARNARD-CASTLE—which see—about £8 per annum. The village of Gainford is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Tees. It consists of one spacious street of good buildings, extending along the high

road, parallel with the river. This is the site of a Roman station, of which many vestiges still exist. Numerous coins have been found. Barnard-castle contains more than one-half of the whole population of this parish. Acres 24,370. Houses 1,102. A. P. £30,593. Pop., in 1801, 5,359; in 1831, 7,430. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,071 8s. Acres of the township 2,450. Houses 110. A. P. £3,274. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 524. Poor rates, in 1838, £104.

GAINSBOROUGH, a market-town and parish in the south division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 16 miles north-west of Lincoln, and 148 of London, on the eastern bank of the Trent, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three fine elliptical arches, completed and opened end of year 1790, at an expense of £10,000. The parish includes the hamlets of Morton, East Stockwith, and Walkerith. Acres 7,210. Houses 1,687. A. P. £23,189. Pop., in 1801, 5,112; in 1831, 7,535. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £22 16s. 8d.; gross income £564. The great and small tithes, of the township of Gainsborough, and of the lordship of Thonock, the property of the Bishop of Lincoln and the vicar, were commuted in 1795. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, originally founded by the Knights Templars, has been twice rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, which is part of the original edifice. Leland, describing Gainsborough as a good market-town, says, "I saw no things much to be marked in it but the parish church, where lieth richly buried Sir Thomas Boro, Knight of the Garter, and Ana de Botreaux his wife. There is an old chapel of stone in the south part of Gainsborough town, where they of the town say that many Danes be buried; also a chapel of wood on Trent side by south in Gainsborow, now desolated." Here are an Independent church, formed in 1774; a Presbyterian, before 1700; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1800; places of worship for the Baptists and Primitive Methodists; and a Friends' meeting-house. There are 31 daily schools in the parish, one of which is a grammar-school, and another belongs to the National school society. Certain almshouses erected here by Sir Thomas Burgh, were ultimately converted into a poor house. Amongst the charities possessed by this parish are £115 per annum, vested in the trustees of the free-grammar school for various charitable purposes, and £40 per annum to aged and impotent persons. There are other minor charities for behoof of the poor, and the apprenticeship of their children. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,060 10s. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Gainsborough, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Gainsborough poor-law union comprehends 49 parishes, embracing an area of 170 square miles; with a population, returned in 1831, at 23,750. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,255. Expenditure in 1838, £5,480; in 1839, £6,621 19s. The town of Gainsborough is built somewhat in the form of a cross, the street from the bridge to the market-place forming the pillar; the transverse being formed by the Beast market and the Lord's-street; and the apex of the cross by the Great church lane. The town extends along the bank of the Trent

about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and it is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in breadth at the broadest part. It is very closely built, and considering the small extent of ground which it covers, contains a very dense population. None of the public buildings are worthy of much remark. The town-hall is of brick with shops beneath it. The theatre, a small edifice, forms part of the old hall, or manor-house, which is a most extensive and ancient pile of building, occupying nearly half an acre of land, and now formed into private dwelling-houses, work-shops, &c., besides the theatre. The town is well-paved, lighted, &c., and the suburbs are in rapid progress of improvement. The vicinity to the Trent, and the low situation of the town, have rendered it peculiarly liable to floods, from great rains, or sudden thaws after heavy falls of snow in the hilly countries of Staffordshire and Derbyshire; as the whole mass of waters descending from thence find a passage to the sea only by this river and the Humber. The tide runs up the Trent with prodigious rapidity. At spring-tides, the water rises on the surface of the river to the height of from 6 to 8 feet, and rolls on in a large mass from the mouth of the Trent considerably above the bridge. Before its arrival at Gainsborough, however, the Eagre or Hygre, as this curious phenomenon has been termed, is somewhat diminished in size.

Gainsborough was made a port in October, 1840. It had previously been of considerable maritime importance; but the immediate effect of this new measure will be, that upwards of 50,000 quarters of the linseed and rapeseed hitherto imported at Hull will now go direct to Gainsborough, as will the bulk of the iron for Sheffield and Birmingham; of bones, probably one-half of those imported into Hull, say 12,000 to 18,000 tons per annum. Linseed and rapeseed cakes, timber, deals, and other foreign goods used in the interior will pass at once 50 miles up the Trent. The Hanoverian, Danish, and other craft of 120 tons will proceed without assistance; vessels of larger draught with steamers. A considerable portion of labourage and the expense of transhipment into river craft will be dispensed with. Government is said to have been induced to take this step, on the petition of the leading merchants and others of Gainsborough, representing its capabilities; its fine run of deep water; and its superior communications with several manufacturing towns. Docks will no doubt now be very soon constructed. This port certainly possesses great advantages from its connexion with the extensive canal navigation established, through the interior, to Manchester, Liverpool, Gloucester, Bristol, London, &c., still further facilitated as its trade may now be by the frequent intersection of the canals by railways. Steamers run between Gainsborough and Hull; along the line of the Trent to Newark and Nottingham, and by the Fosdyke to Lincoln and Boston. The market-day is Tuesday; and fairs for cattle, shows, and toys, are held on Easter-Tuesday, and October 20th: if October 20th fall on Tuesday, it is kept the Tuesday after: both are continued for 10 days. The north marsh in this vicinity has long been noted for horse-races. There are branches of the Lincoln and Lindsey, and of the Hull banking companies here. Gainsborough is one of the polling-places for the members for the parts of Lindsey. Courts baron and leet, closely connected with the good government of the town, are held twice a-year. The leet jury appoint two constables, called the burgess and foreign constable, one burgess bailiff, &c.

"It would appear from an examination of the ground upon which Gainsborough now stands, that, at some former period, the waters of the sea overflowed not only its site, but also the whole of the low lands between the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire hills:

and extended round the isle of Lindsey,—as Speed, with much propriety, terms it,—from the mouth of the Trent to that of the Witham; for on digging a very little way below the surface, a stratum of sand is discovered, evidently showing the late formation of the incumbent soil. Nor are we left entirely to conjecture in establishing the truth of this extraordinary circumstance. Several ancient canoes have been dug up, not only in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, but also in the fens below Lincoln; and very lately, one about 2 miles to the east of that city. Other investigators have also discovered the existence of ancient forests in this neighbourhood, which must be supposed to have reference to a period long antecedent to our knowledge, and prove that this part of the country has undergone great changes over its whole surface."—Stork's Hist. of Gainsborough. This town is first mentioned under the Saxon heptarchy; and to that people its foundation has been ascribed. "An excellent salmon fishery in its immediate neighbourhood would collect together a few huts,"—observes the author of an elegant history of Lincolnshire, published in 1836,—"and its situation, near the spot where the Trent is in most seasons fordable, would undoubtedly distinguish it as a military position." Under the heptarchy, it belonged first to the kingdom of Northumberland, but afterward to that of Mercia. It was here that Alfred the Great celebrated his nuptials with Ealswitha, the daughter of a Mercian nobleman, in 868. The Danes who invaded England under Swein, King of Denmark, entered the Humber, sailed up to Gainsborough, and encamped with all their fleet; on which Uhtred, Duke of Northumberland, submitted himself, and not long after, all the inhabitants of Lindsey did Swein fealty. Huntingdon says that he spoiled the town. This sanguinary tyrant was secretly stabbed here when on the eve of departure. Like most places of any consequence, Gainsborough suffered considerably in the civil wars. During the rebellion, in 1745, it is said that a casket of money, designed to be sent to meet the young Pretender at Derby, was stopped at a wharf here, the loss of which caused the retreat of himself and his unfortunate followers. Some historians, however, consider this story to be rather doubtful. Here is an encampment presumed to be Danish. It is conjectured that Swein was interred in one of the neighbouring tumuli. Bishop Patrick, the well-known commentator on the Scriptures, was a native of this parish.

GALBY. See GAULBY.

GALHAMPTON. See NORTH-CADBURY.

GALLOW HUNDRED, in the western division of the county of Northfolk, in the north-west quarter of the county. Area 44,480 acres. Houses 1,755. Pop., in 1831, 9,378.

GALLOW-HILL, a township in the parish of Bolam, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Morpeth. This was formerly the place of execution for the barony of Bolam; whence its name. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £9 16s. 6d. to the vicar of Bolam, and £62 1s. 4d. to the impropriators. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 33. Poor rates, in 1833, £18 8s.

GALMPTON. See GANTON.

GALTRES-FOREST, in the wapentake of Bulmer, north riding of Yorkshire, formerly a waste of trees, bogs, and moors, reaching from the walls of Isurium, now Aldborough, to the gates of York, nearly 20 miles to the south-east. In ancient days, guides were always in waiting at Bootham-bar, who were paid to conduct strangers and cattle through this forest, and to protect them from robbers and wild beasts. "While King Edward II. besieged

Barwike," says Lambard, "the Scottes entered Ingland with an armye: the byshop of Ely, then chancellor, the archebyshop of Yorke, and some other, assembling theielves in haste, met withe theim about Suale, and weare, by reason of their disorder, put to flight; and had not the Forrest of Galtress receyved them, had bene al slaine." It is now cleared and drained, and has many populous villages scattered over it. It abounds in coal.

GAMBLESBY, a township in the parish of Addingham, Cumberland; 10 miles north-east of Penrith. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £175 10s. 5d. Here are 2 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 50. A. P. £1,790. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 301. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 4s.

GAMELSBY. See **BIGLANDS** and **GAMELSBY**.

GAMLINGAY, a parish in the hund. of Long-Stow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 2 miles north-north-east of Pottton. Living, a vicarage with a sinecure rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; the former rated at £5; gross income £188; the latter at £15 14s. 2d.; gross income £320. Patron of the vicarage, the bishop of Ely; of the rectory, Merton college, Oxford. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1710; and 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £71 1s., of which £60 constituted the endowment of almshouses for 10 poor widows, founded in 1754 by Elizabeth Lane. Poor rates, in 1838, £740 17s. The village is large and populous. The market, at one time held here, has been transferred to the neighbouring town of Pottton, in Bedfordshire. Acres 4,143. Houses 256. A. P. £2,945. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 1,319.

GAMPSTON, a hamlet in the parish of West Bridgford, Nottingham; 3 miles south-east of Nottingham, south of the Trent, and intersected by the Grantham canal. Acres 530. Houses 17. A. P. £1,623. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 107. Poor rates, in 1838, £21 15s.

GAMSTON, a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 3½ miles south of East Retford, situated on the post-road from Newark-upon-Trent to Bawtry. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 16s. 5½d.; gross income £269. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1808. Here is a place of worship for the Baptists, the greater portion of the inhabitants being of that body. Here are also 2 daily schools. Acres 2,000. Houses 64. A. P. £2,413. Pop., in 1801, 410; in 1831, 306. Poor rates, in 1838, £116 14s.

GANEREW, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Wormelow, union of Monmouth, county of Hereford; 3 miles north-north-east of Monmouth, and north of the river Wye. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Whitechurch. Here is a daily school. Acres 950. Houses 32. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 148. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 3s.

GANFIELD HUNDRED, in the county of Berks, at the north-west corner of the county between the hundreds of Farringdon and Ock, and bordering with Oxfordshire. Area 17,020 acres. Houses 653. Pop., in 1831, 3,411.

GANILLY (GREAT AND LITTLE), two of the Scilly islands, south of the Lands-end, Cornwall, containing, the former 20, the latter 6 acres. They lie north of St. Mary's, and are appropriated to pasturage.

GANNICK (GREAT AND LITTLE), two others of the Scilly islands, containing, the former 18, and the latter 5 acres. They are appropriated to pasturage.

GANSTEAD, a township in the parish of Swine, east riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles north-east by north of Kingston-upon-Hull. Acres 580. Houses 13. A. P. £1,135. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 6s.

GANTHORPE, a township in the parish of Terlington, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles west-south-west of New Malton. Here is a daily school. Acres 700. Houses 21. A. P. £742. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 110. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 19s.

GANTON, or **GALMPTON**, with **POTTER-BROMPTON**, a parish in the wapentake of Dicker, union of Scarborough, east riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south-south-west of Scarborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £5 2s. 6d.; gross income £131. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. D. Legard, Bart. Vicarial tithes, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1803. The church is a handsome edifice. Here are 2 daily schools. Ganton hall, the seat of the ancient family of Legard, is a neat edifice. Acres 3,650. Houses 51. A. P. £3,623. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 275. Poor rates, in 1838, £183 2s.

GARBOLDISHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Giltcross, county of Norfolk; 3½ miles south-south-east of East Harling. The living consists of two rectories, All Saints, and St. John the Baptist, formerly two distinct parishes united in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £19 16s. 0½; gross income £495. Patron, in 1835, C. M. Montgomery, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £46 4s. 2d., of which about £30 are applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £276 2s. The village stands in the narrow valley of a small rivulet. Acres 3,130. Houses 108. A. P. £4,172. Pop., in 1801, 577; in 1831, 718.

GARENDON, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of West Goscote, county of Leicester; 2 miles west of Loughborough. Here stood in ancient times a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1133 by Robert Bossu earl of Leicester, as a cell to Waverley abbey, Surrey. Acres 1,270. Houses 5. A. P. £3,103. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 51.

GARFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Marcham, county of Berks; 5 miles west by south of Abingdon, on the southern bank of the Ock. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Marcham. Acres 1,170. Houses 41. A. P. £1,977. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 209. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 11s.

GARFORTH (WEST), a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east by south of Leeds. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £8 17s. 8½d.; gross income £514. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Whitaker. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and a daily school with a small endowment. Acres 1,700. Houses 151. A. P. £2,695. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 782. Poor rates, in 1838, £196 15s.

GARGRAVE, a parish and township in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Eweross, union of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles west-north-west of Skipton, on the southern bank of the Aire. It includes the townships of Bank-Newton, Cold Conston, Eshton, Flasby with Winterburn, and Gargrave. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £12 13s. 11½d.; gross income £750. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. M. Wright. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. There are 8 daily schools, including a free school. Charities, in 1824, £73 0s. 6d. per annum, besides a sum of £210 without interest. There were also two houses occupied, rent free, by poor persons. Poor rates, in 1838, £836 12s. In 1838, a cotton and a worsted mill here em-

ployed 86 hands. Fairs for horned cattle, and toys, are held on December 11th and 29th. On a fertile plain, about half-a-mile beneath the small town of Gargrave, were the buried remains of a Roman villa, called Kirk-sink, from a tradition that some great ecclesiastical edifice had here been swallowed up: the frame of a tessellated pavement was discovered here many years ago. Near Eshton is a remarkable petrifying spring. Acres 10,420. Houses 329. A. P. £14,596. Pop., in 1801, 1,342; in 1831, 1,748. Acreage of the township, including Eshton township, 3,490. Houses 218. A. P. £4,996. Pop., in 1801, 728; in 1831, 1,062. Poor rates, in 1838, £389 16s.

GARMONDSWAY-MOOR, a township in the parish of Bishops-Middleham, co.-palatine of Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Durham, intersected by the Hartlepool Junction railway. This township is said to have derived its name from lying in the line of the via Garmundi, or road of Gormond the Dane, by which Canute passed barefooted on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert. Acres 1,040. Houses 6. A. P. £659. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 43. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 1s.

GARN, a township in the parish of Llanfawr, county of Merioneth, South Wales; 2 miles north of Bala. Pop., in 1821, 478. Other returns with the parish.

GARNER (THE), a small river which falls into the Wye a little above Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

GARRAGILL, a chapelry in the parish of Aldstone, county of Cumberland; 3 miles south-east of Aldston. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Aldstone. Divine service is performed in the chapel here only every third Sabbath, but there are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1780; and places of worship for the Independents, and the Primitive Methodists. Here are extensive lead mines, affording employment to a considerable proportion of the inhabitants. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held the 3d Friday of May and the last Friday of September. Houses 279. Pop., in 1801, 1,120; in 1831, 1,614. Other returns with the parish.

GARRAN (THE), a small river which falls into the Wye at Langarran, Herefordshire.

GARRETT, a hamlet in the parish of Wandsworth, county of Surrey; 7 miles south-west of London, on the river Wandle, and on the line of the Reigate and Wandsworth railroad—See CROYDON. This hamlet is celebrated for having been for many years frequented by the metropolitan rabble at the scene of a mock election on the calling of every new parliament. This circumstance gave rise to Foote's humorous farce of 'The Mayor of Garrett.'

GARRISON-SIDE, an extra-parochial liberty in the county part of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-south-east of Beverley. Acres 80. Houses 40. A. P. with Hessele. Pop., in 1821, 173; in 1831, 366.

GARRISTON, a township in the parish of Hawkswell, north riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Middleham. Acres 480. Houses 12. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 60. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 9s.

GARSDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Sedbergh, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east by south of Sedbergh. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; returned at £80 2s.; gross income £77. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are a Friends' meeting-house; and 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £9 per annum. Acres 10,930. Houses 124. A. P. £2,827. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 657. Poor rates, in 1838, £294 6s.

GARSDON, a parish in the hund. and union of Malmesbury, county of Wilts, now included within the boundaries of Malmesbury; 2 miles east-north-east of Malmesbury. Living, a rectory with that of Lea in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £10 9s. 9½d.; gross income £347. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £444 10s. 2d. Patron, in 1835, P. C. Methuen, Esq. Acres 1,140. Houses 39. A. P. £1,850. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 234. Poor rates, in 1838, £34 19s.

GARSINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Bulington, union of Headington, county of Oxford; 5 miles south-east of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £14 19s. 9½d.; gross income £511. It is annexed to the headship of Trinity college, Oxford. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1824, £3 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £312. Acres 2,230. Houses 118. A. P. £4,333. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 597.

GARSTANG, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Amounderness, union of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 11 miles south of Lancaster, and 40 north-north-east of Liverpool, on the river Wyre, and intersected by the Lancaster and Preston railway and canal. It includes the townships of Barnacre with Bonds, Billsborough, Cabus, Catterall, Claughton, Cleveley, Forton, Garstang, Kirkland, Nateby, Wimarleigh, and Nether Wyersdale, the hamlet of Holbeth, and the chapelry of Pilling. Acres 26,580. Houses 1,289. A. P. £37,346. Pop., in 1801, 5,789; in 1831, 6,927. Acres of the township 500. Houses 178. A. P. £2,209. Pop., in 1801, 731; in 1831, 929. Living, a vicarage and a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; the former, rated at £14 3s. 4d.; gross income £282: the latter not in charge, returned at £97 18s.; gross income £95. The church is situated about a mile-and-a-half from the town, in a part of the parish called Garstang Church-town, in the township of Kirkland. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Pedder. The perpetual curacy, the chapel for which is situated within the town, is in the patronage of the vicar of Garstang. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1784; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1811; and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are 26 daily schools in the parish, several of which are endowed. Charities, in 1823, upwards of £200 per annum, of which £46 17s. constituted the endowment of Billsborough school; £6 15s. that of Garstang; £36 that of Kirkland; £24 of Pilling; and £8 1s. of Croshill school. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £2,782 18s.; of the township, £235 4s. The Garstang poor-law union comprehends 23 parishes. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £3,646.

The town of Garstang is situated between Preston and Lancaster on the great western north road, and close upon the river Wyre. By the Lancaster canal, which is carried over the Wyre by a handsome aqueduct near the end of its principal street, Garstang communicates with the principal rivers of England; and by the Preston and Lancaster railway the advantages of its locality are now increased; but its manufactures are not very extensive, though they have been recently on the increase. Calico printing is carried on to a considerable extent; and in 1838, 4 cotton and 3 worsted mills here, employed 693 hands. The market-day is Thursday, and from the first Thursday in Lent till Holy Thursday, every alternate Thursday is a cattle-market. Fairs for cattle and pedlery are held on Holy Thursday; for cattle, cloth, wool, and pedlery, on July 9th; and for cattle, horses, cloth, onions, and pedlery, on November 21st. This township was incorporated in 1314. In 1630 the charter was renewed with

additional privileges. By this charter the government was vested in a bailiff and 7 capital burgesses, to be annually elected. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here.

GARSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Childwall, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles south-east of Liverpool, on the north-west bank of the river Mersey. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; returned at £90; gross income £138. Patron, in 1835, Richard Watt, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools. There are extensive salt-works here. Acres 1,680. Houses 181. A. P. £5,270. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 1,147. Poor rates, in 1838, £329 17s.

GARSTON. See **GARVESTONE**.

GARSTON (EAST), a parish partly in the hund. of Moreton, partly in the hund. of Wantage, but chiefly in the hund. of Lambourne, union of Hungerford, county of Berks; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Lambourne, on the northern bank of the river Kennet. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £239. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. Here are 4 daily schools, 1 of which has an endowment of £6 per annum. Acres 4,520. Houses 138. A. P. £3,222. Pop., in 1801, 609; in 1831, 699. Poor rates, in 1838, £241 5s.

GARTH. See **GORWYDD WITH GARTH AND ISTRAD**.

GARTH, a hamlet in the parish of Llanfabon, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 5 miles north-north-west of Caerphilly. Houses 116. A. P. with the hamlet of Glynrumney, £1,480. Pop., in 1811, 395; in 1831, 575. Poor rates with the parish.

GARTH, a hamlet in the parish of Guildsfield, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 2 miles north-north-west of Welshpool. Pop., in 1811, 504; in 1821, 767. Other returns with the parish.

GARTHBEIBIO, a parish in the hund. of Mathrafal, union of Llanfyllin, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 9 miles west-north-west of Llanfair, on the northern bank of the river Banw. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; returned at £113 0s. 3d.; gross income £94. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Houses 59. A. P. £865. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 342. Poor rates, in 1838, £125.

GARTHBRENGY, a parish partly in the hund. of Penkelly, and partly in the hund. of Merthyr, union and county of Brecon, South Wales; 3 miles north of Brecknock, rising rather abruptly from the river Honddy. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £34 10s.; gross income £71. In the patronage of the prebendary of the collegiate church of Brecon. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £118. "The nave of the church is barn-roofed, and the pulpit is like the section of a meal tub."—Nicolson's Cam. Guide. Poor old women of this parish have right of admission to Games's hospital in the parish of St. John in this county. Houses 38. A. P. £515. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 163. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 3s.

GARTHELY, a township in the parish of Llanddw-brefi, county of Cardigan; 6 miles south of Lampeter. Houses 59. A. P. £370. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 216. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 7s.

GARTH-GYNDY, a hamlet in the parish of Gelli-gaer, county of Glamorgan; 5 miles north-north-west of Caerphilly. Houses 24. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 129. Poor rates with the parish.

GARTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Melton-Mowbray. Liv-

ing, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 5s. 2d.; gross income £140. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £169 4s. vicarial; and £230 impropriated. Patron, in 1835, Lord Huntingtower. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1837, about £10 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 11s. Acres 1,090. Houses 23. A. P. £2,318. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 117.

GARTHORPE, a township in the parish of Luddington, county of Lincoln; 13 miles west-south-west of Barton-upon-Humber, on the western bank of the Trent. All tithes, the property of the lay-impropriators and the vicar, were commuted in 1796. Here are 2 daily schools. The soil of this parish is chiefly a cold clay with a little gravel: the ground is nearly flat. Acres 1,380. Houses 95. A. P. £3,965. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 454. Poor rates, in 1838, £283 19s.

GARTON, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Skirlaugh, east riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles north-east by east of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the coast of the North sea. It includes the townships of Garton and Owstwick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £6 1s. 0½d., returned at £114 7s. 2d.; gross income £102. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are a neat Methodist chapel, erected in 1826; and a daily school. Grimston-Garth, the seat of the lineal descendants of Sylvester de Grimston, standard-bearer to William the Conqueror, is a very large mansion, of a castellated form, situated near the sea-shore, on one of the most elevated situations in Holderness. It is not only a very conspicuous object, but commands a variety of extensive and magnificent prospects. Acres 3,030. Houses 48. A. P. £4,134. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 297. Poor rates, in 1838, £178 5s.

GARTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Dicking, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles west-north-west of Great Driffield. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; returned at £110; gross income £125. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1774. Here are a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel, the latter erected in 1823; and 2 daily schools, one of which, attached to the Wesleyan chapel, is endowed with £6 per annum, the proceeds of a share in the Driffield canal. Acres 4,380. Houses 78. A. P. £4,697. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 428. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 6s.

GARTREE WAPENTAKE, in the Lindsey division of the county of Lincoln, nearly in the centre of the county, and bounded on the east by the river Witham. Area 54,050 acres. Houses 1,242. Pop., in 1831, 6,963.

GARTREE HUNDRED, in the south-east side of the county of Leicester, bordering on Northamptonshire, from which it is separated by the river Willand. Area 80,740 acres. Houses 3,634. Pop., in 1831, 17,059. Those detached portions of this hundred which are situated east of the hundred of Goscote, are included in the northern division of the county: the remainder belongs to the southern division.

GARVESTONE, or **GARSTON**, a parish in the hund. of Mitford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south-south-east of East Dereham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 16s.,

gross income £190. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £262. Other tithes commuted in 1840. Patron, in 1835, Sir William Clayton, Bart. Here are 2 daily schools. "The right of lord of this manor was decided, in the time of King Edward, by the tenants in single combat." Charities, in 1834, £43 3s. per annum, besides an interest in Mowting's charity to the poor of the hundred. Poor rates, in 1838, £193 15s. Acres 1,100. Houses 70. A. P. £973. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 333.

GARWAY, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Wormelow, union of Monmouth, county of Hereford; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Monmouth, and east of the river Monnow. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; certified to value £14, returned at £45; gross income £87. Patron, in 1835, W. R. Rankins. The Baptists have here a place of worship. Charities, in 1837, £4 10s. per annum, besides an interest in Frances Seudamore's charity to this and two other parishes, for the apprenticement of poor children, &c.: annual income about £45. Poor rates, in 1838, £264 2s. Acres 3,340. Houses 111. A. P. £2,365. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 513.

GASPER. See BROOK.

GASTHORPE, a parish in the hund. and union of Gaultres, county of Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Thetford, in the vale of the Little Ouse. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Riddlesworth. Charities, in 1834, 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 17s. Acres 1,110. Houses 10. A. P. £456. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 112.

GATCOMBE, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, incorporation of the Isle of Wight, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Newport. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £25 18s. 9d.; gross income £650. Patron, the university of Oxford, in trust for St. Edmund's Hall. Here is a day and Sunday school with a small endowment. Acres 1,310. Houses 32. A. P. £2,789. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 263. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 15s.

GATE-BURTON. See BURTON-GATE.

GATEFORTH, a township in the parish of Brayton, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west by west of Selby, and north of the river Aire. Great and small tithes, &c., of the township of Gateforth-with-Lund, were commuted in 1799. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,410. Houses 34. A. P. £1,440. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 3s.

GATELEY, a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 5 miles west by north of Fulsham. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Brisley. Acres 1,580. Houses 20. A. P. £1,437. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 120. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 11s.

GATENBY, a township in the parish of Burneston, wapentake of Hallikeld, north riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bedale. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount belonging to the vicar of Burneston, £49 1s. 6d. Acres 1,070. Houses 14. A. P. £1,330. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 69. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 2s.

GATESGILL. See RAUGHTON.

GATESHEAD,

An ancient borough and parish in the eastern division of Chester ward, union of Gateshead, county of Durham; 272 miles north-west of London, and 14 north of Durham. It is situated on the southern bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, with which

it communicates by Tyne bridge, a substantial and handsome structure. The town consists of only one good and wide street on the high road to the north. The several narrow streets and lanes which compose the remainder, branch off on each side of the principal or High-street. Bottle-bank is a street descending precipitately from the High-street towards the bridge; but since the formation of Church-street, which passes down the side of the hill in a curved course, carriages avoid this steep descent. Although many of the old houses have been rebuilt or modernized, and several streets formed in course of the present century, there is little appearance of wealth, or of houses belonging to the richer class. The town is densely populated with families of manufacturers and pit men. The master manufacturers, and proprietors of coal-pits within the borough, reside in Newcastle, or in the vicinity of the High and Low Fell, which are hamlets in the southern and rural district of the parish, where they enjoy a better atmosphere than in the town. A singular project has been recently entertained for lighting Newcastle and Gateshead—the Newcastle and Shields railway—the towns of North and South Shields, Sunderland, and Wearmouth—by means of the natural supply of gas at Wallsend! This gas has long been uselessly burned at the pit-mouth. Some time ago, however, a Mr. Douglas obtained a patent for the useful application of these natural supplies of gas; and, more recently, he has leased the copious, if not inexhaustible, supply at Wallsend. His proposal to apply it to public purposes has been under the consideration of many influential and enterprising gentlemen in Newcastle, who seem to be sanguine in their expectations of success and profit in this novel speculation. The gas, except that it is diluted with about 10 per cent. of atmospheric air—an evil which is not without remedy—is remarkably pure—much purer, we are assured, than that now consumed in Newcastle and Gateshead. The facilities afforded by the railways which line the Tyne on both its banks, for the laying down of pipes to convey it to the towns at the termini, are obvious, and the railways themselves may be also readily lighted. Returns, including the parish of Gateshead-fell:—Acres 3,320. Houses 2,317. A. P. £25,205. Pop., in 1801, 8,597; in 1831, 15,177.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Living, a rectory with the curacy of St. Edmund's, in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £27 13s. 4d.; gross income £750. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The parish-church, a cruciform structure, from the shape and hewn work of the stones, appears to have been built out of the ruins of some Roman edifice. This edifice has been recently repaired at an expense of £2,000. The ancient Trinity chapel has also been restored at an expense of £1,400. Here are a Presbyterian church, formed in 1783; 4 Wesleyan Methodist, one of which was formed in 1812; and one of the New Connexion, in 1834: here are also 2 places of worship for the Independents; and at Bevonside there is a Roman Catholic chapel. There are 29 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with the interest of £300; two others are National schools, and contain 599 pupils.

The religious institutions which flourished at Monkchester—see NEWCASTLE—no doubt gave rise to those on the south side of the Tyne. Amongst these was the free chapel or hospital of St. Edmund the king and martyr, now called King James's hospital. Tanner informs us that one Utan was abbot of a monastery here prior to 653; but the date of its foundation and the name of its founder are alike unknown. It appears to have been converted into an hospital prior to the dissolution of the religious

houses by Henry VIII.; for Leland says, "whereas the hospital of St. Edmund, at Gateshead, in Wyrale, was some tyme a monastery, as I have heard; and be lykelyhod the same that Bede spekythe of." Its annual value is stated, in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, at £5 9s. 4d.; but, according to Speed, at £109 4s. 4d.: probably the former was the value delivered to the king's commissioners, and the latter the true value. Although the ancient history of St. Edmund's hospital is involved in obscurity; it is certain, that Bishop Farnham, in 1248, annexed it to the chapel and hospital of St. Trinity. Amongst the numerous charters respecting this institution, carefully preserved in Gateshead vestry, is one dated 28th April, 1485, in which it is styled "the chantry of the Holy Trinity in the hospital of St. Edmund the Confessor." The nunnery of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle, having suffered severely from fire and other causes, the revenues of this hospital were for a time appropriated towards its relief. After the dissolution it remained in the hands of the crown; but masters were regularly appointed to it. The charters having been afterwards lost, and the revenues partly converted to purposes of private emolument, it was refounded by James I. in 1610. The new society was ordered to consist of a master, who should always be the rector of Gateshead for the time being, and of 3 poor brethren. In 1810 the number of brethren was augmented by act of parliament; and there are now 10 younger brethren besides the 3 elder. Each of the elder or ancient brethren has £25 per annum, and occasionally a suit of clothes. The younger brethren must be single men, 56 years of age or upwards, of good character, and not possessing more than £20 a-year. They each receive £12 per annum, and occasionally a suit of clothes. £40 per annum are paid to a chaplain who officiates in a new chapel to the hospital, built in 1808-10 by subscription; and intended to serve also as a National school-house. The master of a Sunday school, held in the chapel, receives £5 per annum. The average annual income of the master for the 6 years previous to 1836, was £140 10s. The whole of the appointments are made by the master, usually from inhabitants of Gateshead. The ancient brethren reside in houses built, about the year 1812, on lands belonging to the hospital: there are small gardens attached to them. The revenues—derived from lands and mines—amounted, in 1836, to £525 17s. The bishop of Durham is patron and visiter of the hospital. The ruins of the old chapel of St. Edmund are situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the bridge on the Sunderland road: they still form a good specimen of early English architecture. An almshouse, erected in this parish about the year 1755, and other buildings thereafter erected with money derived from a bequest by Thomas Powell, in 1728, and from several other benefactions to the poor, were afterwards appropriated to parochial purposes as a poor-house. Other charities, possessed by this parish in 1830, produced an income of about £77 8s. 6d. Poor rates, in 1838, £4,123 8s. The Gateshead poor-law union comprehends 9 parishes, embracing an area of 36 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 31,017. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,011. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,078; in 1839, £7,212 3s.

Government and Franchise.—From the earliest period of its records till 1695, Gateshead was governed by a bailiff nominated by the bishop. Since that year, and previous to the passing of the new municipal act, it was governed by two stewards, chosen by the borougholders and freemen; but they exercised no jurisdiction or municipal authority over

the borough, and received no tolls or dues of any kind within it. There is no charter extant; but a belief exists that the borough was once incorporated, and some faint traces remain of corporate titles, offices, and customs, a common seal, and considerable borough property descending in perpetuity. The ancient deeds and papers deposited in a chest kept by the stewards were surreptitiously removed many years ago; but one of the remaining documents of date 1696, contains allusions to "the town and borough of Gateshead," and to a grant by Queen Elizabeth, "of Bensham and Harps-head to the town and borough of Gateshead." Bishops Cosin and Tunstal, and Oliver Cromwell, incorporated a number of trading companies here; but the corporations almost all ultimately became extinct. By the new municipal act, the borough was divided into 3 wards, and incorporated under the style of the borougholders and freemen of the borough of Gateshead: 6 aldermen and 18 councillors were appointed for its government; and it was included in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted. The boundaries of the borough coincide with those of the township and parish, with the addition of a tongue of land belonging to the chapelry of Heworth, in the adjoining parish of Jarrow, which runs up into the heart of this parish on the south. The income of the borough, for 1839, was £636 1s. 10d., principally arising from borough rates; but £183 15s. 5d. arose from interest and money borrowed: expenditure;—

Po'ice and constables,	£276 7 9
Markets and fairs, &c.,	226 11 8
Salaries, &c., to officers,	101 11 0
Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.,	46 14 0
Other charges,	63 18 5

Total expenditure, £715 2 10

Gateshead was also enfranchised by the Reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 534; the number who polled at the general election, in 1837, was 372. Previous to the passing of the new municipal act, the returning officer was annually appointed by the sheriff of the county of Durham; but the mayor or chief alderman of Gateshead is now the returning officer. The boundaries of the parliamentary and municipal borough are coincident.

Manufactures and trade.—Gateshead is progressively and rapidly increasing in importance as a manufacturing district. There are extensive manufactories of chain-cables, with numerous iron and brass works and glass-houses, several of which are very extensive: there are also other manufactories of different kinds, including a worsted mill employing, in 1838, 27 hands. About 500 hands are employed in making glass bottles alone. There are extensive collieries within the borough; and in Gateshead-fell are situated the great grindstone quarries, whence Newcastle is said to have derived all its commercial fame for "Newcastle grindstones," which are exported to and used in all quarters of the globe. The municipal commissioners stated, in their report, that "Gateshead is very desirous of obtaining the power of holding a market within the borough, and of building quays and wharfs on the Gateshead side of the river, without the necessity of procuring a license from the corporation of Newcastle, in whom the conservatorship of the river is now vested."

Railways.—The Brandling Junction railway, opened to the public on 5th September, 1839, takes its name from the projector, Robert William Brandling, Esq. of Low Gosforth. It unites the rivers Tyne and Wear, and the towns of Gateshead, South Shields, and Sunderland. A continuation from

Gateshead to Redheugh unites it with the Newcastle and Carlisle railway—see articles CARLISLE and NEWCASTLE—thus completing the communication, by railway, between the German Ocean and the Irish sea, through the Carlisle and Maryport railway. The course of the Brandling Junction railway lies from Gateshead to the coast at Hedworth, where it branches off south-east to Monk-Wearmouth, and north-east to South Shields. The objects contemplated in this work were the conveyance of passengers between Newcastle, Sunderland, and South-Shields; the transmission of coals, the rich produce of the Felling, Sheriff-Hall, Washington, and Pelaw districts, to the ports of shipment; the transport and distribution of freestone from the vicinity of Gateshead; and of limestone from the vicinity of Sunderland; and a share of the southern traffic, by its junction with the Clarence, Darlington, and Stockton railways, through that between Sunderland and Durham. The Great North of England railway starts from the Newcastle and Carlisle railway at Redheugh the terminus of the Brandling Junction railway. It proceeds for some distance nearly parallel to the turnpike road, which it crosses by a lofty viaduct near the Hermitage, and runs through the county of DURHAM:—which see.

History.—“When or from whom the borough of Gateshead had its foundation we are ignorant. The first record we find relative to it, is that of Bishop Pudsey, in the year 1164, in which he gives to the burgesses of Gateshead the liberty of his forest there, under certain restrictions. By this charter the bishop grants also to the burgesses, that each shall have, in right of his burgage, similar liberties to those enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle in right of their burgages; and that they shall have free passage within the liberties of the palatinate with their goods, clear of all dues and exactions. In Edward the Sixth's time, Gateshead was annexed to Newcastle; but, in the succeeding reign, it was reunited to the bishopric of Durham. Tyne bridge in part appertains to the county of Durham.”—“The most material circumstance in which we find Gateshead noted in ancient history, is touching the catastrophe related of Bishop Walcher; when, on the 14th of May, 1080, the church was reduced to ashes.”—Hutchinson's Durham.—Lambard, alluding to the murder of Walcher by “the countrymen of Northumberland,” says, “But my two monks, Mathew Paris, and Marian Scotus, cannot agree of the circumstances of this historie; for the one chargethe him with manifest extortion, but the other sayethe he was cruelly kylled for suspicion to have consented to the murder of Liuf, a nobleman, wherof he was not gilty at al, but that Leofwyn his chapleine was the only worker of that ungracious webbe. The one sayethe that he boughte the Shryewicke of Northumberland of the kinge, and that he did not only plucke off the dese, but the skyn, and al over the heades of the poore subjects: the other wil be acknowen of no faulte at al.” The manors of Gateshead and Whickham were let to Queen Elizabeth by Bishop Barnes, for a term of 99 years. In the following year, she consigned the lease to the corporation of Newcastle; and they have since passed through the hands of various individuals.

The etymology of the name Gateshead has long been a matter of doubt and dispute with antiquaries. Camden and others supposed that the Gabrocentum of the Notitia was here; and Stukeley, after finding the place called Ad Capræ Caput by Rede, and seeing a goat's head used as a sign, found that Gabrocentum in British signified goat's head. Simeon of Durham, speaking of the murder of Walcher, says it happened at Ad Capræ Caput, which he also terms

Gateshead. Some think that because a branch of Watling street ended here, it was called gates head, or end; gate in ancient as in modern times, signifying a street or road. The celebrated and ingenious Daniel De Foe resided in Gateshead, whilst he wrote his much admired ‘Adventures of Robinson Crusoe;’ the chief incidents of which he obtained from Alexander Selkirk, a native of Anstruther, in Fifeshire, Scotland, who was shipwrecked on the island of Juan Fernandez: and it is reported, with not much honour to the memory of De Foe, that he obtained Selkirk's minutes, under pretence of writing his story; but applied them to his own emolument. The bishop of Durham had a palace here in 1614. At the head of Oakwellgate is a house still called King John's Palace. The loyal Sir John Cole had his gardens and residence here, between the High-street and Oakwellgate.

GATESHEAD-FELL, a parish in the east division of Chester ward, union of Gateshead, co. palatine of Durham; 3 miles south of Newcastle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham; gross income £194. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church was not finished till 1825, although an act of parliament was passed in 1808 for its erection, and for making this district a separate parish. It had previously formed part of the parish of Gateshead, under which all the returns are included; but although this act made it a distinct parish and rectory, it is provided “that nothing in this act contained shall alter or affect the manor of Gateshead, or the division of the said parish into townships, or separate districts, for the maintenance of the poor, or for any other civil purpose whatever; but that the said manor and parish of Gateshead shall, as to those purposes, remain in all respects the same as if this act had not passed.” Here are the celebrated “Newcastle Grindstone” quarries alluded to under article Gateshead. There are also collieries in this parish. Here William the Conqueror gained a decisive victory over Malcolm King of Scotland.

GATTON, a parish, and formerly a borough, in the east half-hundred of Reigate, union of Reigate, county of Surrey; 9 miles south-south-west of Croydon, in the line of the Croydon railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9 2s. 8½d., returned at £25; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, Lord Monson. The old church was a structure of a very humble character. It has recently been altered and fitted up at considerable expense, and in a style resembling the chapel of a college. Here is a daily school. This was a borough by prescription; and its burgesses, from 7 to 12 in number, possessed the privilege of sending two members to parliament, from 29^o Henry VI. until disfranchised by the reform act. Gatton-Park carried with it the entire direction and disposal of the borough, and was valued accordingly. The approach to this mansion has been much admired. The river Mole has its principal sources in this parish. Here is a quarry of most valuable white soft stone, highly prized for ovens, furnaces, &c. From a number of coins and other antiquities found here, this is supposed to have been a Roman station. Acres 1,140. Houses 23. A. P. £2,331. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 145. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 4s.

GAULBY, or GALBY, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Billesdon, county of Leicester; 8 miles east of Leicester. It includes the township of Frisby. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £18 2s. 6d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, G. A. L. Keck, Esq. Acres 1,170. Houses 26. A. P. £2,784. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 13s.

GAUTBY, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-west by north of Horncastle, on a branch of the Witham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 3s. 4d., returned at £83; gross income £77. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,010. Houses 24. A. P. £1,526. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 109. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 1s.

GAWCOTT, a chapelry in the parish of Buckingham, county of Buckingham; 2 miles south-south-west of Buckingham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £155. Patrons, in 1835, trustees. The ancient chapel was long in a state of ruin, but a new one was opened in 1828. Great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor, clerical rector, and vicar, were commuted in 1801. Acres 550. Houses and A. P. with the parish. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1821, 566.

GAWSWORTH, a parish in the hund. and union of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester; 3½ miles south-west by south of Macclesfield, intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £7 4s. 4½d.; gross income £805. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Harrington. Here is a day and Sunday National school, partly supported by endowment. Acres 5,480. Houses 137. A. P. £4,825. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 847.

GAYDON, a parish in the Kingston division of the hund. of Kingston, union of Southam, county of Warwick; 3 miles north-east of Kingston. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bishop's Itchington. Acres 1,140. Houses 50. A. P. £1,867. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 213. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 13s.

GAYHURST, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnel, county of Buckingham; 2½ miles north-west of Newport-Pagnel, and west of the river Ouse. Living, a rectory united with that of Stoke-Goldington, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 0s. 2½d.; gross income £317. Patron, in 1835, T. G. Wyndham. Acres 840. Houses 22. A. P. £1,465. Pop., in 1801, including the extra-parochial district of Gorefields, 89; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 6s.

GAYLES, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-west by north of Richmond. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,840. Houses 48. A. P. £1,856. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 223. Poor rates, in 1838, £36.

GAYTON, a township in the parish of Heswall, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north-west by north of Great-Neston. There is here a ferry into Flintshire over the estuary of the Dee, which is nearly 4 miles broad. Acres 840. Houses 20. A. P. £1,038. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 110. Poor rates, in 1838, £38.

GAYTON, a parish in the Lynn division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Freebridge-Lynn, county of Norfolk; 7½ miles east by south of King's-Lynn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 4s. 8d.; gross income £292. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £483 18s. 6d. due to the bishop of Ely, and £310 to the vicar. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Here was a Benedictine priory, founded by William de Scobies in the reign of William the Conqueror. Charities, in 1834, about £59 13s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £319 9s. Acres 2,990. Houses 137. A. P. £3,200. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 711.

GAYTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Towcester, county of Northampton; 4½ miles north of Towcester, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £15 5s. 2½d.; gross income £578. Patron, Sidney college, Cambridge. Here are 3 daily schools and almshouses, but without endowment. Charities, in 1825, £60 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 4s. Acres 1,580. Houses 85. A. P. £2,543. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 461.

GAYTON, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Pirehill, union and county of Stafford; 5 miles north-east of Stafford, north-east of the Trent, and near the Grand Trunk canal. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £11 10s., returned at £36; gross income £46. Patron, in 1835, J. C. Browne, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1825, £4 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 1s. Acres 1,270. Houses 61. A. P. £1,859. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 296.

GAYTON-LE-MARSH, a parish in the Marsh division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 5½ miles north-north-west of Alford, situated near a small river which flows into the North sea. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 10s. 2½d.; gross income £459. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £419 17s. 7d. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,250. Houses 51. A. P. £3,031. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 306. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 17s.

GAYTON-LE-WOLD, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 6 miles west by south of Louth, near the source of the river Bain. It includes the extra-parochial district of Grimblethorpe. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 11s., returned at £102; gross income £156. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 1,730. Houses 15. A. P. £1,495. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 127. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 3s.

GAYTON-THORPE, a parish in the Lynn division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Freebridge-Lynn, county of Norfolk; 8 miles north-west by north of Swaffham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6, returned at £90; gross income £267. Patron, in 1835, A. Hamond, Esq. Acres 2,110. Houses 26. A. P. £1,518. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 169. Poor rates, in 1838, £74 15s.

GAYWOOD, a parish in the Lynn division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Freebridge-Lynn, county of Norfolk; ¾ mile east of King's-Lynn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 13s. 4d.; gross income £505. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Hutton. Here is a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1834, £23 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £349 13s. A fair for horses, &c., is held at Gaywood, on June 22d; and for cheese, on October 17th, held at Lynn custom-house-quay. Acres 2,380. Houses 200. A. P. £3,273. Pop., in 1801, 410; in 1831, 924.

GAZELEY, a parish in the hund. of Risbridge, union of Newmarket, county of Suffolk; 4½ miles east by south of Newmarket. It includes the hamlet of Higham-Green. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Kentford, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely, not in charge; rated at £10 10s. 5d.; gross income £440; in the patronage of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Charities, in 1829, 17s. 6d. per annum. Poor

rates, in 1838, £709 5s. Acres 5,470. Houses 134. A. P. £2,640. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 737.

GEDDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Bothwell, on a branch of the Nen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £5 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £100 4s. 6d.; gross income £136. Tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1807. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Buccleugh. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1830, £125 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £362 2s. Here was formerly the castle, or Hall Close, where Henry II. assembled his parliament in 1188, in order to raise money for a crusade. Acres 2,140. Houses 171. A. P. £2,957. Pop., in 1801, 663; in 1831, 795.

GEDGRAVE, a chapelry in the parish of Sudborne, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Orford. Returns with Orford.

GEDLING, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Nottingham, on a branch of the Trent. It includes the hamlet of Carlton, and the township of Stoke-Bardolph. The living includes a rectory and a vicarage in mediety, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated, the former at £14 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the latter at £6 16s. 8d.; gross income £1,150. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Chesterfield. Rectorial and vicarial tithes, of the hamlets of Gelding, Stoke-Bardolph, and Carlton, the property of the lay-impropriator and clerical rector, were commuted in 1792. Here are 9 daily schools. Charities, in 1828, £31 5s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £532 2s. Acres 4,490. Houses 473. A. P. £9,628. Pop., in 1801, 1,530; in 1831, 2,343.

GEDNEY, a parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, union of Holbeach, county of Lincoln; 3 miles east by south of Holbeach. It includes the chapelry of Gedney-Hill. Living, a vicarage with a sinecure rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated, the former at £30 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £799; the latter at £23 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £800. The church is remarkable for the beauty of its architecture. It was built by the abbots of Croyland. Patron for the vicarage, the Crown; and for the sinecure, the Crown two turns, and the family of the Claytons one. Here are 4 Dissenting chapels and 6 daily schools. There are here remains of Roman intrenchments, near which Roman coins have been found. Acres 12,110. Houses 365. A. P. £16,297. Pop., in 1801, 1,307; in 1831, 1,862. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,309 6s.

GEDNEY-HILL, a chapelry in the parish of Gedney, county of Lincoln; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Croyland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; certified to value £38, returned at £70; gross income £102. The patrons are certain feoffees of land bequeathed to charitable uses. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum. Acres 1,670. Houses 64. A. P. £2,440. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 371. Poor rates, in 1838, £265 13s.

GELDESTONE, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Beccles, and north of the river Waveney. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6, returned at £130; gross income £196. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a day and Sunday Lancastrian school. Charities, in 1835, £7 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 16s. Acres 940. Houses 60. A. P. £1,292. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 340.

GELLI-GAER, a parish in the hund. of Caerphilly, union of Merthyr Tidvil, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 14 miles north-north-west of Cardiff. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £260. Patron, the Marquess of Bute. There is a chapel-of-ease in the hamlet of Brithdir; and an Independent church, formed in 1750. There are 2 daily schools, containing 102 children: one of these is endowed for clothing, educating, and apprenticing 20 boys, for whose instruction the master is allowed £30 per annum; the funds accrue from a farm bequeathed for that purpose by Mr. E. Lewis. Poor rates, in 1838, £573 12s. This parish is watered by the rivers Rhyummy, Taff, and Clydach; and it abounds in coal and iron, the working of which forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. Houses 344. A. P. £14,652. Pop., in 1801, returned under the five hamlets of Brith-dir, Cefn, Garth-gynydd, Hengoed, and Ysgwyddwyn, 1,051; in 1831, 1,825.

GELLI, one of three hamlets of which the parish of Vainor, county of Brecon, South Wales, is composed. Houses 42. A. P., including that of Dyffryn, £1,153. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 248.

GELT (THE), a small river of Cumberland, rising in Croglin-fell. Its runs through Geltsdale or King's Forest, a wild district on the borders of Northumberland, whence it follows a north-west course, and falls into the Irthing, about 2 miles south-west of Brampton. The viaduct on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway line, at Middle Gelt-Bridge, close to the great cut at Cowran hills, near Brampton, is a remarkable structure. It crosses two public roads, as well as the river Gelt, at a height of 80 feet from the bed of the river; over which it is carried in an oblique direction, so as to prevent any bend in the railway. The arches, 3 in number, are each of 33 feet span, and are built at an angle of 45 degrees.

GEMBLING, a township in the parish of Easton-upon-Wolds, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east-south-east of Great Driffield. Acres 960. Houses 15. A. P. £1,210. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 78. Poor rates, in 1838, £33.

GENEUR-GLYN HUNDRED, county of Cardigan, South Wales. Houses 2,377. Pop., in 1831, 12,592.

GENEVEVE (ST.). See **FORNHAM ST. GENEVEVE**.

GENNYS (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Lesnewth, union of Stratton, county of Cornwall; 10 miles north-north-east of Camelford, on the shore of the Bristol channel. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8, returned at £140; gross income £147. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £148 5s. vicarial, and £214 18s. 7d. impropriated. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of St. Germans. Here is a daily school. Acres 5,580. Houses 138. A. P. £2,562. Pop., in 1801, 597; in 1831, 761. Poor rates, in 1838, £206 6s.

GEORGE-NYMPTON, a parish in the hund. and union of South Molton, county of Devon; 2 miles south of South Molton, on the northern bank of the river Mole. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Exeter; rated at £9 19s. 2d.; gross income £335. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. D. Acland. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,240. Houses 53. A. P. £1,830. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 268. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 11s.

GEORGEHAM, a parish in the hund. of Braunton, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 8 miles north-west by west of Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £40 17s. 11d.; gross income £622. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. F. Hole. Here are 4 daily schools,

one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1822, £10 0s. 3d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £332 18s. Acres 4,950. Houses 176. A. P. £4,220. Pop., in 1801, 627; in 1831, 925.

GEORGE (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Barton-Regis, union of Clifton, county of Gloucester; 2 miles east of Bristol, on the northern bank of the Avon. Living, a vicarage not in charge, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the lio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 5s. 7½d.; nett income £530. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Bristol. Here are 4 daily, and 2 day and Sunday schools. Acres 1,280. Houses 1,337. A. P. £8,739. Pop., in 1801, 4,038; in 1831, 6,285. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,635 13s.

GEORGE (ST.) BLOOMSBURY. See GILES ST. IN THE FIELDS.

GEORGE HUNDRED, in the Dorchester division of the county of Dorset. Area 1,547 acres. Houses 435. Pop., in 1831, 2,349.

GEORGE (ST.) IN-THE-EAST, a parish in the lower division of Ossulston hund., union of St. George in-the-East, county of Middlesex; situated in the Tower hamlets division of London, on the northern bank of the Thames. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £400. Patrons, Brazenose college, Oxford. Here are 44 daily schools, two of which were founded and endowed, in 1719, by Mr. Raine, who bestowed property and funds producing, at the time of inquiry, in 1819, together with subscriptions, &c. an annual income of about £1,025 14s. 6d., nearly all expended on the education and maintenance of children, marriage-portions, and apprentice fees. Poor rates, in 1838, £16,531. The St. George in-the-East poor-law union comprehends 1 parish, embracing an area of 230 statute acres; with a population returned, in 1831, at 38,505. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £17,706. Expenditure, in 1838, £11,683; in 1839, £11,999 12s. This was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Stepney. Acres 230. Houses 5,764. A. P. £131,074. Pop., in 1801, 21,170; in 1831, 38,505.

GEORGE (ST.), an island of Cornwall, opposite to East and West Looe.

GERMANS (ST.), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the south division of the hund. of East, union of St. Germans, county of Cornwall; 10 miles west by north of Plymouth, on the post-road from Plymouth to Liskeard. Besides the borough and vill of St. Germans, this parish, which is one of the largest in the county, being upwards of 20 miles in circumference, contains the hamlets of Bake, Catchfrench, Col-drinnick, Cuddenbeck, Cutcrew, Hendra, Molineck, Polemartin, Treskelly, and part of Tidiford. Acres 10,050. Houses 488. A. P. £15,283. Pop., in 1801, 2,030; in 1831, 2,586. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; gross income £101. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Here are 13 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £13 per annum; and almshouses occupied by 12 widows, who have been hitherto placed there by Lord St. Germans, who keeps the almshouses in repair, and by whom the widows are paid 1s. each, and a peck of wheat, on New-year's-day. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,300 12s. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of St. Germans, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The St. Germans poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 65 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 16,069. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union,

was £6,131. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,672; in 1839, £4,731 9s.

St. Germans is situated in a very romantic dell, on the borders of a creek formed by the river Lynher. It consists of one principal street, built on the slope of the dell. Though it has ever been of little importance as a town, it is remarkable as one of the oldest borough and market-towns in the county. Leland calls it "a poor fischar town," and adds that "the glory of it stood by the priory." Carew, treating of it, says, "the Church-towne mustereth many inhabitants and sundry ruines, but little wealth, occasioned eyther through abandoning their fishing trade as some conceive, or by their being abandoned of the religious people, as the greater sort imagine." The borough is governed by a portreeve annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The chief magistrate, who has been also called the mayor, was anciently vested with power, as bailiff of the borough, to make any house in it the prison of the individual arrested. Until disfranchised by the reform act, this place sent two members to parliament ever since the year 1562: the right of election was vested in all householders who had resided 12 months within the limits of the borough: there were only 19 houses within the limits. The inhabitants still, for the most part, support themselves by fishing. The market has long been in desuetude; but there are still two fairs for cattle, May 28th and August 1st.

The episcopal see of the bishopric of Cornwall was anciently at St. Germans. Whitaker supposes the see to have been established here so early as the year 614; but, though he has satisfactorily proved it to have been situated here so long as it existed in Cornwall at all, his learned volumes on the Cathedral of Cornwall afford no proof of its existence at that early period; nor is there any allusion in history to a bishop of St. Germans before the year 910, when Athelstan was appointed to the see. King Athelstan made Conan bishop of St. Germans in 936. After the death of Bishop Burwold, and about the year 1040, the bishopric of Cornwall was united to the bishopric of Crediton, at the solicitation of Livingus; as already observed under article EXETER,—which see. Bishop Leofric changed the seculars of a college founded here by King Athelstan into canons of the order of St. Augustine; between whom and the bishop the manor of St. Germans was divided. Leland says that Bartholomew (Iscanus), Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1172, changed the monks of St. Germans into canons regular on account of the laxity of their lives. At the suppression of this monastery in 1535, it was valued, according to Dugdale, at £243 8s. clear yearly income. Henry VIII. leased the site of the priory and other lands to John Champenowne and others, and soon afterwards granted the fee to Katherine, his widow, and others. The cathedral, which is now the parish church, was first built in the reign of Athelstan, when it formed part of the priory founded at the same time for secular canons. In point of architectural beauty it is equal, if not superior, to any in the county. At the west end are two towers, both of which are said formerly to have been octagonal; but the south one is now of a square form, and contains the clock. Between them is a remarkably fine entrance doorway or circular receding arch, 20 feet wide, with four pillars on each side, having plain square bases and capitals. The arch contains seven mouldings, with alternate zigzag ornaments, which are also continued between the pillars. Over the arch is a pediment, with a cross at the top resembling an heraldic cross. Above are three narrow round-headed windows; and as great part of the edifice is richly mantled with ivy,

it forms a very interesting and beautiful subject for the pencil. The interior is spacious; and the capitals of the pillars which divide the aisles from the nave, are curiously ornamented with Saxon sculpture. Here are a great variety of memorials, but the most remarkable is that of the learned Walter Moyle, who died at the age of 49, in the year 1721, and the superb monument by Rysbrack, in memory of Edward Elliot, Esq. who died in the following year. Cuddenbeck, the ancient seat of the bishops, has long been occupied as a farm, and now exhibits little of its ancient episcopal grandeur. St. Germans takes its name from St. Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, in France, who is said to have resided here for a time during his visit to England.

GERMAN'S-WEEK, a parish in the hund. of Lifton, union of Oakhampton, county of Devon; 11 miles west by south of Oakhampton. Living, a curacy annexed to the perpetual curacy of Broadwood-wigger. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,570. Houses 65. A. P. £901. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 370. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 2s.

GERMOE, a parish in the hund. of Kerrier, union of Helston, county of Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Helston. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Breage. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £124 1s. Acres 1,360. Houses 116. A. P. £1,373. Pop., in 1801, 629; in 1831, 1,175.

GERRANS, a parish in the east division of Powder hundred, union of Truro, county of Cornwall; 7 miles south-south-west of Tregony, at the head of St. Maw's harbour, on the coast of the English channel. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £15 12s. 6d.; gross income £281. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1822, and 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £9 2s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £337 1s. Acres 2,470. Houses 164. A. P. £3,487. Pop., in 1801, 771; in 1831, 766.

GESTINGTHORPE, or **GUESTINGTHORPE**, a parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Sudbury, county of Essex; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Sudbury. Living, a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated, the former at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £495; the latter at £7; gross income £150; in the patronage, in 1835, of J. P. Elwes, Esq. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, about £16 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £561 19s. Acres 2,630. Houses 108. A. P. £3,051. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 801.

GIDDING, a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, union of Stow, county of Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Stow-Market. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £98 18s.; gross income £106. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Ipswich. Acres 580. Houses 26. A. P. £570. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 147. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 6s.

GIDDING (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union of Oundle, county of Huntingdon; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Stilton. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8 5s. 2d., returned at £114; gross income £104. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Here are a daily school, and almshouses with a small endowment. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 18s. Acres 2,050. Houses 96. A. P. £1,730. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 452.

GIDDING (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union of Oundle, county of Hunt-

ingdon; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Stilton. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 6s. 4d., returned at £128; gross income £126. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 640. Houses 6. A. P. £879. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 48. Poor rates, in 1838, £11 8s.

GIDDING-STEEPLE, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Stilton. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8 17s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, J. Heathcote, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,080. Houses 19. A. P. £1,110. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £23.

GIDLEY, a parish in the hund. of Wonford, union of Oakhampton, county of Devon; $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east by east of Oakhampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £14 19s.; gross income £80. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. — Whipham. Charities, in 1823, £18 per annum, arising from church-lands. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 6s. Acres 2,060. Houses 24. A. P. £557. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 155.

GIGGLESWICK, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, union of Settle, west riding of Yorkshire; about 1 mile west by north of Settle, on the western bank of the river Ribbles. Acres 15,200. Houses 564. A. P. £17,638. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Giggleswick, Rathmill, Settle, and Stainforth, 2,101; in 1831, 3,017. Acres of the township, 4,280. Houses 143. A. P. £5,592. Pop., in 1801, 556; in 1831, 780. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £21 3s. 4d., returned at £75; gross income £83. The church is a spacious and handsome structure. Patrons, in 1835, J. N. Coulthurst and J. Hartley, Esqs., alternately. Giggleswick has long been celebrated for its grammar-school, founded in 1553 by Edward VI., and endowed with property belonging to the dissolved monastery of Nether Acaster, lying at North Cave, South and North Kelthorp, &c., and formerly producing £23 3s. per annum; but in consequence of drainage, enclosures, and other improvements, now yielding an annual income of more than £1,140. By the charter of foundation it is ordained that the school should consist of a master and usher, and that 8 inhabitants should be a body corporate, and act as governors. It is open for gratuitous instruction to pupils from 'every quarter of the globe,' if their moral characters be good. There are 6 scholarships at Christ's college, Cambridge, for scholars educated at this school. The pupils were taught for nearly half a century by the father of the celebrated Archdeacon Paley, who himself received here the rudiments of learning under his father. This parish also possesses 2 day and Sunday National schools, one of which is endowed, and 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1825, exclusive of those already mentioned, about £91 18s. 10d. per annum, small portions of which belonged more particularly to the townships of Giggleswick, Settle, and Rathmill. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,356 2s.; of the township, £417 1s. In 1838, 6 cotton mills here employed 493 hands. There are a number of excellent quarries of stone, flags, and slate, in this vicinity. About a mile from the township, and about the centre of Giggleswick scar, there is a remarkable well, of very clear water, which, although 30 miles distant from the sea, ebbs and flows sometimes once in five minutes, at others, not more than four or five times a-day. Drunken

Barnaby, in his Northern tour, thus describes this well:—

Veni Giggleswick; parum frugis
 Profert tellus clausa jugis;
 Ibi vena prope viæ
 Fluit, refluît, nocte, die,
 Neque norunt unde vena
 An a sale vel arena.

Near the village is Giggleswick Tarn, a large lake, partly natural and partly artificial.

GILBERDIKE, a township in the parish of Eastington, wapentake of Howdenshire, east riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Howden; intersected by the Selby and Hull railway. All tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, are commuted. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 570. Houses 135. A. P. £1,969. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 632. Poor rates, in 1838, £222 2s.

GILCRUX, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Derwent, union of Cockermouth, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Cockermouth, on the southern bank of the river Ellen, and close upon the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £5 14s. 2d., returned at £90; gross income £75. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £24 per annum for teaching 24 poor children. The village of Gilerux is built in a triangular form, and, with few exceptions, opposite to every house there rises a flowing spring of excellent water. Uniting their streams at the end of the village, these springs form a fine clear rivulet. In a field near the village there is also a salt spring. Coal, limestone, and freestone, are abundant in this parish. Acres 1,750. Houses 69. A. P. £1,643. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 382. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 7s.

GILDEN-WELLS, a township in the parish of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, west riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Worsop. Here is a daily school. Acres 540. Houses 16. A. P., with Woodsetts, £1,295. Pop., in 1811, 62; in 1831, 81. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 19s.

GILDERSOME, a chapelry in the parish of Batley, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west by west of Leeds. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; gross income £104. Patron, the vicar of Batley. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1717, or earlier; and a Friends' meeting-house. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £6 per annum. Gildersome is connected with the clothing district of Leeds. In 1838 there were about 120 hand-loomers in the woollen manufacture here. Acres 1,120. Houses 360. A. P. £1,347. Pop., in 1801, 1,232; in 1831, 1,652. Poor rates, in 1838, £283 18s.

GILES (St.), a parish in the hund. of Fremington, union of Torrington, county of Devon; 3 miles east by south of Great Torrington. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Great Torrington. Here are 3 daily schools. Rolle's almshouses here have a small endowment. Other charities, in 1823, £10 10s., besides 12 bushels of wheat, per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £412 15s. Acres 3,330. Houses 157. A. P. £2,189. Pop., in 1801, 547; in 1831, 894.

GILES (St.), **ON-THE-HEATH**, a parish in the hund. of Black-Torrington, union of Holsworthy, county of Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Launceston, east of the river Tamer, and near the Bude canal. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; certified to value £42 18s. 8d.; gross income £108. Patrons, in 1835, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Valletort, and Lady Suffield. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £1 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 9s.

Acres 3,280. Houses 46. A. P. £1,107. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 357.

GILES (St.) IN-THE-FIELDS, WITH **St. GEORGE BLOOMSBURY**, a parish in Holborn division, in the hund. of Ossulston, county of Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of St. Paul's cathedral. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £1,148; nett income £968. Patron, the Crown. Here are a Swiss church; and 52 daily and 7 infant schools. Charities, in 1819, £237 per annum, for gowns to 20 old men and women of this parish, 10 of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and 5 of St. Paul, Covent-garden, and for schooling, clothing, and apprenticing children of same parishes: about £167 were expended on education. Poor rates, in 1838, £20,240 7s. Acres 250. Houses 4,713. A. P., in 1815, £260,241; in 1828, £296,672. Pop., in 1801, 36,502; in 1831, 52,907.

GILESTONE, a parish in the hund. of Cowbridge, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 4 miles west of Cowbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £5 13s. 6d., returned at £63 15s. 3d.; gross income £80. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Edwardes. Houses 9. A. P. £558. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 62. Poor rates, in 1838, £10 19s.

GILL. See **MOTHERBY AND GILL**.

GILLIMOOR, a township in the parish of Kirby-Moorside, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-east of Helmsley. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,670. Houses 37. A. P. £887. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 179. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 17s.

GILLING-EAST WAPENTAKE, in the north riding of Yorkshire, on the north side of the county. Area 49,910 acres. Houses 1,536. Pop., in 1831, 7,460.

GILLING-WEST WAPENTAKE, in the north riding of Yorkshire, in the north-west extremity of the county. Area 198,640 acres. Houses 3,337. Pop., in 1831, 17,471. A large part of Gilling-West is in the district called Richmondshire.

GILLING, a parish in the wapentakes of Gilling-West, Gilling-East, and Ryedale, union of Richmond, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-north-east of Richmond, situated on the post-road from Richmond to Brough. It comprises the townships of Cawton, Eppleby, Grimston, and Gilling, with the chapelry of Eryholme. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £23 11s. 5d.; gross income £1,174; nett income £1,029. Patron, in 1835, John Wharton, Esq. Great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1810. Here are a daily National and 9 daily schools, one of which was founded in 1670 by Sir Thomas Wharton of Edlington, K.B., and endowed with a small estate in Cleveland. Charities, in 1823, £31 18s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £697 16s.; of the township, £162 8s. The township of Gilling is said to have been in early times the scene of a treacherous and cruel murder, committed on the body of Olwy King of Deira, by his host Oswin of Bernicia. As expiatory of the crime, Queen Eanfleda, some time previous to A. D. 659, built here the monastery of Ingethlingum, as Bede terms it, which was destroyed by the Danes. Gilling is also remarkable, as having been the residence of Edwin the Saxon and his forefathers. The seat of the Saxon earls was a castle situated on a hill nearly a mile south of the village: the last vestiges of it were some time ago removed. Gilling castle, the seat of the ancient family of Fairfax, stands on an eminence west of the village. In the great dining-room are armorial trees of all the families of note in this county

in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in perfect preservation. Acres, returned under the townships of Cawton, Eppleby, Gilling, and Grimston, with the chapelry of Eryholme, 14,610. Houses 436. A. P. £17,078. Pop., in 1801, 1,703; in 1831, 2,075. Acres of the township 6,940. Houses 226. A. P. £7,165. Pop., in 1801, 809; in 1831, 1,113.

GILLINGHAM, a parish in the liberty of Gillingham, union of Shaftesbury, Shaston division, county of Dorset, between Somerset and Wilts, on the river Stour. It is the largest parish in the county, and indeed one of the largest in England, being upwards of 40 miles in circumference. It includes the chapelry of Bourton. Acres 7,220. Houses 699. A. P. £11,946. Pop., in 1801, 2,510; in 1831, 3,330. Living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Motcombe, East Stour, and West Stour, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £40 17s. 6d.; gross income £1,722; nett income £1,313. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is very ancient. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1790. There are 9 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £60 per annum, paid to two schoolmasters out of an income of £203 8s., being the annual proceeds of the feoffee's lands, bequeathed to this parish long previous to 1593, and appropriated to the support of schools, repairs of bridges, and relief of the second poor. There are 4 carriage, 3 foot, and 3 cattle bridges over the Stour and its branches within this parish, which are kept in repair by the charity trustees at an average cost of about £20 per annum. The second poor received a sum of £75 13s. out of the surplus in 1835. Read's charity for behoof of the poor, founded in 1798, produces an income of £108 9s. per annum, which is distributed, in weekly pensions of 5s., to as many poor people as the fund will permit, after deduction principally of £15 distributed in quartern loaves to poor families. Prince Charles of Wales—afterwards King Charles I.—lord of the manor and forest of Gillingham, by commission dated 25th February, 1624, 22^d James I., authorized Sir James Fullerton and others to compound with and assign allotments to those claiming common of pasturage, &c., in the forest, and to set out highways and otherwise improve it. The commissioners assigned an allotment of about 61 acres to the poor of Gillingham; but it seems never to have been vested in trustees for their use, and they have derived no benefit from it: indeed the locality of the allotment has become a subject of doubt. About 10 acres of the forest were allotted to the poor of the hamlet of Bourton in this parish, the income arising from which, amounting, in 1835, to £14, is distributed amongst the second poor about Lady-day, in sums varying from 5s. to 25s. Other charities possessed by this parish, £5 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,558 11s. The forest of Gillingham was formerly part of Selwood forest in Somersetshire. Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., says it was in his time 4 miles in length, and a mile in breadth. It is now rich in pasture lands, and its excellent dairy produce is the principal source of opulence to the inhabitants of the parish. There are still traces of the ancient palace of the Saxon and Norman kings who came to hunt in the forest. "Kinge Edmund, before he parted the kingdome of this realme withe Canute, fought against him in sundry battayles, wherof one was in Dorsetshyre hard by this town. The place is at this day (1577) a forest."—Lambard's Top. and Hist. Dic.—In the vicinity of Gillingham there was anciently another forest named Blackmore, or White Hart Forest, from a favourite white hart belonging to Henry I. Being run down and killed by T. de la Linde, a gentleman of the county, with

others in his company, the king imposed a fine upon their lands, which is still paid into the exchequer, under the name of 'white hart silver.' This forest now constitutes a vale 19 miles long and 14 broad, containing some fine arable land as well as rich pasturage, and abundance of limestone, clay, &c. In 1838, a flax and a silk mill here employed 115 hands. Fairs for bullocks, horses, and sheep, are held on Trinity Monday and September 12th. The Wilts and Dorset banking company have a branch here.

GILLINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford, union of Medway, county of Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Chatham, and 30 east by south of London, at the mouth of the Medway. Acres 3,660. Houses 1,153. A. P., including that of Lidsing, £11,765. Pop., in 1801, 5,135; in 1831, 6,734; which return, however, includes persons in the ordnance barracks, and on board ships in the river Medway. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Lidsing, in the dio. of Canterbury, a peculiar; rated at £15 13s. 11d.; gross income £732. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brazenose college, Oxford. The church formerly contained what was reputed a miraculous image of the Virgin, called, 'Our Lady of Gillingham'; in consequence of which it was the haunt of numerous pilgrims. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1827. There are 20 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1836, about £25 per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £2,242 19s. Part of Chatham, and the best part of Brompton, are in this parish: these, with a considerable portion of the rural district, are within the bounds of the parliamentary borough of Chatham. Grange or Grenck, is a hamlet of this parish, and a member of the Cinque-port of Hastings. Twedale and Lidsing are also hamlets. The ancient but pleasant village of Gillingham is situated on a slope, round which there are splendid views of the Medway and Thames. Most of the inhabitants are employed at Chatham; the remainder are those who have retired from the service, or who are employed in various trades. A fair is held here on Easter-Monday: it was procured by Pecham, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Edward I. Previous to the rapid rise of Chatham, Gillingham was a place of great importance, and its harbour a principal naval station. Gillingham fort stands a little to the north-east of the village. It was built for the defence of the Medway, and the Chatham dock-yard and navy, by Charles I.; but found insufficient, in the reign of Charles II., to prevent the Dutch from sailing up the Medway to the very front of Upnor castle, below Brompton, on the opposite side of the river. It was afterwards enlarged, and the whole vicinity well fortified:—see CHATHAM and BROMPTON. Gillingham was at one time the residence of the primate of all England: the foundation of the archiepiscopal palace is still visible. Earl Godwin here barbarously murdered 600 Norman gentlemen who came over in the retinue of the two princes, Alfred and Edward.

GILLINGHAM, a parish, formed by the union of the parishes of All Saints and St. Mary's, hund. of Clavering, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Beccles, and north of the river Waveney. Winston and Windale, two decayed parishes, have long been lost in the bounds of Gillingham, and the boundaries of All Saints and St. Mary's are but little known. The living consists of two discharged rectories, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated, All Saints at £54, and St. Mary's at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £564. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £482 18s. 11d. Other tithes commuted in

1840. The church of All Saints has been taken down, with the exception of the tower, which is a melancholy ruin thickly overgrown with ivy. Its burial-ground is still used. St. Mary's church is a fine specimen of Norman architecture. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, of All Saints £21, of St. Mary's £30, per annum; of which £20 are distributed to the poor, and £7 paid to a Sunday school. Poor rates, in 1838, £276 9s. The village of Gillingham adjoins the marshes of the vale of Waveney. The wharf, warehouses, &c., at the north end of Beccles-bridge, are in this parish. Acres 1,990. Houses 71. A. P. £2,936. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 369.

GILLMONBY, a township in the parish of Bowes, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west by west of Barnard Castle, on the post-road from Richmond to Brough. Acres 2,350. Houses 18. A. P. £1,174. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 98. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 4s.

GILLMORTON, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester; 3 miles north-east by north of Lutterworth. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £17 14s. 9½d.; gross income £650. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. D. J. Burdett. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1777. Here are 3 daily schools, two of which are endowed by Mr. Edward Chandler. Other charities, in 1836, £30 15s. per annum, of which the sum of £16 6s. 1½d. was carried to the church account, and the residue of £28, arising from churchlands, to the poor rates. Poor rates, in 1838, £241 18s. Acres 2,830. Houses 163. A. P. £3,382. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 830.

GILROE, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of West Goscote, county of Leicester. Houses 2. Pop., in 1811, 4; in 1831, 11.

GILSLAND, a district or barony in the parish of Denton, Eskdale ward, Cumberland. It is situated in the wild, romantic, and sequestered vale of Irthing; 8 miles north-east of Brampton, and in the line of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. It was so called, most probably, from the numerous brooks, here called gilles, by which its surface is diversified. The hamlet of Gilsland, which stands about half-a-mile north of the railway, is a watering place, rather fashionable and celebrated on both sides of the Tweed. Houses have been erected for the visitors after the plan of those at Harrogate. The chief of these is a hotel or boarding-house of large size, placed at the head of a sloping bank of the Irthing, with a pleasant southern exposure. The mineral waters of Gilsland are various in quality. One principally contains sulphuretted hydrogen, with a lesser proportion of carbonic acid: in its solid contents, common salt and soda are the chief ingredients. There is a chalybeate spring, which contains sulphate of iron in a strong proportion, carbonate of magnesia, and sulphate of lime. Near Gilsland, a house of humble pretensions is pointed out by the name of 'Mumps's Hall'; being, it is said, the veritable 'house of entertainment for man and horse,' celebrated in Guy Mannering as the scene of the first meeting between Brown, Dandie Dimont, and Meg Merrilees. The circumstances in every respect countenance the supposition; for the house was long kept by 'Meg of Mumps's Hall,' as she was styled, and is placed on the borders of a trackless flat waste, little reclaimed in the present day, and extending northwards to the hills of Liddesdale. The traditional stories related as occurring here, and the wild and reckless characters by which this part of the country was once infested, combined to render Mumps's Hall a place of

evil reputation; and as such it must have fallen under the notice of Sir Walter Scott during his visit to Gilsland, where he met and became attached to the lady who afterwards became his wife. Gillislonde or Geltslonde, says Lambard, is "a portion of Cumberland whearinto the Scottis entered in tyme of Ewd. II., and burned 16 myles longe, and 6 myles brode, and toke away all that ever they founde. But sone after Syr Anthony Lucye made an in-rode on their part, and so behaved himself therin, that, upon the fote of thacompt, the Scottes weare found no wyynners." The Roman wall passes to the south of this place, and about two miles distant there is on the Irthing one of the finest waterfalls in the country.

GILSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Braughin, union of Ware, county of Hertford; 3½ miles west by south of Sawbridgeworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £10 3s. 4d., returned at £140; gross income £243. Patron, the bishop of London. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £5 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 4s. Acres 920. Houses 43. A. P. £959. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 233.

GINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north-north-east of North Walsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £11 11s. 10½d.; gross income £432. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £414 1s. 1d. Patron, Catherine-hall, Cambridge. Here is a daily school. Charities, the Bell rope acre, and another small piece of land held by the rector. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 9s. Acres 1,240. Houses 43. A. P. £1,623. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 353.

GINGE (WEST). See LOCKINGE.

GIPPING, a parish in the hund. and union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 4 miles north-north-east of Stow-Market, and intersected by a small stream called the Gipping. It includes the hamlet of Stow-Market. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 12s. 8d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, C. Tyrrell, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1828, £15 16s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 10s. Acres 900. Houses 11. A. P. £915. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 87.

GIRSBY, a township in the parish of Sockburn, north riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles south-west of Yarm, on the eastern bank of the Tees. Acres 1,410. Houses 15. A. P. £1,617. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 83. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 8s.

GIRSBY. See BURGH-WITH-GRISBY.

GIRTFORD. See SANDY-WITH-GRITFORD.

GIRTON, a parish in the hund. of North Stow, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 3½ miles north-west of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £18 4s. 4½d.; gross income £420. Patron, in 1835, Sir St. V. Cotton, Bart. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, the church and town lands, yielding an annual income of £56 15s., a considerable proportion of which was expended in coals to the poor. There were also parish-houses and lands occupied by parish paupers, and a small strip of land occupied by the parish clerk. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 18s. Acres 1,700. Houses 67. A. P. £1,809. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 338.

GIRTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; 6½ miles east-south-east of Tuxford. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of South Scarle. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1827, 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 12s. Acres

2,190. Houses 41. A. P. £1,473. Pop., in 1801, including Mering, which claims to be extra-parochial, 125; in 1831, 187.

GISBURN, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Clitheroe, west riding of Yorkshire; 10½ miles west-south-west of Skipton, on the eastern bank of the Ribble, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Acres 18,190. Houses 434. A. P. £18,251. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Gisburn, Gisburn-Forest, Horton, Middop, Nappa, News-holme, Paythorne, Rimmington, and Swinden, 1,959; in 1831, 2,306. Acres of the township 2,010. Houses 118. A. P. £4,260. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 607. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £11 6s. 8d., returned at £120; gross income £161. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1812; and 6 daily schools, including a free school, the income of which, in 1825, was £11. Other charities, £27 13s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,426 17s.; of the township, £291 3s. There is no trade in the town of Gisburn; but, in 1838, a cotton mill here employed 9 hands. The surrounding country is wholly agricultural; and the land is principally let out in grazing-farms for which it is admirably adapted; and innumerable flocks of cattle are fattened for different markets. The manor of Rimmington, in this parish, has long been remarkable for a rich vein of lead ore, which yields a considerable portion of silver. A person was convicted and executed at York for counterfeiting the silver coin of the realm, in metal supposed to have been procured from the lead of Rimmington; and William Pudsey, Esq., who held the estate from 1577 to 1629, is reported in the traditions of the vicinity nearly to have forfeited his life also, from coining shillings from silver ore obtained here. They were marked with an escalop, and called by the country people Pudsey shillings. Lambard describes "Gysbourne" as "of late yeares a house of chanons in Yorkshire, and yet a market-towne. In the time of Hen. VI., the clergie of this realme found themselves sore charged through continual exactions of money, imposed some tyme by the kinge, but more greuously by the pope, in so much as, when their distinctions that all that they had was the pope's, tuicion, not fuitioun, and defension, not dispersione, would not serve them, then fell they to flatt demalles, and many of thein endured sharpe stormes of his fatherly displeasure. And amongst the rest, (sayeth Mathew Paris,) the monkes of Durham, and theire chanons of Gisburne stode most stoutly to their taelinge in so much, as, if the rest had not forsaken them, feliciter (sayeth he) ecclesia Anglicana de tortoribus suis triumphasset. The house was valeued in the recordes at 628 poundes yearlye." The market, which used to be held here on the Mondays, has been discontinued; but fairs for horned cattle are held on Easter-Monday, Monday fortnight after Easter, Monday month after Easter, with the Saturday following; for pedlery, on Monday five-weeks after Easter; and for horned cattle and pedlery, on September 18th and 19th. Near the confluence of the Stockbeek and the Ribble, lies Gisburn park, which is chiefly remarkable for a herd of wild cattle of the ancient breed that was wont to run wild in the great forest of Lancashire. They are milk white, except the tips of the noses, the ears, and the feet, which are black. They are never thoroughly tamed, though they breed freely with tamed cattle. In the mansion-house is a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Peter Leley, which is held to be a very faithful one, taken by his own order, and presented to General Lambert.

It exhibits the Protector with all the warts and protuberances which distinguished his homely countenance. On the canvas is painted the word "Now," which probably refers to his peremptory mandate for the instant execution of the king.

GISBURN-FOREST, a township in the parish of Gisburn, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south of Settle. The chapel is situated at the northern extremity of the township, and it appears to be a question with Dr. Whitaker, whether it is within the forest or not. Here is a daily school supported by endowment. Here is a small but very entire square fort, called Castle-haugh, and near it is a barrow, which, being opened, was found to contain a rude earthen urn. Acres 4,830. Houses 72. A. P. £2,257. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 400. Poor rates, in 1838, £172.

GISLEHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; 4½ miles south-west of Lowestoft. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £342. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,320. Houses 46. A. P. £2,120. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 262. Poor rates, in 1838, £107 14s.

GISLINGHAM, a parish in the hund and union of Hartismere, co. of Suffolk; 5 miles west by south of Eye. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £26 1s. 5½d.; gross income £523. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £624 0s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Collyer. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £17 per annum. The town estate, in 1829, yielded £46 per annum: other charities £40 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £291 5s. There was here a preceptory belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, granted, 7^o Edward VI., to John Greene and Robert Hall. Acres 2,940. Houses 93. A. P. £3,091. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 660.

GISSING, a parish in the hund. of Diss, union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles north-north-east of Diss, and near the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £14 6s. 5½d.; no return. Tithes commuted in 1839. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. R. Kempe, Bart. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £2 19s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £310 8s. A fair for cattle and toys is held on July 25th. Acres 1,950. Houses 71. A. P. £3,219. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1831, 593.

GITTISHAM, a parish in the hund. of East Budleigh, union of Honiton, county of Devon; 3½ miles south-west by west of Honiton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £21 8s. 11½d.; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Putt. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school, one of which was endowed with £10 per annum by Sir Thomas Putt, Bart. Other charities, in 1820, £143 5s. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 5s. Acres 2,160. Houses 74. A. P. £2,939. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 370.

GIVENDALE, or **GWENDALE**, a township in Ripon parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-east of Ripon, and east of the river Ure. Acres 760. Houses 5. A. P. £1,182. Pop., in 1801, 19; in 1831, 35. Poor rates, in 1838, £22 2s.

GIVENDALE, or **GWENDALE (GREAT)**, a parish in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles north-north-east of Great Pocklington. It includes the townships of Great Givendale and Grimthorpe. Living, a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Millington. Tithes commuted in

1839; aggregate amount £36 14s. 2d., due the dean of St. Peter's, York; and £14 10s. vicarial. Acres 1,120. Houses 14. A. P. £975. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 78. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 11s.

GLADESTRY, a parish in the hund. of Radnor, union of Kington, county of Radnor, South Wales; 3 miles south-west of Kington. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £12 19s. 4d.; gross income £308. Patron, the Crown. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £4 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £208 10s. Houses 71. A. P. £2,403. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 385.

GLAISDALE, a parish in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Whitby, north riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles west-south-west of Whitby, and near the Pickering and Whitby railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; valued at £9 11s. 8d., returned at £38 16s. 10d.; gross income £77. The church was rebuilt in 1793. Patron, the archbishop of York. Here is a daily school, endowed with £4 per annum. Other charities, in 1821, upwards of £3 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £341 12s. Acres 8,370. Houses 207. A. P. £4,966. Pop., in 1801, 763; in 1831, 1,004.

GLAMORGAN,

A maritime county of South Wales; bounded on the south and south-west by the Bristol channel; on the west by the river Loughor, which divides it from Carmarthenshire; on the north by Carmarthen and Brecknock shires, and on the east by the river Romney, which divides it from Monmouthshire. Its extreme length from Worms-Head-Point in the district of Gower on the west, to Llanedarn, which borders with Monmouth on the east, is 48 miles; and its extreme breadth from north to south 27. Its contents have been estimated at 822 square miles, or 526,680 acres, of which 305,000 are more or less cultivated. A great proportion of the county, however, including the commons, consists of pasture-lands. The county is divided into ten hundreds: namely, Caerphilly, Cowbridge, Dinas-Powis, Kibbor, Llangewelach, Miskin, Neath, Newcastle, Ogmore, and Swansea, and subdivided into 128 parishes. It contains one city, Llandaff; one county town, Cardiff; three principal parliamentary boroughs,—Cardiff, Swansea, and Merthyr-Tydvil; seven contributory boroughs: namely, Cowbridge and Llantrisant, contributory to Cardiff, Loughor, Neath, Aber-aven, and Kentig, to Swansea; and Aberdare to Merthyr-Tydvil. There are eight market-towns: namely, Cardiff, Caerphilly, Merthyr-Tydvil, Cowbridge, Llantrisant, Bridgend, Neath, and Swansea. Houses 23,843. A. P. £334,192. Pop., in 1801, 71,525; in 1831, 126,200, consisting of 26,111 families, of whom 8,929 were chiefly employed in trade, handicraft, &c.; 6,814 in agriculture, and 10,368 otherwise occupied.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Glamorgan is in the province of Canterbury, and principally in the diocese and archdeaconry of LLANDAFF—which see;—but a small part of it is in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen and diocese of St. David's. The ecclesiastical commissioners, however, propose to include the whole of this county in the diocese of Llandaff. The total amount of church rates for 1838-9, was £2,308. The poor rate returns for three years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £2,224 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £23,136; for 1833, an expenditure of £45,109; and for 1839, an expenditure of £31,600. There are 209 daily schools in this county, at-

tended by 8,137 children; and 171 Sunday schools, attended by 11,680 children.

Franchise and Government.—The county returns two members to parliament, who are polled for at Bridgend, Cardiff, Swansea, Neath, and Merthyr-Tydvil: the principal place of election being Cardiff. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was 4,494. Previous to the passing of the Reform act, one member was returned for the county, and one for Cardiff, with Swansea and all the contributory boroughs already particularized, except Aberdare, which was enfranchised by the reform act. The three parliamentary boroughs now return each one member. The county is in the South Wales circuit. The assizes and Epiphany quarter-sessions are held at Cardiff; the Easter session is held at Cowbridge, the Midsummer at Neath, and the Michaelmas at Swansea. The county jail and house of correction is at CARDIFF: which see: there is also a house of correction at Swansea. The total income of county rates, in 1801, was £4,145; expenditure on jails, £122; on prisoners with prosecutions, £823; on constables and vagrants, £67; on bridges, £154. Total expenditure, £2,242. In 1831, the total income was £10,613; expenditure on jails, £2,829; on prisoners with prosecutions, £4,611; on constables and vagrants, £129; on bridges £245. Total expenditure, £10,383. In 1838, the total income was £7,210; expenditure on jails, £1,908; on prisoners with prosecutions, £2,225; on constables and vagrants, £131; on bridges, £4. Total expenditure, £6,019.

General features.—The north and north-east parts of the county consist for the most part of craggy and almost inaccessible mountains, chiefly extending in ranges or chains which take a southerly course, and are separated by the deep and broken valleys through which the principal rivers wind their course. Others are detached eminences. The soil of these hills is black peat, varied in the drier situations with a brown gravelly earth, and improved in the valleys into a brown fertile loam, adapted to all the purposes of agriculture, and yielding good crops of corn and grass. The hills in general are unclosed, but afford little herbage of any kind, though used for the pasture of cattle and sheep by the tenants of the neighbouring farms. Considerable flocks of sheep, however, are fed and thrive upon the verdant declivities. In some places the sides of the mountains are clothed with woods, luxuriantly waving over narrow valleys and deep glens of the richest and most romantic description; but upon the whole this part of the county is by no means inviting in its appearance, nor in any way to be commended for its vegetable products. The southern portion, on the contrary, is level, uncommonly fertile, and highly improved. Perhaps there is no land in England richer than the fine plain, known by the name of the Vale of Glamorgan. Certainly there is nothing in the principality that can at all be compared with it. It expands from the foot of the mountains on the north, to the Bristol channel on the south and south-west, and extends the whole length of the county. Here the soil is rich and deep loam, improved in its fertility by a substratum of limestone; and the salubrious temperature of the climate is such, that the families of myrtles, magnolias, and other delicate plants, not only live but thrive in the open air. Here agriculture is practised upon the most approved principles, and the abundant produce of every description, whether of corn or green crops, has justly procured for it the appellation of 'the Garden of Wales.' This valley is in many places from 8 to 18 miles in breadth, and

possesses some of the most extensive, rich, and picturesque scenes that are to be met with in the whole island, often leaving one at a loss which most to admire,—the luxuriance of the vale itself, with its multitudinous and busy population, the graceful windings of its shore, or the blue hills of Somerset and Devon, sublimely rising in the distance. If in any thing this vale be reckoned deficient, perhaps it is in the want of wood. This defect is amply supplied, however, in other parts of the county.

Rivers.—The rivers have all a southerly course, and several of them have their sources among the mountains of Brecon. Besides the LOUGHOR—which is navigable to the town of Loughor—and the ROMNEY—both of which see,—as they only bound this county; the principal is the Taff, which rises among the Brecon mountains, south of St. David's, near the Brecon Beacon, by two branches, uniting near Merthyr-Tydvil. It then flows south-east between Llantrisant and Caerphilly to the estuary of the Severn; falling into it at the point of Penarth, a little to the south-west of Cardiff. The Taff is about 40 miles in length. It is an extremely rapid stream, and over it, near Caerphilly, on the road from Brecon to Cowbridge, is the Pont-y-Prydd, or New Bridge, which has been much and justly admired. See EGLWYS-ILAN. The Cynon, a tributary of the Taff, also rises in Brecon; its roots forming the bounding line of this county. It flows through Aberdare into the Taff, about 7 miles below Merthyr. The Rhondda and Rhondafechan rise in the northern parts of this county: flowing south-east they unite, and afterwards fall into the Taff, a few miles below the Cynon. The Elwy rises in the centre of the county, and flows in a tortuous course to the estuary of the Taff, into which it falls near Penarth. The Ogmore also rises in the centre of the county, and is joined by the Ogwrfach, the Garw, and the Llinfi, after which it flows past Bridgend, and unites with the Ewenny near Ogmore castle, in a small estuary, opening into the Bristol channel. The Avon rises in the northern part of the county, and falls into the same channel at Aberavon. The Neath and the Taw have their sources in Brecon, and both fall into the bay of Swansea, to the town of which the mouth of the latter forms the harbour.—See SWANSEA.—The coast has a fine semicircular sweep nearly the whole length of the county, the western point of which is formed into the peninsula of Gower by an arm of the sea running up towards Carmarthen, forming an estuary called the Bury, from a streamlet flowing into it from the peninsula. Over a fine sandy beach the limestone rocks in many places swell into perpendicular cliffs of great boldness, exhibiting vast quantities of organic remains, and worn in many places into deep and lofty caverns. For such a length of coast, however, the sinuosities are few, and these few of no great depth; but they have been carefully improved and assisted by a judiciously planned inland communication by canals with railroads, which have proved of incalculable benefit to the county, by facilitating the transport of its immense mineral wealth to ready markets, and to ports of shipment.

Canals.—The Glamorganshire or Cardiff canal extends along Taff vale, following the course of the river: Taff to the junction of the Cynon with the Taff, where it is joined by the Aberdare canal, and is afterwards carried across the river by an aqueduct bridge. It then proceeds by Cardiff, on the east side of the Taff to Penarth harbour, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Cardiff, where it terminates in a sea-lock, constructed about 40 years ago, the inadequacy of which, however, to the great demand for accommo-

dation produced by the vast increase of trade since the opening of the canal, has led to the formation of the Bute ship canal. See CARDIFF.—The upper part of the Bute docks has recently been deepened, and other works effected, for the improvement of this important undertaking. The Aberdare canal runs along the valley of the Cynon from New bridge, at the junction of the Taff and Cynon, to near Aberdare; and from its terminus a railroad runs towards others connected with the Neath canal, which commences at the terminus of a short railroad from Abernant, and runs down the valley of the Neath, nearly in the line of the river's course, crossing it about the middle of its length to Neath, whence it runs to its terminus in the river near the Briton canal, which continues the inland navigation to Swansea harbour. There are two short branches in the course of this canal below Neath. The Swansea canal commences in Brecknockshire, and runs down the valley of the Taw on the west side of the river to Swansea harbour. There is a short canal running also into Swansea harbour from near Llansamlet. The Penclawdd is a short canal running from Penclawdd to the Burry estuary or river. The most of these canals have been open since the end of last century.

Railways.—The Oystermouth railway commences in the town of Swansea at the terminus of the Swansea canal, and is carried in a south-westerly direction to Oystermouth, a distance of about 6 miles: a branch is carried northward from Swansea on the west side of the canal to Morriston. The Duffrin-Llinvi and Porth Cawl railway begins at the bay or harbour of Porth Cawl, and runs north and east to the valley of the Llinvi, a tributary to the Ogmore: it follows the course of this valley to Duffrin-Llinvi, near which it terminates. Its length is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles: it is a continued ascent, first of 28 feet per mile, afterwards of 15 feet, and ultimately of more than 50 feet. The Bridgend railway runs from Bridgend to the former near Cefn Gribbwr, at the termination of its first northern stretch from the coast. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and rises 190 feet. The Dulais railway begins at Aber-Dulais, in the line of the Neath canal, and runs parallel with the river Dulais—a tributary to the Neath—to Ynis-y-bout, when it crosses the river to its eastern bank, and follows its course to the lime-works at Cwm-Dulais. Its length is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are other railroads connecting the various canals with the mines in their vicinity, particularly those connected with the Cardiff canal, the principal of which are the line running along the valley of the Ronthavawr to Dinas Ucha, and that running up the valley of the Taff from the junction of the Aberdare canal to Merthyr, whence there is a continuation to the Romney railroad, which communicates with various others in BRECON and MONMOUTH: which see.—A short railroad runs from Swansea to Mumbles, and others connect Aberavon harbour with the mines and collieries in its vicinity. The Taff vale railway is an important line, running through a most picturesque region along the valley of the Taff, from the coast near Cardiff by the Bute docks, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pentrych, the Maes-Mawr collieries, Newbridge, Plymouth, and Merthyr-Tydvil, with branches. In October 1840, this railway was opened from Cardiff to Navigation house, within 9 miles of Merthyr.

Roads.—The principal carriage-road enters this county from Newport by Romney bridge, and passes by Cardiff, Cowbridge, Bridgend, and Neath, to Swansea, whence it runs north-west to the Loughor, where it quits the county at Pontardulais. There is a road from Cardiff through Taff vale by

Merthyr to Brecon, whence another road enters this county at the head of the Neath valley, down which it passes towards Neath, where it branches off to Swansea, and by various routes to Carmarthenshire. From Swansea roads proceed through and across the peninsula of Gower to Loughor, Burry, Rosilly, and Oxwich, and there are various other roads intersecting the county. The roads over the mountains are excessively steep, and strewn with stones of various sizes detached from the rocks by the river rains; but the lower road from Cardiff through the county, and many others are good. The highway returns for three years ending 1814, show an average annual expenditure of £5,753 on 292 miles of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 1,174 miles of all other highways used for wheeled carriages in this county; the returns of turnpike trusts for 1836, a total expenditure of £11,858 5s. 6d. by 12 turnpike trusts; and the highway returns for 1839, an expenditure of £5,715 on 1,277 miles of road.

Minerals and manufactures.—The mineral treasures of this county are very various, and of the first importance. Lying frequently at small depths from the surface, and even jutting out from the sides of the hills, these minerals are raised here with less expense than in most other counties in the empire. The whole of this valuable mineral tract rests on a great stratal basin of limestone, especially the southern part of it, from the promontory of Gower on the west to Caerphilly on the east, which is only one immense rock of that material. The most plentiful kind of this lime is not supposed to be the best for the purpose of building, though, in Gower, it is sufficiently hard to bear a bright polish; and has been manufactured at Swansea into handsome chimney-pieces: being, however, admirably adapted, from its extreme whiteness, for white-washing; and, from its other qualities, for manure; vast quantities are exported across the channel into Somerset; besides what is sent round the coast to other places in Wales.* One kind of lime here possesses the property of hardening under water, which renders it highly valuable as a submarine cement. Beneath the limestone,—especially the cliffs of Pinarthance-Llavernac,—are found beds of red earth resembling tripoli, and in this earth are found beds of gypsum, the finest yet discovered in Britain. In the white limestone of Sully, lead-ore, calamine, manganese, and copper have also been discovered, though in small quantities. Coal, which is still more important than lime, seems equally universal in diffusion. That in the southern parts of the county is termed coking-coal, and resembles the Newcastle: it contains more bitumen than that in the northern parts, which is termed stone-coal from its appearance while burning. When ignited it emits a very intense heat, but burns slowly without swelling, and the combustion is remarkably complete with scarcely any smoke. The small is denominated Culm, and is chiefly used for burning lime. With iron-stone, which is also abundant, coal forms the great staple of the county. Of the latter, much is exported, and a vast quantity is more profitably employed in the immense smelting establishments of Merthyr-Tydvil, Neath, Swansea, Aberdare, and Abernant. The works at Merthyr-Tydvil, which are among the most extensive in Europe, are

all iron-works, of which the material is dug up in the vicinity. The celebrated geologist De la Beche, in his report on Cornwall and Devon, cites Merthyr-Tydvil as “an excellent example of the economic value of geological conditions; the proximity of the carboniferous limestone, the coal, and iron-stone, to each other, in that part of the country, producing a cheap combination of flux, fuel, and ore, scarcely to be surpassed.” From the advantages possessed by South Wales, more especially by this county, and most of all by Merthyr-Tydvil, in the command of iron, coal, and limestone, “a large population has grown up as it were by enchantment. In fact, the growth of Merthyr-Tydvil is more rapid than that of any town in the United States.” An account of the iron-works in this part of the county will be found under article MERTHYR-TYDVIL. There are also extensive iron-works at Aberdare, and in various other parts of the county; iron being its chief manufacture; but the prosperity of the works at Aberdare is represented to have been partially checked between the years 1828 and 1831. In different places, particularly at Neath and Swansea, there are large establishments for the smelting of copper. “Perhaps,”—again says De la Beche,—“there are few localities in which the advantages of geological situation, combined with cheap fuel, arising from geological position, are better exemplified than at Swansea, where not only the copper ores of Cornwall and Ireland, but those also of Cuba and Chili are brought to be smelted; these advantages even rendering it profitable to transport ores from the western shores of South America, round Cape Horn, to the fossil vegetation entombed in South Wales.”—Geo. Rep. on Cornwall and Devon, p. 461.—Lead is also brought hither for smelting in large quantities. Tin-plate is manufactured to a great extent in some places, particularly at Merlin-Gruffyd; the tin being imported from Cornwall. Flags and marble form also articles of exportation, and give employment in cutting and polishing to a number of the inhabitants. At Ewenny, and some other places, coarse pottery is made. The woollen manufacture is also carried on to some extent. In 1838, there were 16 woollen mills employing 141 hands: of these there were 3 at Merthyr-Tydvil, 3 at Caerphilly, and 1 each at Llandaff, Llanblethian, Llancarran, Llantrisant, Llantwit-fardre, Llanaon, Aberdare, Gallygare, Llanvabon, and Llantwit-juxta-Neath.

History and Antiquities.—The district at present constituting the county of Glamorgan, anciently formed part of the province of Siluria, which, in the opinion of most antiquaries, also comprehended Monmouth and parts of Hereford and Gloucestershires. “The shyre (sayethe Galf.) toke the name of one Morgan, (descended of Leir, sometyme a king of this land,) who, warringe withe Cunedagus his cosme for the hole kingdom, wherof he quietly enjoyed one halfe, was by him deprived of that he had, and his life also, in this place. In memorye of whose follic, or slaughter, or both, the place beareth his name to this day.”—Lambard's Top. Dic.—Other antiquarians have supposed the name derived from Mor, ‘the sea,’ and geni, ‘to be born,’ which would be “sea-born”—a term compounded, one would think, for the special use of geologists. The early history of this district, though, from want of written records, involved in considerable obscurity, is intimately connected with that of Britain at large; for its sovereigns were held in high respect, and on repeated occasions called to the command of the confederated armies of the island, in their resistance to foreign invasion. Caradoc or Caractacus, one of the Silurian princes, was conquered by the Romans under Julius Frontinus, and this county at length yielded to the

* Its universality, and its excellence for white-washing, doubtless originated an equally excellent and universal custom of white-washing in villages, farms, and cottages, extending even to stables, barns, and walls of yards and gardens, which has prevailed in this county from very remote ages, and is noticed and praised in the most ancient Welsh poems. This practice adds greatly to the respectable appearance of the cottages, and gives a peculiar neatness and gaiety to the villages, though the uniform glare is rather dazzling to the eye.

Roman yoke. Military posts were established by the Romans, and military roads constructed, the principal of which was the Julia strata. Occasional fragments at Romney, and between Neath and Ewenny, yet indicate its probable line, through the county, from east to west. Other remains of Roman fabric may yet point out some of the stations which are named in the Itineraries. The Tibia Amnis of Antoninus was the first station to be looked for in this county: it is supposed to have stood on the bank of the Taff near Cardiff: but the great object of antiquarian research has been the station of Bovium, which, in the 11th Iter of Richard of Cirencester, is placed next after Tibia Amnis, and at the distance of 20 millia passuum. Various places have been regarded as the site of this station: the most probable are Boverton or Bridgend. Nidum has been identified with Neath, and Leucarum with Loughor. There are other Roman antiquities scattered throughout the county. During the Roman domination, native princes or reguli were permitted to hold a kind of nominal authority till about the year 440, when the Romans finally withdrew their forces from this district, and left it to the rule of the native princes. It was afterwards invaded by the Saxons and the Danes; but the British kingdom of Glamorgan did not terminate till the Norman invasion, when it was parcelled out in lordships amongst the companions of the Norman commander Fitzhamon, who was a near relative to William the Conqueror, and first obtained possession of it. Some of the native chieftains who had aided in his conquest also obtained lordships. About this period, the noble Norman castles were erected, whose mouldering turrets still invest their sites with retrospective interest. At Fitzhamon's death in 1107, the district passed, by marriage with Mabel his heiress, into the possession of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., who thus became lord of Glamorgan. The lordship afterwards passed through various hands, among whom were the earl of Warwick, known as the "king maker," and Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. In the reign of Henry VIII. an end was put to the authority of the lords marchers, an office held by these nobles; and the territory of Glamorgan, as well as other districts which had been under their government, was erected into a separate county, and placed under the rule of the English laws. The manors and subordinate lordships were afterwards sold, and the paramount lordship itself was converted into a lord-tenancy. Besides the castellated edifices built during the middle ages over all the county, and the chief of which are the castles of Cardiff, Caerphilly, St. Donatts, Neath, and Swansea, there are many beautiful ecclesiastical remains in Glamorgan, the most celebrated of which are those of Margam abbey, and the Benedictine priory of Ewenny. The former, observes Lambard,—who defines "Glamorgan—Morgan Bryt"—as "the name of a shyre and monasterie,"—"was long since founded by one Ilutus, a learned man lyving under Kinge Arthure, as Bale affirmethe. Sylvester Gyraldus sayethe that they of this house were Cistercian monks, and the recordes vlew the house at 181 poundes yearly." It has been contended, however, that Morgan, to whom Lambard also alludes, and who was cotemporary with Robert, the natural son of Henry I., was the founder. Dugdale and Tanner ascribe its foundation to Robert himself—see MARGAM.

GLANDFORD WITH BAYFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Holt, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Clay, on a small river which flows into the North sea. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectories of

Blakeney and Cockthorpe. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £94 9s. 5d. The church has long been in ruins, but the tower is nearly entire. Acres 1,180. Houses 11. A. P. £1,036. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 102. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 15s.

GLANFORD-BRIGG, or BRIDGE, commonly called BRIGG, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Wrawby-with-Kettleby, county of Lincoln; 24 miles north of Lincoln, and 155 north-west of London. Acreage with the parish. Houses 363. A. P. £2,624. Pop., in 1801, 1,327; in 1831, 1,780. The town is situated in the midst of the Ancholme level, on the new river Ancholme, over which there is here a stone-bridge, from whence the town derives its name. This town has formed part of the four adjoining parishes of Bigby, Broughton, Scawby, and Wrawby, being situated at a point where they all meet. In 1699, four gentlemen built a small chapel, and endowed it with certain estates which they vested in their own heirs, and the trustees of the grammar-school here. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wrawby. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which is the free grammar-school, founded and endowed in 1669, by Sir John Melthorpe. The trustees have limited the number of boys in this school to 80. Poor rates, in 1838, £544 1s. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Glanford-Brigg, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Glanford-Brigg poor-law union comprehends 52 parishes, embracing an area of 243 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 26,207. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,547. Expenditure in 1838, £7,110; in 1839, £8,317 18s. This was originally a fishing hamlet, but it has progressively improved, until it has become a town of some importance possessing a good trade. The river has been made navigable from the Humber to Bishop-bridge, 10 miles above the town, and by its means the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, coal, and timber: a communication with the port of Hull is thus also afforded, by means of steam-packets. The principal manufacture in the town is that of rabbit-skins, in which more hands were once employed than in any other town in the empire; but owing to the increased value of agricultural produce since the draining of the Ancholme level, and a reduction in the price of skins, the rabbit-warrens, formerly so abundant in this vicinity, have been materially diminished, and the manufacture has consequently much declined. The market-day is Thursday, and there is an annual fair on 5th August. The Lincoln and Lindsey, and the Hull, banking companies have branches here. This is a polling-place for the members from the parts of Lindsey. The petty-sessions are held here. An hospital was founded here by Adam Paynell in the reign of King John. It was subordinate to Selby abbey in Yorkshire. Newstead abbey, on the bank of the Ancholme, above the town, was founded by Henry II. for Gilbertines. It was valued at £55 1s. 8d. per annum. The remains now constitute a farmhouse. The site is extra-parochial.

GLANTLEES. See GREENS WITH GLANTLEES.

GLANTON, a township in the parish of Whittingham, Northumberland; 8 miles west of Alnwick. The presbyterians have a chapel in this township; and there are a daily and a day and boarding school. The village stands pleasantly on the high road, and has been enlarged within the last 20 years by the erection of some handsome houses. The lofty eminence called Glanton-Pike, in this neighbourhood, was anciently a beacon to alarm the country in times

of danger. Here is a petrifying well. Near Deer-street, in this township, several stone coffins and urns, with ancient British weapons, were found in the year 1716. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 89. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 534.

GLAPTHORN, a parish in the hund. of Willybrook, union of Oundle, county of Northampton; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north north-west of Oundle, and west of the river Nen. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Cottesstock. Acres 1,370. Houses 73. A. P. £2,115. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 353. Poor rates, in 1838, £199 3s.

GLAPWELL, a township in the parish of Bolsover, county of Derby; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Mansfield. Here is a daily school. Acres 720. Houses 20. A. P. £505. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 99. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 5s.

GLASBURY, a parish, partly in the hund. of Tolgarth, union of Hay, county of Brecon, and partly in that of Paine's Castle, county of Radnor, South Wales; 4 miles south-west of Hay, on the western bank of the river Wye, and close upon the Brecon and Kingston railway. It includes some of the most fertile land in the county, together with the hamlets of Aber-llunvey and Pipton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £10; gross income £410; formerly in the patronage of the bishop of Gloucester. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1687; and a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £139 1s. per annum, arising from the great tithes of the parish of Gwenddwr, given by Sir David Williams, or Gwenddwr, in 1612; at which time they amounted to only £20. About £24 are applied in repairing highways, and Glasbury bridge; and the residue is chiefly expended for behoof of the poor of this and other parishes. Other charities, about £18 8s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £287 15s. On an eminence in this vicinity there are intrenchments surrounding the site of a British camp, called Gaer. Houses 284. A. P. £5,411. Pop., in 1801, 834; in 1831, 1,577.

GLASCOED, a hamlet in the parish of Usk, county of Monmouth; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Usk, and west of the river Usk. The Baptists have here a place of worship. Acres 1,470. Houses 42. A. P. £1,254. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 197.

GLASCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Colwyn, union of Kington, county of Radnor, South Wales; 8 miles east of Builth. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Colva and Ruln, in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £62 2s. 5d.; gross income £186. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. Charities, in 1836, £6 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £410. Here are the celebrated wells of Blaen-Eddu, used for curing cutaneous diseases. Houses 90. A. P. £2,124. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Drewnne and Vainorglare, 515; in 1831, 514.

GLASCOTE. See BOLEHALL and GLASCOTE.

GLASSENbury, in the parish of Cranbrooke, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Cranbrooke. Here is a chalybeate spring.

GLASS-HOUSE-YARD, a liberty in Finsbury division of the hund. of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of St. Paul's. Acres 8. Houses 155. Pop., in 1801, 1,221; in 1831, 1,312. Poor rates included with St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

GLASSONBY, a township in the parish of Ad-dingham, Leath ward, county of Cumberland; 8 miles north-east by north of Penrith, and east of the river Eden. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 32. A. P. £1,420. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 167. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 18s.

GLASTON, a parish in the hund. of Wrandike,

union of Uppingham, county of Rutland; 2 miles east-north-east of Uppingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 16s. 10d.; gross income £200. It is annexed to the mastership of Peter-house, Cambridge, without institution. Here are three daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £35 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £658 5s. Acres 1,270. Houses 47. A. P. £2,179. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 229.

GLASTON, a township in the parish of Alding-ham, co.-palatine of Lancaster, on the river Lune, near Morecombe bay. There is here a large dock, and a canal uniting it with the Lancaster and Preston canal. Returns with the parish.

GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES HUNDRED, in the eastern division of the county of Somerset. It lies in the heart of the county, between the Polden and Mendip hills. Area 24,610 acres. Houses 1,149. Pop., in 1831, 6,366.

GLASTONBURY, a borough and market-town, in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, union of Wells, county of Somerset; 25 miles south-west of Bath, and 124 west-south-west of London; nearly in the centre of the county. Acres 7,216. Houses 553. A. P. £20,498. Pop., in 1801, 2,035; in 1831, 2,984. It comprises the parishes of St. Benedict and St. John the Baptist. The living of St. Benedict is a donative annexed to the curacy of St. John's, both being peculiars in the dio. of Bath and Wells; gross income £198. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Great tithes, the property of the bishop of Bath and Wells, commuted in 1778. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1817; a Friends' meeting-house; and places of worship for Independents and Baptists. There are eight daily schools, two of which possess endowments, amounting, in 1823, to £25 per annum, arising out of gifts from James Levinston, Earl Godolphin, Honora Gould, and Rev. William Gould. The royal hospitals are two almshouses, called the Lower and Upper almshouse, supposed to have been originally instituted by the abbots of Glastonbury, and since the dissolution kept in repair, and the inmates partly supported, by the Crown. There are eleven inmates in each almshouse, one of each of which eleven receives no pay, but succeeds to the first vacancy. There are chapels and garden-ground attached to them. Other charities, £32 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,797 9s.

The ancient town of Glastonbury stands on the great north road from Exeter to Wells, on a low peninsular marsh formed by the Brue. "The Britons called it Yniswytrin, which afterwards the Saxons interpreted into Glastenbury, i. e. the Glassy island; in Latin, Glasconia. It is also called the island of Avalonia, from the British name Avalla, which signifies apples." [Mag. Brit. 1738.] It consists of two streets, cruciform, and running to the four cardinal points. Many of the houses have been built with the materials of its once magnificent abbey. The town is well-paved, cleaned, and lighted. The old cross in the centre, or market-place, is one of the most elegant of these ancient and interesting rallying points. The great gate, which formerly led into the abbey, with the great church, and the ancient hospitium for pilgrims visiting the shrine of St. Dunstan, which retains its curiously carved front, and, on the whole, much of its original appearance, were long ago converted into inns. Warner, describing Glastonbury to be a town "which justly boasts itself as one of the oldest in England," says, "here vestiges of ancient magnificence appeared on every side, and prepared me for the ruins of the immense abbey, from which I have just returned. Mould-

mgs of portals, capitals of pilasters, and stone-ribs of roofs, the spoil of edifices once august, are stuck in the walls of the ignoble residences of modern times; and scarcely can the traveller take a step without being reminded by some fragment of masonry, or ancient mansion with its arched portal and spandril windows, that Glastonbury has suffered a most lamentable reverse of fortune."

This town anciently returned members to parliament, but was disfranchised, in 1539, on the refusal of its last abbot to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII. It was first incorporated by charter from Queen Anne; the government being vested in a mayor, a recorder, 7 capital and 16 inferior burgesses, assisted by 2 coroners, town-clerk, &c.; the mayor and ex-mayor being appointed to act as justices of the peace within the borough, the limits of which comprised the greater part of the united parishes of St. John and St. Benedict, the parts not included being unenclosed moors at the time the charter was granted, and remaining so till the year 1719. Besides the town, these corporate limits comprised 40 farms, with the hamlets of Edgarley, Wick, Northover, and Norwood-park. In the new municipal boundaries report the limits assigned entirely exclude the eastern side of the borough, with its hamlets and farms, and a portion of the western side. By the new municipal act the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; the style of the corporate body being 'the mayor and burgesses of the town of Glastonbury.' The corporation possess no property except their town-hall and a small piece of ground in the town on which a weigh-bridge now stands. An old market-house, latterly used as a silk factory, had previously stood here for many years in the middle of the street, which it rendered very narrow and inconvenient.

The Glastonbury canal, and the Brue, connect the town with the Bristol channel at the mouth of the river Parret, crossing the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway, and the Bristol and Taunton canal. Timber, slates, tiles, and coal, are the principal articles thus conveyed. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly employed in agriculture; but the silk manufacture has been carried on to some extent. The market days used to be Tuesday and Saturday; but the former has been discontinued, and the latter confined to butcher-meat. Fairs are held on September 19th, for cattle and horses; and on October 11th. The former is called Tor fair. There are here branches of Stuckey's banking company, and of the West of England, and the South Wales, district banks.

Glastonbury is indebted for its origin, and celebrity, to its monastic institutions, which claim the honour of having existed from a period nearly coeval with Christianity. It is unquestionably a place of great antiquity; and its history, though of a legendary character, is not a little curious. The monastery of Glastonbury, according to Camden, "is very ancient; deriving its original from Joseph of Arimathea, the same who buried Christ's body, and whom Philip the apostle of the Gauls sent into Britain to preach the gospel. For this is attested both by the most ancient histories of this monastery, and an epistle of St. Patrick the Irish apostle, who led a monastic life here for 30 years together. From hence this place was by our ancestors called the first ground of God,—the first ground of the Saints in England,—the rise and fountain of all religion in England,—the burying-place of the saints,—the mother of the saints,—built by the very disciples of our Lord. Nor is there any reason why we should call this in question, since I have before shown that the Christian religion, in the very infancy of the

church, was preached in this island; and since Tre-culphus Lexoviensis has told us, that this Philip brought barbarous nations, bordering upon darkness, and living upon the sea-coasts, to the light of knowledge, and haven of faith. But to return to the monastery, and inform ourselves out of Malmesbury's little treatise upon that subject: when that small church founded by Joseph was wasted away with age, Devi, bishop of St. David's, built a new one in that place; and when time had worn out that too, twelve men coming from the north of Britain repaired it; but at length King Ina, who founded a school at Rome for the education of the English youth, and to maintain that, as also to distribute alms at Rome, taxed every single house in the kingdom one penny, pulled this down and built that stately church dedicated to Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul." Ina was king of Wessex. He ascended the throne in the year 689, and is said to have built this monastery about the year 708. The chapel, which he added to it, contained about 2,640 pounds of silver plating. The altar, which Devi of St. David's had previously enriched with a sapphire of inestimable value, he adorned with gold to the amount of 264 pounds weight. "In those early times," continues Camden, "several very devout persons served God here, and especially Irish, who were maintained at the king's charge, and instructed the youth in religion and the liberal sciences. For they made choice of a solitary life that they might prosecute their studies with more retiredness, and inure themselves to a severe course of life, to qualify them for taking up the cross. But at length Dunstan, a man of excellent wit and judgment, after his reputation for sanctity and learning had given him access to the conversation of princes, instead of these, brought in monks of a newer order, namely, Benedictines, and was himself first made abbot over the large body settled there; and those, by the bounty of good and pious princes, got so much wealth, as even exceeded that of kings. After they had for about 600 years together, as it were, reigned in great abundance, for all their neighbours were at their beck, they were driven out by Henry VIII., and the monastery, which by degrees had grown into a little city, [environed with a large wall a mile about, and replenished with stately buildings,] demolished and laid level with the ground;—how large and how stately it has been may be gathered from the ruins." Dunstan, appointed the first abbot, by Edred, in 942, having the command of that monarch's treasury as well as of his conscience, enlarged the conventual buildings in a style of unrivalled magnificence, and completed an establishment which furnished, under him, superiors to all the religious houses in the kingdom; being 'the pride of England and the glory of Christendom.' From the pride and the power of Dunstan, it may well be supposed that he left little for his successors to do in the way of adding either to the wealth or the prerogatives of the abbacy. The abbot was made sole monarch of the Isle of Avalon, which neither king nor bishop could enter without his permission;—he had precedence of all the abbots in England, till the year 1154, when Pope Adrian IV. conferred that honour on the abbots of St. Albans;—he was a lord of parliament, and his revenues were equal or superior to those of royalty itself. At the time of the Conquest, the privileges and the revenues of this establishment were considerably abridged, but they were soon regained. "While Kinge Richard was prisoner, [1193.] Savarie, the byshop of Bathe, by meane of his freindes beyond the sea, obtayned to exchange his towne of Bathe for this abbaye, and translatinge his sea hyther, was, duringe his life, called byshop of Glass-

enburye. The monkes could not like this, and, therefore, they hasted to Rome, and solicited by almeanes the kinge also. In the ende, Jocelin his successor, upon condicion and libertie to receive to himselfe four or five good maners [1210] to comend his byshoprike withal, was contented to suffer their restitution." The privileges and revenues of the monkes continued unimpaired till the year 1539, when the last abbot, Richard Whyting, the 61st in succession,—possessing all the spirit, though not the good fortune, of Dunstan the first,—refused to surrender the abbey to the commissioners of Henry VIII., or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy assumed by that monarch. With two of his monkes, he was arraigned for treason, condemned, drawn upon a hurdle to the Tor, and there hanged and quartered. His head was placed over the gate of the abbey, and his four quarters exposed, one, each, at Bath, Bridgewater, Ilchester, and Wells. The revenue was at this period valued at £3,508 13s. 4d. Of this most magnificent monastery, which, with its dependencies, occupied upwards of 60 acres of ground, a very small portion now remains. The chapel of St. Joseph, and some fragments of the conventual church, are in good preservation; and the Abbot's kitchen,—an octagonal structure, having four fire-places, a finely vaulted roof, with an octagonal pyramid crowned by a double lantern of curious design, rising from the centre; being probably of more recent erection than any other of the buildings,—is nearly entire. The hospitium, already alluded to, is connected with the abbey by a secret passage. "Whether the many female devotees," says the Rev. Richard Warner, "who, under the reign of Romish superstition, travelled to Glastonbury, and reposed themselves at the George inn, came solely for the purpose of visiting the tombs of the saints, or the miraculous tree of Joseph, is rendered rather problematical by a secret passage, discovered many years since, connecting this hospitium with the abbey. It lies immediately under the house, pursues its subterranean course quite to the opposite side of the town, reaches the monastery, and there terminates—not at the chapel of a patron saint, or the mausoleum of a pious founder, but—at a short flight of steps which ascended formerly to the bed-chamber of the lord abbot!!!" In the church of this monastery many illustrious persons have been interred, and, among others, it is supposed, the famous King Arthur, whose bones, according to Camden, were found in a coffin of hollowed oak, at the depth of nine feet below the surface, having over it a leaden cross, with a Latin inscription in rude Gothic characters, translated, "Here lies the famous King Arthur, buried in the isle of Avalon." For religious relics and pious legends, Glastonbury and its vicinity stand pre-eminent. Here, when the devil, in the shape of a lovely and bewitching girl, had, by repeated wanton efforts, tried in vain to awake the carnal man within the earthly tabernacle of the holy St. Dunstan, that victorious saint, without compunction, fear, or hesitation, seized him, by her delicate and beauteous nose, between the red hot fangs of an efficient pair of pincers, wherewith, deaf to all her screams of agony, he in triumph dragged her seven times round the oratory walls, until the devil within her promised, solemnly, for ever to refrain from leading him again into such temptation. Here, on a small eminence, still known by the name of Wearyall, did Joseph of Arimathea and his fellows, weary with their journey, sit and refresh themselves, while the withered staff of the ancient saint, stuck into the ground, took root, and afterwards became a blooming hawthorn, budding regularly for 1500 years, on Christmas-day, until it was cut down by

roundheads in the time of pious Charles the martyr. Here, too, in the abbey churchyard, was the miraculous walnut-tree which never budded till 11th June.—St. Barnabas'-day—invariably on that day shooting forth its leaves, while afterwards it blossomed in the usual way. A walnut-tree still grows upon the spot, but shows no partiality to Barnabas. Cuttings from the holy thorn,—which is only a variety of the common hawthorn,—have been preserved, and may be met with in the neighbourhood. Being an early variety, they sometimes do flower in December; but wanting the effectual prayers of the monks, they have miscalculated the days of the month, and are not to be depended on. A still more conspicuous relic is the tower of St. Michael, at a short distance from the town, on the summit of the Tor hill on which the last abbot was executed. This is all that remains of a splendid church and monastery, erected on the site of a former one, originally founded in 430. "Then came Patrick out of Ireland," says Lambard, "and was abbot of this house, and in his tyme caused to be buylded the oratorie of St. Mychael on the topp of the hyll. wheare had bene some buildinge before." The church and monastery were added in later times; but they were all demolished by an earthquake in 1276. The tower or Tor of St. Michael is an object of great admiration. Over the west entrance, however, is a sculptured figure of St. Michael holding a pair of scales, in which he appears, ridiculously, and also somewhat ludicrously, weighing the sacred volume against the devil and one of his imps, who are of course kicking the beam. Henry Fielding, the Homer of romance, was born at Sharpham-park in this vicinity.

GLATTON, a parish in the hund. of Norman-Cross, union of Peterborough, county of Huntingdon; 2 miles south-south-west of Stilton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Holme, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £21 8s. 11½d.; gross income £622; nett income £546. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Hopkinson. All tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1809. Here are 2 daily schools, both of which are endowed. Charities, in 1830, £40 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £174 10s. Acres 2,100. Houses 53. A. P. £2,885. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 348.

GLAZELEY, a parish in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth, county of Salop; 3½ miles south-south-west of Bridgenorth, and west of the Severn. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Chetton. Acres 700. Houses 7. A. P. £2,657. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 47.

GLEAN (THE). See GLEN, (THE), Lincolnshire

GLEMHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; 4 miles west-south-west of Saxmundham. Living, a rectory with the perpetual curacy of Little Glemham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £20; gross income £329. Patroness, in 1835, the Hon. Mrs. North. Here is a daily school. Charities, church-lands, £25 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £269 10s. Acres 1,340. Houses 41. A. P. £2,378. Pop., in 1801, 384; in 1831, 399.

GLEMHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; 6 miles south-west by west of Framlingham, and north of the river Alde. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Great Glemham. Here are two daily schools. Acres 1,530. Houses 39. A. P. £1,545. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 361. Poor rates, in 1838, £184 9s.

GLEMSFORD, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; 4¼ miles east-

north-east of Clare, and north of the river Stour. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £30; gross income £582. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here are 4 daily and 2 infant schools. A silk mill here, in 1838, employed 54 hands. A fair for toys is held here on June 24th. In the time of Edward the Confessor there was here established a collegiate society of priests, invested with numerous privileges which were confirmed to them by Stephen, Henry II., and Henry III. What became of the society does not appear to have been recorded. Acres 2,280. Houses 276. A. P. £3,675. Pop., in 1801, 1,215; in 1831, 1,470. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,030 19s.

GLEN-MAGNA, a parish in the hund. of Garret, union of Billesdon, county of Leicester; 6 miles south-east of Leicester, on a branch of the river Soar, and near the Union canal. It includes the chapelry of Stretton-Magna. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Stretton-Magna, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 14s. 2d., returned at £139 6s. 2d.; gross income £219. Patron, in 1835, Sir George Robinson, Bart. Great and small tithes, &c., of the Upper or North end Fields, commuted in 1753; and the great and vicarial tithes of the Nether or South end Fields, in 1759. Here are three infant schools, besides a daily and a boarding school. Charities, in 1836, £33 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £446 15s. Many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. Acres 2,510. Houses 166. A. P. £4,739. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 770.

GLEN-PARVA, a township in the parish of Aylestone, county of Leicester; 4 miles south-south-west of Leicester; intersected by the river Soar and the Union canal. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £190 16s. 8d. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1826; and a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 37. A. P. £1,364. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 160. Poor rates, in 1838, £138 6s.

GLEN (THE), or **GLEAN**, a river in the county of Lincoln. Its sources lie in the south part of the county, north of Market-Deeping, and traversing the fens in a north-east direction, it falls into Fosdyke-wash, east of Surfleet.

GLEN (THE), a river in the county of Northumberland, giving name to the low tract of land called Glendale. Its principal sources are in the Cheviot hills; but it is also augmented by a branch from the borders of Scotland, west of Mindrum. It flows eastward and by north towards Fenton, where it joins the river Till. "Paulinus, the byshope that converted the Northumbrians under Kinge Edwyne, remayned in the kinge's house at Gebryn (whereof there is mention in Elmeden) by the space of 30 dayes, duringe which tyme he did nothinge but baptize in this ryver Glen suche as resorted to him. He that wrote the continuation of the hystorie of Prosp. Aquitan., sayeth, that one of the twelve victories wherein Arthur triumphed over the Saxons, was neare to this ryver." Lambard's Top. Dic.

GLENDALÉ WARD, a division of the county of Northumberland. It lies in the north-west portion of the county, bordering on the west with Scotland, and on the north with Islandshire and Northamshire, county of Durham. Area 107,200 acres. Houses 2,193. Pop., in 1831, 12,009.

GLENDON-BARFORD, a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 3 miles north-north-west of Kettering. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and

dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8; no return. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Booth. Acres 1,490. Houses 7. A. P. £1,803. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 44. Poor rates, in 1838, £21 1s.

GLENFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Blaby, county of Leicester; 3½ miles west-north-west of Leicester; intersected by the Leicester and Swannington railway. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Braunstone and Kirby-Muxloe, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 9s. 9½d.; gross income £863. Patron, in 1835, C. Winstanley, Esq. All tithes, &c., commuted in 1809. Here is a day and Sunday school. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-knitting. Acres 6,830. Houses 209. A. P. £7,808. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelries of Braunstone and Kirby-Muxloe, with the liberties of Braunstone-Frith, Kirby-Frith, and Glenfield-Frith, 700; in 1831, 1,166. Poor rates, in 1838, £511 19s.

GLENFIELD-FRITH, a liberty in the parish of Glenfield, county of Leicester; 4 miles west-north-west of Leicester. A. P. £405. Pop., in 1821, 4.

GLENTHAM, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 7 miles west by north of Market-Raisen, and west of the river Ancholme. Living, a discharged vicarage exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8, returned at £112; gross income £90. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Tithes commuted in 1763. Here are a neat chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, 4 daily schools, and a small endowed almshouse. Acres 2,240. Houses 60. A. P. £3,122. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 399. Poor rates, in 1838, £138 10s.

GLENTWORTH, a parish in the west division of Aslaoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 11 miles north-north-west of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 17s. 6d., returned at £56; gross income £307. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Scarborough. Here is a daily school, and an almshouse for three poor women with an endowment. Acres 2,940. Houses 54. A. P. £3,980. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 298. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 5s.

GLENWHELT, a hamlet in the parish of Haltwhistle, Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; 3½ miles west by north of Haltwhistle, and 2½ east by south of Gilsland, near the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. It consists of a good inn, a farmhouse, and a few cottages, included in the township of Blenkinsop, but formerly the eastern suburb of the village of Greenhead, with which it is connected by a bridge across the Tippal rivulet. This is the highest spot on a line drawn from Carlisle to Newcastle, though it is only 445 feet above sea-level. In the garden-wall belonging to the inn is a Roman altar, and a colossal head which Hutchison saw at Thirwall castle. Caerboran is a Roman station situated on the declivity north-east of this hamlet.

GLIDDEN. See **HAMBLEDON**.

GLIDEPTH-HILL, in the parish of the Holy Trinity, county of Dorset; a street contiguous to Colliton-Row on the north, which leads into the town of Dorchester. It was formerly part of the parish of Frome-Whitefield.

GLINTON, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, formerly in the hund. of Nassaburgh, union of Peterborough, county of Northampton; 3 miles south-south-east of Market-Deeping. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Pea-kirk. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1809.

Here are three daily schools, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1830, £116 6s. 9d. per annum, of which £100 19s. 3d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £279 6s. Acres 1,380. Houses 81. A. P. £3,365. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 414.

GLODDEATH, a township in the parish of Eglwys-Rhos, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 3 miles north-east of Conwy. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the mines of the neighbouring parish of Llandudno.

GLOOSTON, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, county of Leicester; $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Market-Harborough. A branch of the river Welland runs through the parish. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8; gross income £186. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Cardigan. Tithes commuted in 1825. Here are an infant and a Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, 13s. 6d. Poor rates, in 1838, £98. The soil of this parish is chiefly clay, and the surface hilly. Acres 660. Houses 34. A. P. £1,368. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 177.

GLORORUM, originally **GLOWER-O'ER-HIM**, a township in the parish of Bamfrough, county of Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by south of Belford, and 1 south-west of Bamfrough. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 8. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 47. Poor rates, in 1838, £18.

GLOSSOP, a parish in the hund. of High Peak, union of Glossop, county of Derby; 9 miles north-north-west of Chapel-in-le-Frith, and intersected by the Manchester and Sheffield railway, which approaches within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the town of Glossop. Acres 49,960. Houses 3,163. A. P. £20,208. Pop., in 1821, 13,766; in 1831, 18,080. Houses of the township 368. A. P. £6,336. Pop., in 1821, 1,351; in 1831, 2,012. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Charlesworth, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £12 18s. 9d.; gross income £122. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Norfolk. Here are 3 Independent churches, formed, one at a very remote period, the others in 1811, and 1829; a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1813; and a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1810, previous to which service was performed in the duke of Norfolk's house here. There are 24 daily schools, amongst which are several charity-schools. Charities, in 1826, upwards of £280 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,798 16s. The Glossop poor-law union comprehends 2 parishes, embracing an area of 33 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 9,631. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £1,257 18s. Glossop is one of the polling-places for the members for the northern division of the county. By act of parliament, session 1839, a court of requests is established for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the town and manor, and other places in the parish, of Glossop. In this parish there are a number of extensive calico-printing establishments, with fulling, dyeing, bleaching, and paper, mills, and iron-works of every description; but the principal manufacture here is cotton: in 1838, 50 cotton and 3 woollen mills here employed 4,654 hands. This parish is by far the most important seat of the cotton manufacture in the county of **DERBY**—which see—[section *Manufactures*.] “In the last quarter of the last century there was but one mill in the whole of this district, and that was employed in grinding the scanty crop of oats into meal for the food of a few agricultural inhabitants. The late Samuel Oldknow, Esq., was one of the earliest manufacturing settlers in this vicinity. He found a powerful stream coursing its way through

a deep dell, and instantly perceived the advantages to be derived from it. He established himself near Mellor; and his example and success in business soon procured him many neighbours, until the banks of the Goyte and the Etherow became the busy scenes of industrious, enterprising, and ingenious men. The first mill built by Mr. Oldknow was upon the Arkwright principle, and he improved the fineness of the threads. Having accomplished this object in the spinning, he applied it to the weaving of British muslins, (and constructed mills for that purpose,) which he executed by the power-loom. Mr. Oldknow was ever active in public pursuits, and the Peak-Forest canal originated chiefly with him. Towards the close of his useful existence he occupied himself much in agricultural pursuits, and at his lamented death, which happened in September, 1828, he left the valley of Glossop improved in its agricultural produce, as well as enriched by manufacture; and it may be also said, that what he found a desert, he left, comparatively, a city and a garden. Calico-printing is here carried on extensively: it is performed with cylindrical copper rollers, on which the figures are engraved. The process of this mode of printing is so rapid that pieces of twenty-eight yards are thrown off from each set of rollers in less than two minutes. This art was greatly improved by Mr. John Potts, of the house of Potts, Oliver and Potts. This gentleman was an artist himself, and having studied the different shades of colour produced upon the blue ware in the potteries, he was enabled to bring the art of calico-printing to a perfection of which previously it had not been supposed to be capable.”—Glover's Peak Guide. There is a branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District bank here. The township has an annual fair for cattle and other merchandise, on May 6th.

GLOSTERHILL, a township in the parish of Warkworth, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Alnwick. It is situated on the southern bank of the Cocklet, near its confluence with the sea. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 5. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 28. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 5s.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

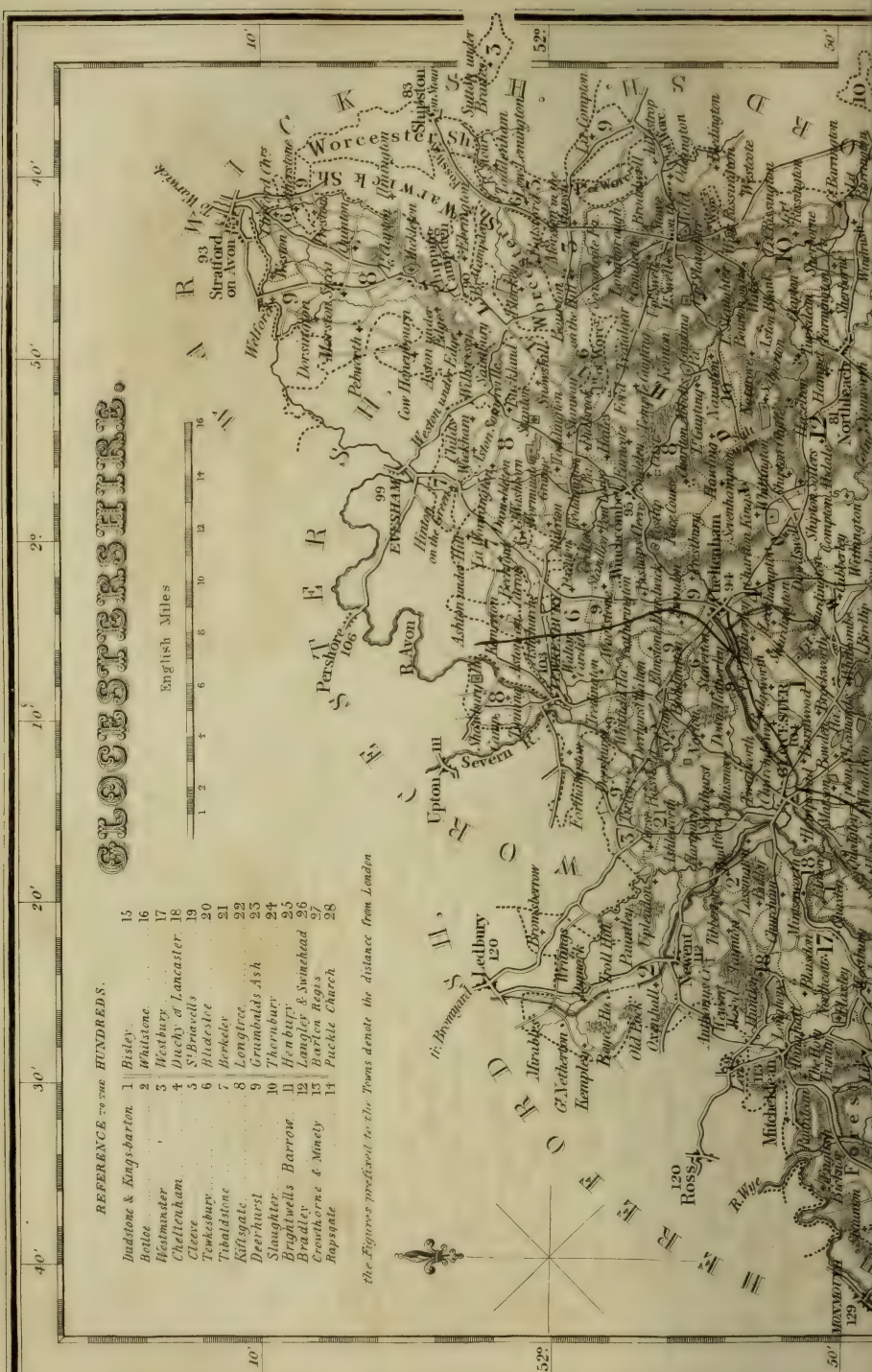
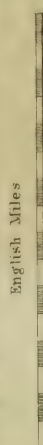
Colloquially **GLO'STERS**HIRE, an inland, but partly maritime, county, in the south of England, bounded on the north and north-east by the counties of Worcester and Warwick; on the east by that of Oxford; on the south-east by those of Berks and Wilts; on the south and south-west by the county of Somerset and the Bristol channel; and on the west and north-west by the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, from the former of which it is separated by the river Wye. The boundaries are chiefly, however, artificial. Taking it at its extreme points, from Clifford Chambers, near Stratford-upon-Avon, on the north-east, to Clifton, beyond the city of Bristol, on the south-west, it extends nearly 70 statute miles in length; and from Lechlade on the south-east, to Preston on the north-west, about 40 in breadth. Its general breadth, however, is not more than 26 miles. In circumference it is about 156 miles. Its form is elliptical; but the north-eastern extremity is more acute than the other. There is a small detached portion of the county surrounded by Wiltshire, and other two, by Warwick and Oxford shires. On the other hand, there are detached portions of Wilts and Worcester shires surrounded by this county. By Sir Robert Atkyns, the historian of Gloucestershire, and by the author of its agricultural report, its area is estimated at 800,000 acres: in the parliamentary returns, at 790,470 acres,

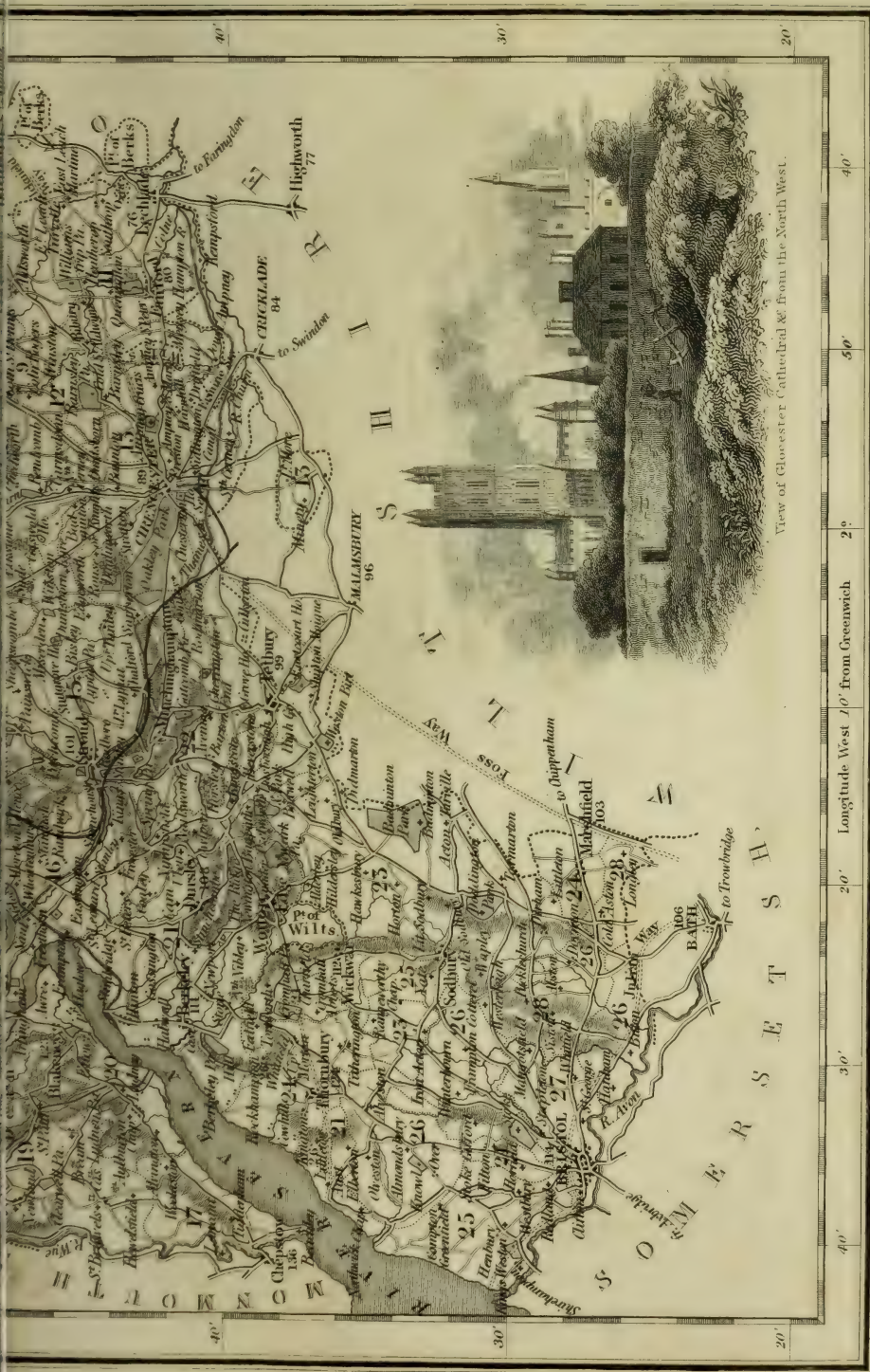
REFERENCE TO ONE HUNDREDS.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|
| 1 | Bisley. | 15 |
| 2 | Widstone & King-barton. | 16 |
| 3 | Westbury. | 17 |
| 4 | Duchy of Lancaster. | 18 |
| 5 | St. Briavels. | 19 |
| 6 | Bladestie. | 20 |
| 7 | Herkeley. | 21 |
| 8 | Langtree. | 22 |
| 9 | Grainbalds Ash. | 23 |
| 10 | Therbar. | 24 |
| 11 | Henbury. | 25 |
| 12 | Drigtwells Barrow. | 26 |
| 13 | Langley & Swinehead. | 27 |
| 14 | Haygate. | 28 |

the Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London

GLoucestershire.





and by others at 805,000 acres, of which, including all the woodlands, 10,000 are considered to be still lying waste. With the exception of about 500 acres, the whole is supposed to be capable of cultivation. About 750,000 acres are arable, meadow, and pasture lands. The county is naturally divided into three districts,—those of the Hill, the Vale, and the Forest. Artificially, it is divided into an eastern and a western section,—the eastern comprising the 17 hundreds, of Kiftsgate, Westminster, consisting of three distinct parts, Tibaldston, of two parts, Tewkesbury, Deerhurst, Cheltenham, Cleve, Dudston and King's Barton, consisting of two parts, Gloucester, city and county, Whitstone, Longtree, Bisley, Rapsgate, Crowthorne and Minety, Brightwell's Barrow, Bradley, and Slaughter; and the western comprising the 12 hundreds of Botloe, Duchy of Lancaster, St. Briavels, Blidesloe, Westbury, consisting of two parts, Berkeley, of five parts, Henbury, of two parts, Thornbury, of two parts, Grumbald's-Ash, Pucklechurch, Langley and Swinehead, and Barton-regis with Bristol: in all, including Gloucester and Bristol, which are counties in themselves, there are 29 hundreds, containing 350 parishes, 1 city, Gloucester, and part of another,—namely, Bristol; 26 market-towns, besides Gloucester and Bristol,—namely, Berkeley, Bisley, Chipping-Campden, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Coleford, Dursley, Fairford, Lechlade, Marshfield, Minchinhampton, Mitcheldean, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Newent, Newnam, Northleach, Painswick, Sodbury-Chipping, Stanley-St.-Leonard, Stow-on-the-wold, Stroud, Tetbury, Tewkesbury, Thornbury, Wickwar, Winchcombe, and Wotton-under-Edge. Houses 71,254. A. P. £1,463,259. Pop., in 1801, 250,809; in 1831, 386,700, consisting of 83,446 families, of whom 21,185 were chiefly employed in agriculture; 33,179 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 29,082, otherwise occupied.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Till very recently, the whole of this county, with the exception of the parishes of Icomb and Cowhonyborn, was included within the diocese of Gloucester, which comprehended one archdeaconry and ten deaneries: namely, the archdeaconry of Gloucester, with the deaneries of Campden, Cirencester, Dursley, Fairford, Forest, Gloucester, Hawkesbury, Stonehouse, Stow, and Winchcombe; but the see of Gloucester has been united, by the ecclesiastical commissioners, to that of Bristol; and the county, with the exception of the deaneries of Cirencester, Fairford, and Hawkesbury, forms an archdeaconry, containing 8 deaneries,—namely, Blockley jurisdiction, Campden, Dursley, Forest, Gloucester, Stonehouse, Stow, and Winchcombe. See also the articles BRISTOL and GLOUCESTER. The total amount of church rates for 1838-9, was £12,314. The poor rate returns for three years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £25,687 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £113,415; for 1833, an expenditure of £184,774; and for 1839, an expenditure of £120,300. The total number of depositors in saving banks in this county, on 20th November, 1838, was 19,522: total amount deposited, £661,813 of which £72,261 consisted of deposits not exceeding £20. Average amount invested by each depositor, £34. The number of charitable institutions in the county was 194; income, £11,332; of Friendly societies, 204; income, £24,540. There are 991 daily schools in this county, attended by 29,917 children, and 519 Sunday schools, attended by 40,931 children.

Franchise and government.—Gloucester sends four members to parliament,—two for the eastern division, who are polled for at Campden, Cirencester,

Cheltenham, Gloucester, Northleach, Stroud, and Tewkesbury, the principal place of election being at Gloucester; and two for the western division, who are polled for at Coleford, Dursley, Newent, Newnam, Sodbury, Thornbury, and Wotton-under-Edge, the principal place of election being Thornbury. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was, for the eastern division, 7,683; for the western, 7,904. In the eastern division, besides Gloucester, which returns 2 members, there are 3 boroughs returning 2 each,—namely, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, and Stroud; and 1 returning a single member, namely, Cheltenham; in the western there are no boroughs returning members to parliament, except Bristol, which returns 2. Previous to 1832 this county was undivided, and returned only two members, besides two each for Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Cirencester. It is in the Oxford circuit. The county hall and jail are situated in the city of GLOUCESTER: which see. The total income of county rates, in 1801, was £9,729; expenditure on jails, £2,388; on prisoners with prosecutions, £3,891; on constables and vagrants, £610; on bridges, £116: total expenditure, £7,975. In 1831, the total income was £15,924; expenditure on jails, £791; on prisoners with prosecutions, £12,212; on constables and vagrants, £1,104; on bridges, £1,690: total expenditure, £18,933. In 1838, the total income was £15,972; expenditure on jails, £815; on prisoners with prosecutions, £7,243; on constables and vagrants, £564; on bridges, £158: total expenditure, £15,972. From the criminal tables already quoted under various articles, and wherein the proportion of all the criminals to the total population is taken as unity (1·00), it appears that in a list of four adjoining counties, the average of which is 1·30, Gloucestershire ranks at 1·42, being the same proportion as Warwick; while Worcester ranks only as 1·09, and Monmouth, '85.

General features.—The three longitudinal districts into which this county is naturally divided, differ considerably from each other in climate, soil, and appearance. The first is that called the Coteswold, or Hill district, which takes its name from sheep-cotes, and wolds,—as hills were termed by Englishmen of old. This district comprehends the whole tract of country from Chipping-Campden on the north, to Bath on the south, and occupying the eastern part of the county. It is subdivided into the Upper and the Lower Coteswolds. This is by far the most extensive of the three divisions; but its aspect is in general bleak and bare. It has, however, many winding dales, here called 'Bottoms,' accompanying the course of the streams, which fall from its heights, and flow, with a westerly course, into the Severn; exhibiting scenes of the most delightful seclusion and the most exquisite beauty. Near Wotton-under-Edge, the hills rise to the height of 800 feet, and, after sinking to 250, they again rise, near Cheltenham, to 1,134 feet. They divide the basin of the lower Severn from the waters which flow into the upper Severn of the Avon and into the Thames. The Hill district contains about 200,000 acres; and, though the general elevation is considerable, the climate is by no means severe. The sides of the hills abound with springs, and almost every valley has its little stream. The second division, called the Vale, comprehends the whole of the lowlands from Stratford-upon-Avon to Bristol. It includes the vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley; and might perhaps, with more propriety, be denominated the district of the vales of Severn and Avon; the former comprehending all the low country between Tewkesbury and Bristol; the latter all that between the Upper Coteswold and the

Avon, from Tewkesbury to Stratford. The beautiful vale of Evesham belongs to the Avon; and, in respect to climate, produce, &c., may be considered as a continuation of the vale of Gloucester, which is about 15 miles in extent from north to south; between 7 and 8 from east to west; and supposed to contain between 50,000 and 60,000 acres. In its outline, the latter is somewhat semicircular, the river Severn being the chord, and the surrounding hills the arch; the towns of Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Cheltenham, forming a triangle within its area. The vale of Berkeley, from Austcliff to Matson hill, is about 25 miles in extent: its medium width is somewhat less than 4: its area comprehends about 50,000 acres; and, in its outline, like the vale of Gloucester, it describes nearly a segment of a circle; the Severn forming an irregular chord, and the hills to the south and east a curve terminating on the north by the Painswick and Matson hills. The climate of the Vale district is exceedingly mild and salubrious. The Forest district—which is much the smallest of the three, containing little more than 22,000 acres—is separated from the rest of the county by the river Severn. It is varied throughout with hill and dale, and comprehends all the parishes on the west side of the Severn up to Gloucester, and afterwards on the west side of the Leden to the Wye. This division is chiefly occupied by the Forest of Dean, once reckoned the principal support of the English navy.—See DEAN FOREST. Though part of this county is considerably elevated, it has nothing at all approaching to the features of a mountainous country. Its more remarkable eminences are those in the vicinity of Cheltenham, Cleve-Cloud, Lickhampton hill, and Church-Down; Robin Hood's hill, near Gloucester; Longdown and Pike-down, near Dursley; Sponebed, near Painswick; and the rock of St. Vincent, near Clifton.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Fromes, and the Avons, Upper and Lower, and the Isis or Thames. The Severn, issuing from a small lake on the east side of the mountain of Plinlimmon in Wales, rushes eastward with the vehemence of a mountain torrent to Llanidloes: here, divested of its pristine fury, it turns north, through the fine Vale of Montgomery, to Welshpool, where, having received large accessions by the way, it becomes navigable. Turning to the east, it flows with many beautiful curves through Shropshire, south through Worcestershire, and thence by Upton, and Tewkesbury, where it receives the UPPER AVON—which see—into the great Vale of Gloucestershire. Passing through this vale; its banks in some places abundantly wooded, and in others rich in pasturage; it is parted into two streams, and forms the isle of Alney, opposite to the town of Gloucester. Here it receives the Leden, a considerable river from the north-west; and, reuniting its streams, is greatly increased in depth and in breadth, becomes a broad estuary, with bold and picturesque banks; and gliding between a range of fine pastures and villages, grows gradually wider, studded all the way with sails, till it receives the Wye from Monmouthshire, near Chepstow, and the LOWER AVON—which see—from Somersetshire, a little below Bristol, when it is lost in the Bristol channel. Besides the two Avons, the Wye, and the Leden,—the Severn, in passing through this county, receives the Chelt at Wainlade hill: the Upper Frome, or Stroud river, rising at Brimpsfield and flowing by Stroud; famed as it is for its peculiar qualities in dyeing cloth, especially of a scarlet colour, is received by the Severn at Framilode passage, where there is a semicircular bend of 10 miles in the river to Frethren, not above 2 miles from Framilode in a direct line:

it also receives the Ewelme, or Cam, at Frampton-Pill; and the middle Avon a little below Berkeley. The Severn is remarkable for its tide, which rolls in with great noise and an impetuous elevation of three or four feet. Its usual rise at Gloucester is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but it sometimes rises to 9 feet, and from its violence has often done great damage to the surrounding country. This curious phenomenon, like that occurring in the Trent—see GAINSBOROUGH—is called the Hygre or Eagre. To guard against it, and against the sudden inundations to which the low grounds, especially below Gloucester, are liable; drains, sea-walls, &c., have been constructed at great expense, and are placed under the superintendence of a society called the commissioners of sewers. The Severn was formerly famous for salmon, but it has become very scarce of late years. A variety of other fish are caught. The Severn has been a navigable river from time immemorial, and has borne on its surface vessels of different sizes, from the ancient British coracle to those of 150 and 200 tons burthen. Brigs, sloops, barges, and trows have been navigated as high up as Gloucester; but the larger vessels have been rarely brought so high up the channel of the river; as rocks, which appear at low water above the surface, rendered the navigation here difficult; but this has been avoided since 1827, by the Berkeley and Gloucester canal, which also shortens the distance to Gloucester from its communication with the estuary of the Severn at Berkeley-Pill, by upwards of 11 miles. The navigation of the Severn, however, appears to be subject to considerable disadvantages, as we find it stated, May, 1840, that “the river Severn is now in a great degree commercially useless: it has not been so low for a dozen years.”—In 1838, a company was formed for deepening the channel to Worcester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, for barge navigation. The Wye has its sources at no great distance from those of the Severn, on the south side of Plinlimmon; and proceeding south and south-east, divides the county of Radnor from that of Brecon. At the town of Hay it enters the county of Hereford, flowing to the north-east. Turning again towards the south, it flows majestically through that county; washing, in its progress, the town of Hereford.

* In September, 1837, Mr. Ham of Bristol communicated to the British Association, the result of his investigations on the mud of the Severn, into the embouchure of which river, he observes, the tide flows higher, and with greater impetuosity, consequently repels more forcibly the current of fresh water, than in any other river in the known world. “The tidal wave changes the current of the tributary streams at the mouth of the Severn, and it is occasionally forced up the Wye to a height of 60 feet, and with a velocity of nearly nine miles in the hour. A consequent agitation of water takes place in the embouchure; and, in narrow channels, the fresh water is actually driven back by the force of the tide. The mixture, however, is effected where the channel is wide, and the bottom full of inequalities; and, in this case, there is a constant regularity in the specific gravity at the same season of the year. Observations made in the month of August, from 1822 to the present year, (1837,) making it 1020—water in the middle of the ocean being generally 1028.” There is manifestly a great evaporation in summer from so large a surface of water as that which forms this estuary; and Mr. Ham conceives the loss to be greater than is supplied by the tributary streams. He therefore supposes that the same identical water, or nearly so, is kept oscillating to and fro by the force of the tide. On the Welsh coast, the water, being shallow, has a higher temperature (67° in August) than that on the opposite side (65°); and on the Welsh side Mr. Ham found the greatest quantity of mud. He ascertained, that at the mouth of the Avon the water contains 26.3 grains in every imperial gallon—in the deep channel 28.5—at the beginning of the shallows 35.0—on the opposite coast $72\frac{1}{2}$ —at the mouth of the Usk it was found to be 39.5—and the average of these five trials gave 40.3; so that, taking the channel area at 225 miles, the quantity of mud at the depth of one fathom, suspended in the water, would be 709,000 tons! If the quantity of homogeneous mud be the same at equal distances from the bottom, and with equal velocities in the current, it might be possible to prevent the formation of shoals, by so altering the channels that the water may flow with an equal velocity in all their parts.

Cutting through a small corner of the county of Monmouth, it becomes the boundary between that county and the county of Gloucester, till it enters, as we have stated, the estuary of the Severn below Chepstow. The beautifully wooded eminences of the Forest of Dean, constitute many fine features on its meandering banks. This is one of the most noble and beautiful rivers in the island. It is naturally limpid, and in the early part of its course flows with great rapidity through a broken and rugged country. Through the fine plains of Hereford, it rolls slowly and with many beautiful curves, till, on the borders of Monmouth and Gloucester shires, it resumes its pristine rapidity; and, through a wild and thinly peopled district, between high and precipitous banks, rushes toward the sea; forming, as it were, at every leap, scenes of picturesque beauty or overpowering grandeur. Besides those we have enumerated, as falling into the Severn—there is the Lower Frome, a small stream, rising near Wickwar, flowing through Bristol, and falling into the floating-dock of the Avon—see BRISTOL. The Coln, Lech, and Windrush, are small streams, which flow into the Isis or Thames. Within two miles south-west of Cirencester, a clear fountain, in a little rocky dell, is known as the “Thames head.” This is one of the sources of the Thames, or, as it is here also called, the Isig. “The little dell, whence issues the gentle stream,”—observes the author of a very interesting and elegant work,—“The Thames and its Tributaries”—recently published—“is, in hot seasons, perfectly dry; but the drought that stops the supply at the fountain-head, has but slight effect upon the course of the stream. It has so many different feeders from various parts of the country, that at Lechlade and Cricklade it runs on in its usual course, uninfluenced by the scarcity at the head. There is an amusing story told of a simple Cockney, who, on his way from Bristol to London, turned aside to visit the source of the river he was so proud of. It was a warm summer—there had been no rain for 3 weeks; and the spring was dried up:—“Good God!” said he, with an expression of the utmost alarm and sorrow, “what ruin this must cause at London! What ever will the poor people do for water!” and his busy fancy conjured up a direful picture of a thousand ills consequent upon the stoppage of the stream—no more ships arriving at London, laden with the wealth of the world—the bankruptcy of rich merchants—the shutting up of ‘Change—the failure of the Bank of England—the anguish of ruined families—and the death of thousands in the agonies of thirst!”* The streamlet flowing from this fountain runs south into Wiltshire; but afterwards borders on this county; receiving the Churn from the north of Cirencester, and its other tributaries as it proceeds along the borders of Wiltshire and Oxfordshire—see THAMES.

Canals.—The Stroud-water canal branches off from the Severn at Framilode, and runs to Stroud; forming part of the Severn and Thames navigation. Its length is rather more than 8 miles. It is 42 feet in width, and its rise is 102 feet. It was constructed in 1775. The junction of the Thames and the Severn was an object of favourite speculation with the London and Bristol merchants for many generations. In the reign of Charles II. an attempt was made to accomplish this important object, but its completion was only effected between the years 1783,

when the act for its formation was obtained, and 1792, when the first vessel passed from the Severn to the Thames. The Thames and Severn canal begins at Wallbridge, near Stroud, where the Stroud navigation ends, and proceeds in a devious course by the Thames head, whence it is partly fed, and where it passes through a tunnel at Sapperton nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, arched over at top, with an inverted arch at the bottom, except where the solid rock is scooped out. The water, in its course thus far to its summit-level, is raised, by means of locks, 241 feet 3 inches. Thence, to Lechlade, where it terminates in the navigable Thames, it falls 130 feet 6 inches. This canal is 30 miles $7\frac{1}{2}$ chains in length: its general breadth is 42 feet at top, and 30 feet at bottom: its depth 5 feet. Boats 12 feet wide and 80 feet long are admitted through the locks: when loaded they draw 4 feet water and carry 70 tons. At Siddington a branch about a mile in length runs to Cirencester, and at Latton it is joined by a branch of the Berks and Wilts canal. The union of the Thames and Severn by means of this canal, and its connection with the metropolis, and the internal parts of the county, by the Oxford and Coventry, and other canals, certainly form lines of communication of great national importance. Besides the great western and eastern rivers, an intercourse was thus opened between many of the great manufacturing towns and the capital. The Hereford and Gloucester canal was begun in 1792, but in 1839 was only completed from Gloucester to Ledbury. About 500 men were then employed in its continuation to Hereford, the works being confined to the first 7 miles, because the supply of water was to be obtained by it, not only for the new part, but also for the 16 miles from Ledbury to Gloucester. There is a fall of water from Ledbury to Gloucester of 183 feet 7 inches. It proceeds from the Severn near Gloucester bridge, across Alney island, and the arm or branch of the Severn on its western border, to Vineyard hill, where it crosses the Leden by an aqueduct. It then proceeds by the base of Lassington hill to Rudford and Oxenhall, where it passes through a tunnel 2,170 yards in length,† and again crosses the Leden near Boyce: soon afterwards it enters Herefordshire. Its length is 35 miles. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal, already alluded to, was begun in 1794 and finished in 1827, at an expense of half-a-million of money. It extends about 18 miles in length, and is from 70 to 90 feet wide, and 18 feet deep. It runs on a dead level the whole way, and allows west Indian and other large vessels to come up to GLOUCESTER—which see. It crosses the Stroud canal by an aqueduct near its termination in the Severn. There is a short canal near the junction of the Chelt with the Severn.

Railways.—From the basin of the Berkeley canal at Gloucester, a railway runs to CHELTENHAM—which see. The Bristol and Gloucestershire railway was intended to form part of the extensive line of railway now in progress from Bristol to Birmingham. The plan was formed in 1825, but in great part abandoned, in consequence of the commercial convulsion of that year. So far as it was constructed, this railway begins at Cuckolds-Pill, near the floating-dock on the east side of Bristol, and is carried in a north-easterly and then a northern course, through various collieries, to Coal-pit-beath in the parish of Westerleigh. The immediate object of

* The Germans tell a similar story of a traveller who visited the springs of the Danube, and formed the bold resolution of stopping it up! He put his hand across it, and as he fancied the various cities upon its course deprived of their supply of water by his deed, he exclaimed, in the pride of his heart, “What will they say at Vienna?”

† At the commencement of the work, the surveyor estimated the completion of the tunnel at 1,000 yards, and each yard at £7; but when finished it was found to be 2,170 yards, and the real expense more than £18 per yard.—Rudge’s Gloucestershire, vol. i. p. 90.

this work was the cheaper supply of stone and coal to Bristol. Application was recently made to parliament for leave to bring in a bill to alter, &c., the several acts relating to the Bristol and Gloucestershire railway; to alter and divert a portion of the authorized line, and also to make an extension line of railway, commencing near the turnpike road, leading from Bristol to Gloucester, in the parish of Slimbridge, and terminating by a junction with the Cheltenham and Gloucester railway, near the terminus at Gloucester, with a branch from the new line terminating at the High Orchard, adjoining the Gloucester and Berkeley canal. Under act 3^d Vic. I., cap. 56, the works on this railway were in progress, on 15th August, 1840, both in the vicinity of Berkeley and at Wickwar. This act completes a continuous line of railway from Exeter—see DEVONSHIRE—to Newcastle, by which the manufactures and imports of the north may be diffused in the west, and the imports of Bristol and Gloucester in groceries, &c., be conveyed north. The greater part of this traffic has hitherto been carried on either by sea-borne vessels, or by very expensive and circuitous canal navigation. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway runs from Gloucester by Cheltenham. The Cheltenham and Great Western union not having completed the line between Cheltenham and Gloucester, the Birmingham and Gloucester have proceeded to finish the works, which will be their absolute property on returning the money already expended, unless the former company complete their line from Gloucester to Swindon, by 21st June, 1845. The whole line from the Cheltenham to the London and Birmingham railway (including the Tewkesbury branch) is nearly forty-eight miles in length; and the additional distance from Cheltenham to Gloucester is rather more than 6½ miles, making a total of 54½ miles; and upon this entire distance the total of fencing is 54½ miles; the total of earthwork is 4,620,000 cubic yards; the total number of bridges, culverts, retaining walls and lodges, is 311; the total length of permanent way is 54½ miles. In August, 1840, about ¾ of the whole was completed. The line was opened on 25th June, 1840, from Cheltenham to Bromsgrove, a distance of 31 miles; a further opening within 8 miles of Birmingham was to be made in August, and the remainder before the end of 1840. The traffic has already exceeded all expectations, having nearly doubled the whole estimated traffic proved before parliament. Gas lights are laid down along the line, as the trains run by night as well as by day. The Gloucester and Forest of Dean railway, recently projected, commences at the High Orchard, adjoining the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, Gloucester, and terminates at the Holy-hill enclosure in the Forest of Dean. There are other railways connected with DEAN-FOREST—which see. The Stratford and Moreton railway runs from Moreton-in-the-Marsh to Stratford-upon-Avon, where it meets the Stratford canal. The Bristol and Exeter railway—see BRISTOL—will probably be opened from Bristol to Bridgewater in April, 1841. The Great Western railway—see BRISTOL—was opened from London to Steventon on 1st June, 1840; to the Farringdon road on 20th July, 1840; with an expectation of its being opened to Swindon two months thereafter. Between Swindon and Chippenham a great portion of the works will be completed before the end of same year: and the portion of the line between Bristol and Bath was opened on 31st August, 1840; thus leaving only 30 miles out of 117½ to be traversed by coaches, till its total completion in 1841. An elegant station has been built at Bristol, with a magnificent shed under which the trains arrive and

depart. The total number of miles travelled on this railway, during the half-year ending in August, 1840, was 7,883,293: the number of persons carried 378,736; gross receipts £89,937 9s.; “profit £46,188 8s. 7d., which, being added to the former balance of coaching revenue, presents a sum of £116,672 12s. 1d. at the credit of the company.” The amount of passenger duty paid is said to have been at the rate of £20,000 a-year. The Great Western railway on leaving Bristol, only skirts Gloucestershire, running through the counties of SOMERSET, WILTS, BERKS, OXFORD, BUCKINGHAM, and MIDDLESEX—all of which see, with DRAYTON, &c. The Cheltenham and Great Western Union railway runs by Gloucester and Cirencester, to Swindon, where it joins the Great Western.

Roads.—The high road from London, through Wilts, Gloucester, and Hereford shires, to South Wales, enters this county at Latton, and proceeding by Cirencester and Gloucester, quits it in the direction of Ross in Herefordshire. The road from London by Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester shires, &c., enters at Little-Barrington, and proceeds through North Leach, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury, whence it branches off in various directions. It is also connected with the Tewkesbury, Gloucester, and Bristol, or ‘Worcester and Birmingham’ road. There are numerous roads radiating forth from Gloucester, to Cirencester, Stow-on-the-Wold, Newent, the Forest of Dean, Chepstow, &c. The Birmingham and Coventry road crosses the county from Cirencester to Stow-in-the-Wold. Other roads intersect the county, and unite the towns and villages in every direction. The highway returns for 3 years, ending 1814, show an average total expenditure of £44,009 on 636 miles of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 2,403 miles of all other highways used for wheeled carriages: the returns of turnpike trusts for 1836, a total expenditure of £81,234 19s. 9d., by 47 turnpike trusts in this county; and the highway returns for 1839, an expenditure of £29,758 on 2,525 miles of road.

Soil and produce.—The soil of this, like that of every other county, is various. On the Coteswold, or Hill district, it is for the most part a calcareous loam on a stratum of rubble: in the hollows and bottoms, and sometimes on the hills, it is a stiff clay. The upper stratum of the soil is everywhere of little depth, averaging not more than 5 inches, and stones of various sorts are almost everywhere found near the surface. Great improvements have been made in this district since the latter part of last century: the Downs, which were formerly quite open, producing little else than furze, and scantily covered with grass, are now, with few exceptions, drained into arable land, enclosed by stone walls: corn, turnips, and herbage, are the principal crops. The Coteswold sheep have long been celebrated, and tradition states, that the Spaniards originally procured their breed of fine-woolled sheep from these hills. The pure native breed, a long-woolled large species, is now scarce; having been cross-bred with South Downs, new Leicesters, &c. The present Coteswold breed, however, is the principal in the county: the stock is estimated at about 550,000, of which 15,000 are annually sent up to London. The wool yields an annual produce of about 15,500 packs. In the Forest district a very small and finely formed sheep was formerly bred in considerable numbers, but the real forest sheep is now nearly extinct. This district is chiefly celebrated for its timber, and for the Styre apple, which is almost peculiar to the western banks of the Severn. The soil is chiefly sand: in some places peat; while on the margin of the forest it is a thin limestone soil. Though not

of a very fertile quality, the soil of the Forest, especially on the margin, is considered peculiarly favourable to the growth of the *Styre* apple, of which there are numerous orchards here as well as in the vale. Though narrowed by cultivation, a great proportion of the remainder of this extensive district still consists of open common; but a rapid improvement is now anticipated—see article *DEAN FOREST*. In the Vale the soil is an uncommonly rich deep loam; in some places black, in others red, but both of equal fertility. The sub-soil of this district—with a few exceptions, where the compact limestone rocks are found—is a stratum of blue clay. The land is partly under the plough, and partly in pasture. It is intersected with elm, willow, and thorn hedges. Centuries ago, before the richness of the soil had been aided here by judicious culture, the fertility of the Gloucester vales was the theme of the historian's praise, and the subject of the poet's encomium. The honest and sensible William of Malmsbury, describing it as "rich in corn, productive of fruits, in some parts by the sole favour of nature, in others by the art of cultivation, enticing even the lazy to industry, by the prospect of a hundred-fold return," proceeds with his not unmerited encomium thus:—"In this favoured spot you may behold the public highways shaded and adorned with trees loaded with fruit, not placed there by the hand of man, but by the generosity of nature. The earth spontaneously brings forth her gifts, fruits of the richest taste and brightest beauty; which, almost imperishable, may be preserved from the time of their being taken in, till the season of gathering again returns. Grapes, famous for their flavour, are here produced in quantities, and manufactured into wines of the highest relish, equally luscious with those of France. Numerous towns overspread the vale, which is further enriched with populous villages, and costly places of public worship." Of the vineyards mentioned by this venerable chronicler, nothing now remains but the name, which is still borne by two places in the county,—one near Tewkesbury, and the other near Gloucester; but the apple-trees, though not, perhaps, growing spontaneously in "the public highways," are yet certainly numerous and of excellent quality. Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, personifying this fertile tract of country, makes it boast an excellence which it may assert with truth and justice:—

"I which am the queene
Of all the British vales, and so have ever been
Since Gomer's giant brood inhabited this isle;
And that of all the rest myself may so entitle."

In the vale of Gloucester, or the Upper vale, including the vale of Evesham, a considerable quantity of corn is raised. Excellent butter is also made here, and the cheese named single Gloucester. The most valuable meadows in this county lie along the banks of the Severn below Gloucester. They are defended from inundation, as already observed, by banks or sea-walls; but at certain periods the lands are allowed to be overflowed, and when the water is quickly withdrawn, its influence in increasing the supply of herbage is said to be very great. From 2 to 2½ tons of hay an acre is not an unusual product from these meadows in a season.* The vale of Berkeley, or the Lower

vale, is chiefly devoted to dairy farms and to the rearing of cattle. Towards the upper angle there is some arable land, but nearly the whole vale is laid out in grass. It is particularly in the vale of Berkeley that the celebrated and delicious double Gloucester, locally called double Berkeley, cheese is made: the greatest and best part of the single Gloucester is also made here. About ⅔ of this vale are occupied by from 7,000 to 8,000 cows, whose annual produce in cheese runs from 1,000 to 1,200 tons. The annual produce of a cow is estimated at 4 cwt., but many yield no more than 3 cwt. About 3,000 tons are annually sent from Gloucestershire to London; but some of what is called Gloucester cheese is now also made in and sent from Wiltshire. The dairies are not very large in the Berkeley district, the number of cows in each seldom exceeding 30; but in the vale of Evesham they are larger. For dairy purposes all kinds of cattle are kept, if good milkers. In no county is the management of the stall better understood or attended to than here. The cattle fed for market are also various in kind and very numerous. The Gloucestershire breed was once the predominant species; but the Staffordshire and Herefordshire were introduced chiefly for the purpose of fattening for the London markets, to which at present about 10,000 head of cattle are annually sent. Great quantities of oil cake are used in fattening them. Calves and swine are numerously fed. The true Gloucestershire breed of swine is a tall, long, white, kind; but the Berkshire and cross breeds became the prevailing species. The food of the store swine is chiefly whey mixed with butter-milk. The swine market at Gloucester has been considered the largest in the country. At Mr Hewer's ram sale in this county, in 1840, several shear hogs fetched the sum of 82 guineas each! and he still retained possession of one for which he refused £140!! but he declared that money would not purchase this rare model of perfection, which "was considered by many of the company not to possess a fault." Cheese and cider are, upon the whole, the principal products of this county. Almost every farm has an orchard, though the cider is not always made for sale. The *styre* cider is considered the best; but it requires time to mellow it. The cider made from the apple grown in the Forest is distinguished by its richness, sweetness, and fullness of flavour; while that made from the same species of apple grown upon the strong, deep, and rich soil of the vale of Gloucester is principally distinguished for strength and roughness. Perry, said to be the basis of some of the wine sold for champagne in the metropolis, is made in various parts of the county, but particularly in the Forest.

Strata, minerals, &c.—With the exception of coal and ironstone, the minerals of this county are of no great practical importance. A great stratum of coal, alternating with iron ore, extends throughout the Forest; and nearly 200 coal-pits have been opened. The iron ore is not very rich, and is hence comparatively little worked, though there is no doubt that ever since the Roman era the mines here have been worked.—See *DEAN FOREST*. The coal-field of the Forest is encircled by an elevated border of carboniferous limestone and old red sandstone. To the north of Bristol is another bed of coal alternating with iron ore; containing also veins of lead. The iron and lead are not worked, but the coal supplies the immense consumption of the Bristol manufactories. The district drained by the Avon, though not extensive, is very interesting, not only from the

* During the season, 1840, thousands of acres in this county were covered with a substance resembling cotton-felt, deposited by the water that was out on the previous season. The country looked like a white carpet, and the farmers were obliged to rake up this matter and burn it to allow the grass to grow. It was considered so very curious a production—nothing of the sort having ever before been observed—that Devereux Rowley, Esq., sent a specimen of it to the Gloucester museum, and —Bennet, Esq., of Farringdon, had some of it manufactured into a kind of cloth. It appears to be formed of vegetable fibres, blanched, by exposure, and the agitation of the water in which

it floated, till it became a sort of pulp, deposited by the water; and, by drying, formed into a kind of paper, appearing, on its upper surface, like a sheep-skin dressed with alum.

deep cuts made by the river through the strata in its transverse passage through the high lands, but from containing the most southern coal-field in the island. This field extends about 25 miles, from Tortworth, in the north, to Coleford, in the south, at the foot of the Mendip hills; and 5 west of Frome: but the area is irregular. The breadth of the field, from the Newton collieries, near Bath, to Bedminster, near Bristol, is about 11 miles. The course of the Avon nearly corresponds to this line, and cuts the field into two principal parts. That to the north of the Avon is the more extensive, and lies pretty nearly in the basin of the North Frome. A very superior kind of limestone is obtained in great abundance a few miles to the north of Bristol, and the limestone of the Forest is a good compact sort. Excellent freestone is found on the hills, especially at Painswick; blue claystone for building in the Vale; and paving-stones and grits in the Forest. Tophus, or puff-stone, of which Berkeley castle was built, is found at Dursley. Lead ore exists in every limestone rock, but to no useful extent. Sulphuret of iron, or pyrites, in various forms of combination, is abundant, but unworked. Marble-limestone is found at Clifton, where the celebrated quartz crystals, known as Bristol diamonds, are procured from the rents or crevices in the strata. At Austcliff there is gypsum embedded in a stratum of clay, and furnishing to the plasterers of Bristol, Bath, &c., an abundant supply for stuccoing and other purposes. The hills and vales here abound with fossil remains of various eras. There are most efficacious mineral or medicinal springs in this county. Those of CLIFTON and CHELTENHAM,—which see,—have been long celebrated; but one has been also discovered near Gloucester, surpassing those at Cheltenham, it is said, in strength and efficacy.

Manufactures, trade, &c.—This county is an important woollen district. The city of Gloucester was famous for its cloth manufacture many centuries ago. It was considerable at Cirencester in the reign of Henry IV. It has also flourished at different times in various parts of the country. The streams which flow through the vales of Avening, Rodborough, Chalford, and Painswick, all concentrating near Stroud, appear to have long been rendered available to manufacture, as houses of the Elizabethan, and even of an earlier period, are scattered in every direction near these brooks. The principal woollen districts are Stroud, Wotton, and Dursley; the principal fabrics are felts or broadcloths, such as medleys, ladies' pieces, and stripes, and army clothing, cassimeres or narrowes, ratteens, patent twill, and a new make called doeskins or buckskins. There are some minor manufacturers who pick the refuse, or flight, of the wool; and, by mixing the best portions of it with new wool, produce blankets and coffin-cloths. About 40 years ago, a fancy cloth was made in this district for waistcoat pieces, called lappett-work, in which flowers and various patterns were interwoven; but none has been made of late years. The superiority of the Gloucestershire cloth is in the finest qualities, though coarser descriptions are made, with which the Yorkshire manufacturers compete; but not with the finer, which is the principal fabric in the west of England. About 30 or 40 years ago, the cloth was of thicker make, but by recent improvements it is shorn to the finest face, or pile, by machinery,—after being milled, felted, roughed, and mozed; the two last of which operations, also performed by machinery, produce the pile, by the aid of teazles,—a tender plant of the thistle species, chiefly raised for the purpose in Somersetshire, though also produced in Gloucestershire. The cylinder of the gig-mill, loaded with these,

revolves along the stretched web, and brushes its smooth surface into a pile, which is afterwards shorn by a spiral blade, surrounding a horizontal iron cylinder; revolving, with great velocity, also along the stretched surface of the web. In 1836, power-looms were introduced into this district. The total number in factories, in November, 1838, was 100. They were attended by 18 men, 72 women, and 11 children. They have tended to reduce the wages of the hand-loom weavers. The number of hand-looms in factories, or shop-looms, was 1,054, of which, however, 230 were unemployed. The employed looms afforded labour to 694 men, 184 women, and 116 children. Of out-door hand-loom weavers, the commissioners estimated the number employed at 1,755. According to the report on mills and factories, there were 97 woollen-manufactories in this county in 1838, employing 5,515 hands;* besides 29 unemployed. They were distributed as follows:

	Unemployed.	Employed.	Hands.
Stroud,	7	14	1,299
Minchinghampton,	4	12	785
Rodborough,	1	6	533
Eastington,	0	3	447
Stonehouse,	1	5	426
King Stanley,	0	1	375
Painswick,	3	9	219
Charfield,	0	3	200
Wotton-under-Edge,	2	5	182
Horsley,	0	9	135
Woodchester,	1	4	133
Standish,	0	1	126
Cam,	0	2	122
Dursley,	1	4	115
Stratton,	0	1	72
Bisley,	5	3	70
Uley,	2	2	62
Avening,	0	4	58
Leonard Stanley,	0	3	45
North Nibley,	0	3	42
Alderley,	0	2	42
Berkeley,	0	1	27
Miserden,	1	0	0
Cranham,	1	0	0
	29	97	5,515

The hand-loom weavers' commissioner, W. A. Miles, Esq., observes, "that the distress to which so many persons bear such ample testimony is attributed more or less to the decrease of trade;" but he found from the excise returns of the number of yards of woollen cloth woven during each year, from 1823 to 1838, that the "average quantity of yards, from 1828 to 1837, both inclusive, is 1,784,928. Total number of yards, in 1838, 1,593,594. Decrease compared with the average of 10 preceding years, 191,334;" and as he considered that "that return shows no decrease in the trade; but, on the contrary, shows, if the stripe trade has decreased, that there is an actual increase in the felt and cassimere trade;" and as "there is no mistake about the poverty of the weavers," he has emphatically expressed his opinion, that "an increased trade only shows an increase of poverty,"—an inference in which he appears to be borne out by various evidence,—amongst which is the graphic remark of Reuben Hill of Cam. "It appears to me a strange fact that the masters are breaking, and the men are in rags, yet there is as much cloth made as ever."

The principal market for the fine woollen trade is the home consumption, and China for 'stripes,' which is a coarse but thin cloth, with a striped list, chiefly made in the vale of Chalford, but the manufacture of which has of late greatly decreased. Bed-sacking, sacks, wool-bagging, tarpaulins, and horse-hair seatings, are made at Bristol. In 1838 there were two flax-mills at St. Philip

* There are some trifling discrepancies in the report under this head: so far as we could safely do so, these have been corrected.

and St. Jacob's, Bristol, employing 89 hands; and one at Redcliff, 50 hands: one cotton-mill at St. Philip and St. Jacob's, employed 29 hands. The resources of Uley arose from the woollen trade, which has now, however, failed; but it has been relieved in some measure by migration and emigration, promoted by the benevolent and active exertions of that highly eminent political economist, David Ricardo, Esq. of Gatcombe-park; as well as by the system of land allotments to the operatives, here, as well as at Bisley and elsewhere, practised throughout this county; whereby, as regards Uley, "a parish once full of factory people is now an agricultural district, and happier than ever it was." *Hand-Loom Report*, P. v. p. 526. There has also been emigration to some extent from Bisley, Minchinhampton, &c. In 1838 there was a silk-mill at Winchcombe, employing 76 hands, and another at Chipping-Campden, employing 47. At Tewkesbury, lace, with cotton and other stockings knit by framework, are manufactured. About 600 stocking-frames are employed, and 150 persons in the manufacture of machine lace. At Frampton and Cotterell, felt hats are made; at Cirencester, carpets; at the now prosperous trading city of GLOUCESTER—which see—currier's knives, bells, and pins; the latter introduced in 1626 by John Tilsley, or Tilsley: the value of the pins, weekly transmitted to London, was at one time estimated at £20,000. Brass and copper, glass, ironwork, &c. &c., are manufactured at BRISTOL: which see. There are several paper-mills in the county; and in the Forest of Dean, and elsewhere, are extensive iron-works. The principal markets in this county are those of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Tewkesbury, which are always abundantly supplied with corn, meat, poultry, and every other necessary of life.

History and Antiquities.—By the ancient Britons this whole tract of country was designated by the name of Duffin, which is said to signify 'a vale.' At the time of the descent of the Romans, it was inhabited by a people named by the Romans the Dobuni, which Dion by mistake terms Boduni. This tribe was the first among the Britons who submitted to the invaders. The east side of the Severn lay in Britannia Prima, and was governed by the president who resided at London; and the western side was in Britannia Secunda, and was governed by the president resident at Caerleon. The Romans left among them traces of numerous and important establishments. Gloucester and Cirencester were certainly two principal stations of that people. The county was intersected by their roads, the principal of which were the Iknield-street; the Irmin, or Erming-street; the Foss-way, and the Via Julia; the three first of which met at Cirencester, the great metropolis, or resort for amusement and pleasure; while Gloucester, and the hills about the Severn, were the chief military positions; Gloucester having also peculiar commercial advantages on account of the river. The Iknield-street crossed Oxfordshire, and, entering at Eastleach, proceeded through this county to Cirencester, and Oust, the Trajectus Augusti of the Romans. The Irmin-street is supposed to have led from Caerleon in Monmouthshire to Gloucester, Cirencester, Crickdale, and Southampton. The Foss-way entered at Lemington, and proceeded through Morton-hen-March, Stow-on-the-Wold, Northleach, and Foss-bridge, to the Iknield, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a-mile east of Cirencester, and thence to Bath. The Via Julia led from Bath, across the Severn, into Monmouthshire. Pavements belonging to the Romans, equal, if not superior, to any yet found in other parts of the country, have been discovered at Woodchester, Great Witcombe, Ciren-

cester, and other places. On the invasion of South Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, this was one of the principal seats of the warfare they carried on with the ancient inhabitants, whom they defeated with great slaughter at Dirham, towards the end of the 6th century. The Saxons "called the inhabitants, about the Severn, Wiccii, from the Saxon word Wic, which signifies the creeks of a river, because the Severn near the mouth of it is full of nooks and windings; but this name continued not long; for the more inland parts, taking the name of Gloucestershire from the old Latin name Glevum, to which the Saxons, after their usual manner, adding cester, i. e., a castle or fortified town, called the chief city Gloucester, or Gleaucester, and from thence the country adjoining Gleaucesterschyre, or Gloucestershire. But upon this division, as this shire took in part of the country of the Silures, viz. the land between the Severn and Wye, so the parts of the Dobuni at a farther distance were made into another shire, which at this day bears the name of Oxfordshire. During the Saxon Heptarchy, this county was a long time subject to the West Saxons, but afterwards included in the kingdom of Mercia, whose king usually resided at Tamworth in Staffordshire. Under the English monarchs, it was miserably harassed by the Danes, under Gurmon their general, who in our histories is commonly called Gurmundus. Under the Norman government, this county went down with the current, and quietly submitted to the Conqueror, who so ordered or confirmed the ancient settlement of the manors, that when he took his general survey, it was found that Robert earl of Morton had one, Roger de Montgomery one, Hugh earl of Chester four, Waltheof, earl of Northumberland nine, Robert earl of Mallet one, and Roger de Lacy twenty of the chief manors in this county. In the civil wars that have happened in the nation since the Conquest, this county hath not been unconcerned; for in those between Queen Maude and King Stephen for the crown, this people joined with the former, being influenced by their earl, who was natural brother to that princess. In the reign of King Henry II., they were much troubled with the incursions of the Welsh. In the barons' wars, they were engaged in the interest of the barons, by the authority of Gilbert de Clare, then earl of Gloucester; and lastly, in the late civil wars between King Charles I. and the parliament, they sided with the latter, being chiefly induced to it by the zeal of their countryman, General Massey."—*Mag. Brit.* 1738. The history of this war includes the sieges of Bristol, Gloucester, and Cirencester, in the southern parts of the county. These cities held out for the parliament, but Cambden-house, Beverstone-castle, and Sydney-house were garrisoned for the king. At Cirencester, in 1688, on the landing of William prince of Orange, afterwards William III., Lord Lovelace, with a small body of cavalry on their march to meet him, was attacked by Captain Lorange, who commanded the militia in the city. Lovelace was made a prisoner, and Captain Lorange was killed, though his party proved victorious. This was the only blood shed in the field in South Britain, during that memorable revolution.

Besides the antiquities already noticed, this county abounds with remains, British and Roman, secular and religious. The principal castles were those of Berkeley, Beverstone, Brimpsfield, Bristol, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Kempsford, Miserden, Newnham, St. Briavel's, Sudeley, and Thornbury. Berkeley castle, begun in 1177 by Roger de Berkeley, was a most perfect specimen of castrametation. It is infamous for the cruel murder of Edward II.,—

see **BERKELEY**. Of the others which remain, notices will also be found in their proper places. There were here four of the great mitred abbeys, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe, and Cirencester, besides priories, nunneries, friaries, &c.: many of the churches exhibit remains of Norman architecture.

GLOUCESTER,

A city and county in itself; and inland port;—the capital of Gloucestershire. It is locally situated in the hundred of Dudstone and King's Barton, union and county of Gloucester; 36 miles north-north-east of Bristol, and 107 west-north-west of London; in the vale of Gloucester, and on the eastern bank of the navigable river Severn. For an account of the Severn, and the canals and railways connected with this city, see article **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**. Acres 680. Houses 2,069. A. P. £18,512. Pop., in 1801, 7,261; in 1831, 11,933.

General description.—Gloucester—say the editors of the old Mag. Brit.—was called, by the ancient Britons, *Caer-glow*—the fair city; and was styled a city when London itself was but a borough. In the 8th century, according to Bede, it was “one of the noblest of the kingdom.” It stands upon a gentle eminence rising from the Severn at its division by the celebrated Isle of Alney into two channels; whereby both the grandeur and the utility of the river and the locality are diminished; but the scenery around the city, and the various approaches to it, are in general highly ornamental; elegant villas being here and there intermingled with rich gardens, orchards, fields, and parks. There are also pleasant villages, hamlets, and farms, in the vicinity. The Severn is crossed by several handsome bridges, connected with a raised causeway which runs across the rich pastures of the isle of Alney. The bridge at Maismore, and the Westgate bridge near the city, were rebuilt, and Over's causeway widened, raised, and secured, under acts passed in the reign of George III. The Westgate and Over bridges consist each of a single arch. The approach from Cirencester is along the ancient Roman via, Irmin-street, the skirts of which are planted with houses to a considerable distance out of town. The most striking features in the approach to the city from its more interesting points of view, are the summits of its rich ecclesiastical architecture, striking upwards from the surrounding wood, displaying a beautiful and magnificent group of towers and spires; whilst the hills in the vicinity, cultivated to their tops,—the most conspicuous being “the famous hill of Robin Hood,”—present a scene of unusual splendour and variety.

Gloucester was anciently walled. “The Quadrivium, or centre of the parallelogram which the walls described, where the four principal streets diverge towards the cardinal points, was the highest ground of the inclosed area, from whence all the other parts of the city fell, by a regular and gentle descent; a plan at once calculated to produce salubrity and pleasantness. The form and extent of the Roman Glevum—for thus the station was called—may still be plainly distinguished; for, notwithstanding the large additions of suburbs in after ages, its ancient walls have invariably continued to mark the limits of the city.”—Warner's Tour. They were demolished, however, at the Restoration. At the intersection of the four principal streets, in the centre of the city, there formerly stood an elegant High cross, of an octangular form, 64½ feet in height; with a column supporting a globe. Round the centre were 8 statues of monarchs, disposed in as many canopied niches. This fine old structure was taken down, with some other buildings, during the

improvement of the city, subsequent to 1749. The streets alluded to are respectively named—from the old gates of the city, at the sites of which they terminate,—East-gate, West-gate, North-gate, and South-gate streets. None of the gates are standing; and the streets, except Westgate-street, are continued far beyond their original terminations. Laterally, numerous streets and lanes branch off; and, at the southern end of the town, in the vicinity of the Spa, other streets and a handsome square, containing houses of a superior class; with villas; a handsome pump-room; hot, cold, and vapour baths, &c.; have been erected. The extensive grounds in this fashionable quarter of the town have been very tastefully laid out and ornamented since the discovery of the spa in 1814: in 1822-3 the corporation expended upwards of £200 in forming the new road in this vicinity. The Gloucester spa is said to surpass the Cheltenham waters in strength and efficacy. Near the new canal basin, on this side of the town, are also a great many houses and warehouses. The principal public buildings which adorn and dignify the city are the cathedral, the churches, chapels, and various charitable and other institutions, with the jails, halls, &c., some of which shall be afterwards more particularly noticed. There are also various accommodations for public amusement similar to those of most other respectable cities: in particular, Gloucester is celebrated for the musical festivals of the united choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, which are here triennially held in the cathedral. All the available talent in the metropolis is brought to the aid of these choirs, whilst Birmingham and other places of musical repute severally contribute to the same object. The festivities of the week are concluded by a fancy and full dress ball, usually attended by six to eight hundred fashionable; and the profits are applied to the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen. Races, assemblies, &c., are also held here in season; and there is a neat and convenient modern theatre situated in Westgate-street. The city is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water, both from the Severn, and, by pipes, from the foot of Robin-hood hill, about 2 miles distant; but although very large sums had been expended by the old corporation towards the general improvements of the city during 10 or 11 years previous to the time of the municipal inquiry in 1833-4, the streets, from the imperfect provisions of the local act, continued to be exceedingly ill paved. Since that period, however, and under more favourable auspices, great additional expenditure has been made by the new corporation on the public works, repairs, &c., of this flourishing city.

Bishopric, see, &c.—The ecclesiastical state of Gloucester during the Roman, and former part of the Saxon, period of its history is involved in much obscurity, from want of authentic materials respecting the early progress of Christianity. In the Memorial of Gloucester, it is asserted, that the Christian faith was promulgated in this city in the year 189, by a bishop and preachers chosen by Lucius, the first Christian king in this island; who, according to one of various traditional reports, lies buried in the cathedral of Gloucester; and that he afterwards made it the seat of an archbishop. The authorities for this relation do not warrant implicit belief: nevertheless, from general tradition, and from other circumstances, it is probable that Gloucester was one of the earliest bishop's sees in England. Camden mentions an Episcopus Cluriensis in the list of British bishops; and Eldad is said to have been bishop of Gloucester in the year 490. Tanner supposes this first bishopric to have been suppressed when the Saxons overrun the country about the year

570. It is, at all events, certain, that, after the conversion of the Saxons, Edwy, king of Northumberland, who had subdued Mercia, erected Lichfield into a bishop's see, and included Gloucestershire within its diocese. In 679—about 22 years afterwards—this bishopric was divided into the five smaller ones of Lichfield, Dorchester, Leicester, Hereford, and Worcester; to the last of which this district was annexed, and continued subject, till the reign of Henry VIII.; though suffragan bishops of Gloucester occur both in 1223 and 1534. Henry, by letters patent, dated 3d September, 1541,—afterwards confirmed by act of parliament,—erected “the city of Gloucester, the county of that city, and all the county of Gloucester, into a bishopric, with a dean and chapter, by the name of the diocese of Gloucester; and ordained that such part of the then vill and county of Bristol, as formerly was in the diocese of Worcester, should be from thenceforward in the diocese of Gloucester for ever.” Though suppressed by Queen Mary, this bishopric was re-established by Queen Elizabeth, and continued to exist until the year 1836. It comprehended the archdeaconry of Gloucester, with ten deaneries,—see GLOUCESTERSHIRE. The number of benefices in this diocese returned to the commissioners in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 283; besides 3 not returned. The gross average income of incumbents in the 283 returned benefices was £288. The total number of curates was 142; average stipends, included in the income of incumbents, £80. The archdeaconry of Dorset has now been transferred from the diocese of Bristol to that of Salisbury, and the sees of Gloucester and Bristol have been united,—see BRISTOL. The new diocese of Gloucester and Bristol consists of the archdeaconry of Gloucester, comprehending the deaneries of Campden, Blockley Jurisdiction, Stowe, Winchomb, Stonehouse, Gloucester, Forest, and Dursley; and the archdeaconry of Bristol, comprehending the deaneries of Bristol—including city and suburbs,—Cirencester, Fairford and Hawkesbury; together with those of Malmesbury and Cricklade, formerly part of the archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury. The parish of Bedminster in the diocese of Bath and Wells, archdeaconry of Bath, and deanery of Redcliffe, has been also ordered to be transferred to the archdeaconry and deanery of Bristol, on the first vacancy of the see of Bath and Wells. The bishop of the see of Gloucester and Bristol is elected alternately by the dean and chapter of Bristol and the dean and chapter of Gloucester. James Henry, bishop of Gloucester, was appointed first bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1836. The total number of benefices in the new diocese, in 1838, was 393, the incumbents in 196 of which were non-resident.

The total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see of Gloucester and of the ecclesiastical preferments, for 3 years, ending 31st December, 1831, was £2,406: nett yearly income £2,282, afterwards subject to a decrease in consequence of the augmentations of small livings in the patronage of the see made by the bishop. Other ecclesiastical preferments were, a prebend in the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster, and the rectory of Peakirk, county of Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, in commendam. The amount of the average gross yearly income of the dean and chapter, or corporation, of the cathedral of Gloucester, as a corporation aggregate, in 1831, was £5,407. The corporation consisted of the dean and six prebendaries. The dean received £100 as an annual stipend; the prebendaries £20 each; the subdean £10; and the

treasurer, always one of the prebendaries, £15 17s. 2d. Three of the four minor canons had each £50 per annum salary, and the fourth £90: one, as under-schoolmaster, received £10; and another, as librarian, £4 per annum; the stipends being paid out of the revenues of the dean and chapter. Of the surplus nett revenue, the dean received $\frac{2}{3}$ ths, and the prebendaries each $\frac{1}{3}$ th: the sum so divided, according to the average, was £3,440. Houses were assigned for the residence of the dean, and each of the prebendaries, but not for the minor canons. The requisite sum for repairs of the cathedral was annually taken from the general revenues of the chapter; and the fabric was in a sound state.

THE CATHEDRAL, one of the noblest edifices of its kind in England, was originally the church of a rich Benedictine abbey, established here in the beginning of the 11th century, and converted into a cathedral at the Reformation. This magnificent structure is cruciform, and affords a fine example of the various styles of Saxon, Norman, and English architecture; particularly of the latter. It “was built and finished by Aldred or Alfred, bishop of Worcester in 1047, who being afterwards made bishop of York, crowned William the Conqueror. It received divers additions and ornaments by several other benefactors in after-ages. Richard Hanley, abbot of St. Peter's in Gloucester, laid the foundation of the Virgin Mary's chapel; and William Farley, a monk of the same abbey, and abbot, finished it, and made it a beautiful building. Nicholas Morwent built the western front from the ground very handsome. Thomas Horton, first sacristan, and then abbot, added the north aisle, and a great hall to the abbey, in which a parliament was afterwards held. Abbot Trowestre, or Trowester, built the curious cloisters, adorned with fine ceilings, washing, and writing places, with other ornamental workmanship nowhere surpassed, and procured from the pope the grant of the mitre; and Thomas Seabroke, abbot, erected the great and stately tower.”—‘Mag. Brit.’ 1738. The roof is sustained on 28 columns, which extend in 2 rows from the west end to the high altar, where the presbytery forms nearly a semicircular sweep: the transepts have no isolated pillars. The chapel of our Lady is, as usual, attached to the presbytery, and there are chapels in the north-east and south-east angles of the transepts and choir, with 2 others projecting in the sweep between those and the chapel of our Lady. The nave is an interesting specimen of the style which continued to prevail for nearly two centuries after the Norman conquest. The arcade of ponderous round columns, and the rows of semicircular arches above, impress the mind with ideas of the strength, solidity, and profound solemnity which must have accompanied its original state. The architecture of the west end is very different from the other parts of the nave, and the vault is covered by intersecting ribs, and ornamented key-stones; but the remainder is of the plainest description, with 3 ribs only to each pillar; yet the key-stones are carved. On each side are 8 massive columns; the arches between them bounded by large mouldings, carved into zigzags, and other ornaments. Directly over each column, and at some distance, are a range of heads of various characters, some serene and others terrific; these serve as brackets to clusters of short pillars, whose capitals display the most beautiful variety of foliage, on which zigzag strings extend, serving as a base to other clustered pillars, with equally elegant capitals: from these the ribs of the vault commence. The gallery windows, pierced through the wall above the arches, are divided by short thick pillars, and bounded by others with zigzag arches: a twisted string separates them from the clerestory windows. The north and south aisles

of the nave are nearly in the style of the west end, with pointed windows, and rich ramifications in the arches, from the mullions and filleted vaults. "The south aisle was rebuilt by the offerings which devout people made at the shrine of King Edward II., which were so large, that the register of the abbey says, if they had been all expended on the church, they might have built it entire from the foundation, so great a respect was paid to the memory of that injured prince. He lies buried here in an alabaster tomb, as is also Robert Curthose, son of William the Conqueror, and duke of Normandy, in a wooden one."—*Mag. Brit.* The arch of entrance to the cloister from the north aisle is most elaborately and exquisitely adorned by pillars, buttresses, niches, pinnacles, foliage, and pannels, and the singular ornament of twisted pinnacles under the arch. In the south aisle, nail-headed mouldings are introduced as embellishments on each side of the windows. An advanced gradation of style is exhibited in the interior of the south transept, but the most perfect and ornamental degree is displayed in the choir and chapel of our Lady. The present altar, which is of the Corinthian order, is placed before the rich tracery of the original high-altar, which is concealed from view, excepting from the side galleries of the choir. The great elevation of the vault, the richness of its design, the elaborate tracery which covers the walls, and the vast expanse of the eastern window, render the choir an almost unrivalled specimen of the florid style of architecture. The whispering gallery connects the upper side aisles of the choir, and is alluded to by Lord Bacon as being very remarkable. It is 75 feet in length, and forms 5 sides of an octagon; but the reverberation was most probably the effect of mere accident. The lowest whisper, if the mouth be applied close to the wall, or the slightest scratch with a pin, is distinctly heard from one end of the gallery to the other. There are many interesting specimens of monumental sculpture in the interior of this cathedral. The most remarkable are those of Robert, duke of Normandy, and the unfortunate Edward II.; the former carved in oak, the latter in alabaster. The greatest exterior ornament of the fabric is the central tower, which, for symmetry and proportion, is equal, if not superior, to any other in England. It is divided into 2 stories, surmounted with 4 elegant pinnacles, perforated into numerous small arches, and terminated with foliated finials. The summit is additionally embellished with open worked battlements: each story or compartment of the tower has 8 windows, richly ornamented with sculptured finials. The buttresses at the angles are also embellished with attached pinnacles, niches, and other ornaments. The great bell, in the first story,—the tenor of a chime of 8 bells,—is supposed to weigh 6,500 pounds. Its diameter, at the bottom, is 5 feet 10 inches. The prospect of the surrounding country from the summit of this tower, is exceedingly extensive; and, for rural beauty, scarcely to be paralleled. Between the south transept and the porch are six buttresses, which are detached from the wall at the bottom; and are ornamented with canopies, niches, statues, and purled pinnacles. The south or entrance porch is equally profuse in ornament with the tower; and, from the style of its pinnacles, perforated battlements, niches, &c., appears to have been erected about the same period. The west front contains a large central window, enlightening the nave; with two lateral windows, opening respectively into the north and south aisles. Beneath the former is a small entrance door-way, and another leading to the north aisle. In the spandrels of the first are the arms of the see, and the arms of England. Over this doorway is a gallery before the great window, with a

quatrefoil open ballustrade. The extreme length of the cathedral is 427 feet; breadth 154 feet. The height of the central tower is 223 feet. The cloisters are remarkably beautiful: they form a square, measuring 148 feet by 144. The college library is in the east walk of the cloisters: it was formerly the abbey chapter-house, but was converted to its present use by Sir Matthew Hale and others, in the reign of Queen Mary. The college school-room is an apartment over the audit-room, at the end of the north transept. The episcopal palace is at the west entrance of the lesser cloisters. Bishop Benson expended large sums in modernizing it; particularly the great hall, the end window, and the chapel.

Parishes, Livings, &c.—Gloucester comprises the parishes of St. Mary de Crypt, St. Owen, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael, St. Mary de Grace, St. Aldgate, St. Nicholas, St. Mary de Lode, Holy Trinity, and St. Catherine, all formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol. Living of St. Mary de Crypt, a discharged rectory with that of St. Owen's; rated at £14 17s. 11d., returned at £130; gross income £113. Patron the Lord-chancellor.—Of St. John the Baptist, a discharged rectory, rated at £14 1s. 1½d., returned at £125; gross income £127. Patron, the Lord-chancellor.—Of St. Mary de Lode, a discharged vicarage with that of the Holy Trinity, rated at £22 13s. 4d.; gross income £286. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester.—Of St. Michael, a discharged rectory with the curacy of St. Mary de Grace, rated at £8 16s. 10d., returned at £130; gross income £235. Patron, the Lord-chancellor.—Of St. Bartholomew with St. Nicholas, perpetual curacies; gross income £118. Patrons, the corporation of Gloucester.—Of St. Aldgate, a perpetual curacy; gross income £154. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.—Of Christ-church, a perpetual curacy; gross income £135; in the patronage of trustees. In the city and suburbs there were formerly 11 parochial churches; but several of them were either destroyed at the siege in 1643, or afterwards taken down. St. Michael's church consists of two aisles of unequal dimensions, with a square tower at the west end. Previous to the Reformation here were two chantries. St. Mary de Crypt consists of a nave, side aisles, and transept, with a neat tower, having pinnacles and other ornaments rising from the intersection: the east end is also finished with pinnacles. St. Mary de Lode is an ancient structure; but it was enlarged and almost rebuilt in 1826. In 1823, the Holy Trinity, a handsome church, was erected near the Spa. St. Nicholas consists of a handsome nave and aisles, with a tower and spire. St. John's occupies the site of an ancient church, ascribed to King Athelstan. A new chapel has recently been built in the extra-parochial district called High-Orchard, and the patronage thereof vested in the founder, the Rev. Samuel Lysons. Another new chapel has been built at Barton St. Michael, and the patronage thereof vested in the Bishop. There are here a Presbyterian church, formed in 1699; an Independent, in 1720; two Wesleyan Methodist, in 1770 and 1808; a Huntingdonian, in 1788; a Friends' meeting-house; and places of worship for the Roman Catholics, Jews, and Unitarians.

Schools, Charitable institutions, &c.—Besides 10 daily, and 4 day and boarding schools, there are here various charity schools. The college-school was founded by Henry VIII. The Crypt grammar-school, adjoining St. Mary de Crypt church, in Southgate-street, was founded by Joan Cooke, 31^o Henry VIII. It was anciently called Christ's school. It has now ceased to be properly a free school, though the master has a salary of

about £30 a-year, and a small but comfortable house. There are two exhibitions, of £10 per annum each, belonging to this school, and tenable for eight years at Pembroke college, Oxford. These were conferred by George Townsend, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, in 1683. The master and fellows of the college are trustees of the charity whence these exhibitions are derived, and which amounts to £80 per annum for eight scholars out of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Camden, and Northleach schools. Extra exhibitions have fallen to the Gloucester school, according to the dispensations of the charity, in consequence of the election of non-fitting persons from the other towns. The poor working charity school, in Northgate-street, is endowed with property yielding upwards of £100 per annum, and attended by about 200 poor children. A Lancasterian school was established in 1813, and a National one in 1817. There are a number of Sunday schools.

Sir Thomas Rich's hospital, or blue-coat school, was founded in 1666. Its annual revenues amounted, in 1838, to £916 5s. 10d. It is situated in Eastgate-street, and was rebuilt in 1807-9, from its foundation, with brick, and a freestone front, at an expense of £4,000. It is a large salubrious establishment, with a good school-room, and a large play-ground behind. There are 20 boys educated and maintained. They are admitted between the ages of 10 and 14, and after having been three years at school, are apprenticed out with a premium of £10. They are clothed like the boys in Christ's hospital, London. The hospital of St. Bartholomew appears to have been of very ancient date as a religious house. The oldest charter extant is one granted to the brethren by Henry III. Queen Elizabeth, by her charter, dated 14th July, 1564, renewed the foundation as an hospital for a priest, physician, surgeon, and 40 poor people, vesting the right of patronage, &c., in the city corporation. By the rules made at Archbishop Laud's visitation for the good government of this hospital, and also of St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Margaret's, it was ordained that there should be eight officers or governors of the said hospitals, to be chosen out of the corporation, with the titles of president, treasurer, two surveyors, two almoners, and two scrutineers. The property of the hospital, in 1838, yielded annual revenues to the amount of £1,031 9s. 8½d. By virtue of gifts conferred on this hospital from time to time, the number of its inmates was increased, and in 1825 amounted to 59, including 36 alms-women, a father-man, matron, and other official personages. The hospital is situated in Westgate-street. The old house was taken down and wholly rebuilt in 1809. The front is of stone, and there is a fore court abutting on the street. St. Margaret's hospital appears to have been a religious establishment previous to the dissolution statutes, under the patronage of the abbey of St. Peter, now the cathedral, and consisting of a superior, a chaplain, and brethren and sisters. It is now inhabited by 8 men, including a father-man. They are allowed to have their wives with them, if they are married at the time of their appointment. Income in 1838, £158 3s. St. Mary Magdalene's, or King James's, hospital stands without the city, beyond the site of the north gate. In 1823 the corporation expended upwards of £150 in repairing and new-fronting it to improve the entrance to the city. It was also anciently a religious house, and appears to have been under the government of the prior and convent of Llanthony abbey. King James I. vested the government of it in the corporation. In 1825 there were 10 men and 9 women inmates. In 1836 John Garn, Esq., bequeathed £2,000 to this and Kimbrose hospital. Income of St.

Mary Magdalene's, in 1838, £150 12s. 6d. Kimbrose or Kyneburgh's hospital is said to have been built on the site of a chapel, anciently dedicated to St. Kyneburgh, supposed to have been the first abbess of the monastery of St. Peter, and made an appendage to the priory of Llanthony at the beginning of the 12th century. This priory with its dependencies came to the Crown by the dissolution of religious houses, and is said to have been sold, by King Henry VIII., to Thomas Bell, afterwards Sir Thomas Bell, who, with the Lady Bell, his wife, refunded and endowed it for six honest poor people. This hospital was considerably improved by the old corporation, who were the trustees. In 1825 it consisted of 12 rooms, occupied by 5 women and 1 man: two rooms to each person. Income, in 1837, £45 13s. 2d. The other and minor charities possessed by this city and county and its separate parishes, coming under the cognizance and inquiry of the charity commissioners, are very numerous, and amounted to nearly £500 per annum, besides £640 for application in loans, £300 of which arose from Sir Thomas White's charity. On 19th October, 1836, there were 21 trustees appointed to manage the charities previously vested in the corporation. In 1837 the total income derived from these, most of which have been already particularized, was £2,492 18s. 4½d., including £68 10s. derived from White's charity. The poor rates of this city, in 1838, were £2,111 4s.—The Gloucester poor-law union comprehends 37 parishes, embracing an area of 48 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 22,298. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,513. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,945; in 1839, £5,249 14s.

Among the other benevolent public institutions in Gloucester, is the county infirmary, in the lower part of the Southgate-street. This excellent establishment was opened in 1755. It was originally built by voluntary donations. The medical gentlemen connected with this institution have been in the habit of attending gratuitously; and, as the annual receipts arising from subscriptions, and the interest of funded property, have averaged between £2000 and £3,000, the benefits of the charity have been extended to an immense number of patients. About ½ a-mile from the city, on the London road, stands the lunatic asylum, erected some years since. There is an eye institution in the city, and a house of industry, both of which are well endowed. The latter was established in 1703.

Government, &c.—The historians of Gloucester have conveyed to us the names of Morvid, as consul or governor in the reign of King Arthur; Wulpin le Rue as governor in the fifth of Canute; and Whihside as prefect in the year 1022. "A little before the Conquest, Brictric the Saxon was lord of Gloucester; but he having refused to marry Maud, afterwards wife to William the Conqueror, when he was an ambassador in those parts, she (out of revenge) caused him to be imprisoned, and his estate seized to the Crown. King William Rufus gave this honour of Gloucester to Robert Fitz-Hamon, lord of Corbeille in Normandy. King John, in the first year of his reign, made Gloucester a borough-town, to be governed by two bailiffs, elected by their own burgesses, who were to farm the town, and granted them a guild and divers liberties. King Henry III., who was crowned at Gloucester, made it a corporation; and to the former liberties added markets and other privileges, on condition that they should pay the old rent of £55 per annum, and £10 increase-rent, viz., to elect four of the discreetest burgesses for coroners, keep the pleas of the Crown, and other

matters belonging to the king."—*'Mag. Brit.,'* 1738. Succeeding monarchs granted various and important privileges. Richard III., in consideration of his having borne the title of Duke of Gloucester, added the two adjacent hundreds of Dudston and King's Barton to it; gave it his sword and cap of maintenance, and made it a county of itself. The hundreds were taken away by act of parliament after the restoration. The charter under which the late corporation acted was granted by Charles II. in 1672. The title of the corporation was 'the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester, in the county of the city of Gloucester;' and the body, with its officers, consisted of a lord high steward—usually a nobleman—a mayor, and 11 other aldermen, 18 to 28 common-councilmen, a recorder, two sheriffs, a coroner, a town-clerk, chamberlain, sword-bearer, and four sergeants-at-mace; the corporation being "allowed to practise the highest marks of honour that are usually granted to magistracy, as scarlet gowns, the sword and cap of maintenance, and four sergeants-at-mace;" and to be attended on all public occasions by the masters of the 12 associated trading companies "in their gowns, with streamers, which add a reputation to the city."—*'Mag. Brit.,'* 1738. The only courts appointed to be held were the court of quarter-sessions, a court-leet, and a court of record,—the last, at the time of the municipal inquiry, had not been held within the memory of man. The court of quarter-sessions was authorized to be held before the mayor, bishop, recorder, dean, two prebendaries, and the aldermen, who were also appointed justices of jail delivery. Jurisdiction was given them over the whole city, applying to appeals and all offences except treason, and misprison of treason: capital felonies, however, were never tried by them. The old boundaries of the borough included most part of the city, though but a small part of the suburbs, excluding even the southern part of the city in the vicinity of the Spa. By the municipal corporation act, the parliamentary boundaries were fixed as the municipal also; but they did not extend much more than a mile in each direction from north to south and from east to west, and did not include the whole town, which has extended itself beyond them in several directions. The boundary commissioners, therefore, proposed the extension of the boundaries, so as to include the buildings on the Tewkesbury, Wooton or London, Painswick, and Bristol roads. By the municipal act the borough is divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, the style of the corporate body being unaltered. It was included in schedule A, amongst boroughs which were to have a commission of the peace: this has accordingly been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions and a recorder appointed. The borough jail, in Southgate-street, is an old structure inadequate to its purposes, especially to the classification of prisoners. It consists of nine cells, two airing-yards, and three day-rooms, besides two apartments for debtors. Prisoners, in 1835, 158. There is a house of correction attached to it. The borough penitentiary and county jail are both comprehended in one building, although distinct in arrangement and position. This edifice, which Warner describes, as next to the cathedral, the most remarkable public edifice in Gloucester, was erected at an expense of £40,000, a little to the west of the town, on the site of an ancient castle, described by Camden, and built in the time of William I.; the remains having been destroyed to make room for the erection of the prison previous to 1791. This prison is worthy of notice, as being the first in England where attempts were made to introduce a more enlightened and humane system of prison discipline.

It reflects honour on the memory of Sir George Paul, who had the entire direction of the plan, and anticipated certain improvements which were not much noticed then, but have since been regarded as the discovery of later individuals. The ventilation is good, and the prison secure. There are in the jail 13 wards, with 6 day-rooms, and 6 airing-yards, while in the penitentiary there are 148 cells. Two tread-wheels are attached, containing 40 divisions or compartments. Prisoners, in 1835, 209. The town or shire hall, in Westgate-street, is an elegant building, with a portico of Ionic columns, erected in 1814, by Sir Robert Smirke. It is properly fitted up in the interior for judicatory purposes. The Tolsey, in the centre of the city, is appropriated to the use of the corporation: the front is ornamented with a pediment bearing the city arms. In the council chamber are good portraits of recent high stewards of the city. The income of the borough, in 1835, was £3,658 2s. 2d.; in 1839, £11,032 7s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., of which £4,447 15s. 6d. arose from the sale of property,* £2,075 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from rents, £2,388 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from borough rates, and £1,581 19s. 8d. from tolls and dues. The expenditure, for 1839, amounted to £10,437 13s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the items of which were:—

Principal paid off, and interest, &c., . . .	£4,210 19 2
Jail, maintenance, &c., of prisoners, . . .	1,078 2 1
Public works, repairs, &c., . . .	978 13 4
Police and constables, &c., . . .	872 9 1
Law expenses, . . .	868 14 6
Salaries, &c., to municipal officers, . . .	763 16 8
Administration of justice, prosecutions, &c., . . .	496 10 6
Charities, . . .	203 2 4
Printing, advertising, stationery, &c., . . .	138 5 1
Coroner, . . .	71 5 8
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance, . . .	23 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Municipal elections, . . .	10 2 6
Miscellaneous, . . .	722 6 5
	£10,437 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Amongst the privileges with which Gloucester was anciently endowed was that of returning two members to parliament, a privilege which it still enjoys. The right of voting, previous to 1832, was in the freemen; and the greatest number of electors polled for 30 years previous to 1831 was 1,703, of whom about 1,000 resided out of the limits of the city. As already observed, the parliamentary boundaries were somewhat enlarged by the reform act. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 1,674, of whom 739 were freemen. The number actually polled at the general election in 1837 was 1,230. The sheriffs are the returning officers. Gloucester is one of the polling places, and the principal place of election for the eastern division of Gloucestershire.

Port, trade, &c.—Gloucester has been an inland port from time immemorial: there even appear to be no traces of the period when the old quay along the Severn was first erected. But though vessels of various sizes, from the ancient British coracle to those of 150 and 200 tons burden, have been navigated up the Severn, the larger vessels were rarely brought so far as Gloucester, and hence till recently this port was ever one of comparatively little importance—more especially from the proximity of the superior port of Bristol. The port of Gloucester, say the editors of the *'Magna Britannia,'* 1738, "has a large key and wharf, on the banks of the river, very commodious for trade, to which belongs a custom-house, with officers proper for it; but the business is not great, by reason of the city of Bristol, which is not far distant from it, and has engrossed all the

* A large part of the city has been corporation property, and a great many of the houses in it have been held under the corporation, on 41 years' leases, renewable every 10 or 14; some few being let at rack-rent.

foreign trade in this part of the kingdom." Since the year 1827, however, when the Berkeley Ship canal was finished, the commercial importance of Gloucester has greatly increased, and is rising rapidly in competition with Bristol. In 1836 the formation of a magnificent line of public wharfs, upwards of 1,000 feet long, was begun, in continuation of the basin, and at which ships of the largest size, capable of entering the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, will be enabled to lie alongside and discharge their cargoes. Instead of the former means of transshipment and conveyance in barges up the Severn, the imports and exports of Gloucester are now effected at the port itself; and consequently it has not only acquired an increasing trade in timber, corn, &c.,—part of which was previously drawn through the medium of Bristol, its nearest port,—but also in the bulky and low-priced articles of the fertile northern districts, in the midst of which it is situated, and for the transport of the produce of which, as lying nearer than Bristol to the sources of demand, this port was always the legitimate channel, though the benefit was previously enjoyed by Bristol. The advantages thus now possessed by Gloucester will be further reinforced and made even more effectual by its communication, east and west, north and south, by canals and railways, now in progress or completed. Some idea of the ratio and rapidity of its commercial advancement may be formed from the increase of its custom-house receipts. In 1827, they were £2,836; in 1831, above £10,000; in 1838, £138,093 5s. 8d.; and in 1839, £163,466 17s. 5d. Of its foreign imports, the number of Russian ships alone, arriving here in 1834, was 8; in 1835, 14; in 1836, 12; and in 1837, 14;—amounting, in all, to nearly 20,000 tons burthen. The export of salt from hence, in a portion of the same vessels, was upwards of 11,000 tons. The quantity of coals shipped coastwise, in 1835, was 36,364 tons; culm, 65 tons; in 1836, 51,863 tons; culm, 123 tons.* The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was begun so long ago as the year 1794; but war, the common enemy of the human race, prevented the accomplishment of this great design; on which £120,000 had already been expended, and only 4 miles completed. A loan was ultimately granted by government to aid in its completion. It runs up from Sharpness point near Berkeley pill, in a line with the Severn, from which, in part of its course, it is only divided by the canal bank and towing path. The length of the canal is about 16 miles, with a short cut to Berkeley;—in all about 18 miles. For further particulars regarding this canal, see articles **BERKELEY** and **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**. At its terminus at Gloucester,—also the terminus of the Cheltenham railway,—there is a spacious basin communicating with the Severn, which it is now proposed to deepen 6½ feet to Worcester for barges. There are also extensive warehouses and bonded yards. The bonded warehouses, belonging to this port, are privileged to receive all bonded goods except tobacco and East India goods. The vessels in the Gloucester foreign trade are principally from the West Indies and the Baltic. Between Westgate-street, the Severn quay, and the Severn, there was formerly an offensive ditch which the old corporation covered up in 1827, and formed over it a road to connect the quay with the street,—an improvement which, with others connected with it, cost upwards of £2,200.

Gloucester was anciently celebrated for its cloth

manufacture; but that branch of industry has long ceased. On its decline, so far back as the year 1626, the manufacture of the diminutive but universally useful article, pins, was introduced by John Tilsby. This is still the principal manufacture of Gloucester, though, from the competition of Birmingham and other places, it has also declined. At one time it was carried on here to a far greater extent than at any other place in England. There were 9 manufactories furnishing employment to about 1,500 persons, and pins to the value of £20,000 were weekly sent to London alone: the principal demand was from Spain and America.† A large bell foundry was established here previous to the year 1500. It still exists, and has cast an immense number of church and other bells. Carriers' knives and other cutlery are also manufactured; and there are cast-iron works, and the usual trades connected with the more important towns, as glovers, sadlers, &c., and workers in the metals. Soap appears to be extensively manufactured in this city. We find from parliamentary returns that 1,361,674 lbs. of hard-soap were made during the year ending 5th January, 1840.

Besides the other privileges anciently granted to the inhabitants of Gloucester, was that of a mint, which appears to have been established here by King Athelstan, and afterwards confirmed by King John. In ancient grants, the monetarii, the moneyers or coiners, who were ministers of the mint, and coined and delivered out the king's money, are expressly mentioned, and had particular privileges granted them. Here are branches of the National Provincial bank of England, and the Gloucestershire bank. The Gloucester county and city bank was established in December 1834, and the county of Gloucester bank in August 1836. A great cheese fair is held on 5th April; and fairs for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese, are held on 5th July, 28th and 29th September, and 28th November: that in September is principally for cheese. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday. For live stock, a market is held the first Monday of every month. Markets had been long established here by prescription; but the present are the markets chartered by Henry III. The market-house in Eastgate-street was built in 1786: it has a handsome front: here corn, meat, poultry, and vegetables, are sold on the market days. The market-house in Southgate-street is open daily for the sale of vegetables, butter, and fish.‡ Previous to 1821, the cattle markets were held in the open streets, to the great annoyance of the public; but the corporation afterwards, under an act of par-

† The art of making pins of brass wire, is asserted to have been introduced into England in the year 1543. Before that period, they appear to have been made of ivory, bone, box, and other hard woods. The pin of modern manufacture passes through the hands of 25 persons, from the state of rough wire, ere it assumes the form of a perfect pin. When the wire is reduced to a proper size, it is cut into portions of six inches in length, and afterwards to the size of the pin: each pin is then pointed on a grinding-stone, turned by a wheel. The head-spinning, as the workmen term it, is accomplished by means of a wheel, which, with astonishing rapidity, winds the wire round a small rod; this when drawn out, leaves a hollow tube between the circumvolutions: every two circumvolutions, or turns, being cut off by shears, forms one head. The heads are then distributed to children, who, with great dexterity, by the assistance of a hammer and anvil, worked by the foot, fix the head in its proper place. The pins thus formed, are boiled in a copper, containing a solution of black-tin pulverized, and the lees of port: by this process they lose their yellow brassy colour, and assume the appearance of silver or tin. From patent and other inventions, however,—especially that whereby the head and body are composed of one piece of wire,—the methods of manufacturing pins are now considerably varied.

‡ The principal supply of fish is from Bristol and London; but the Severn furnishes salmon, chad, and lampreys. So abundant was the city supply of salmon, ere conveyance to a distance was facilitated, that it became a customary clause in indentures, that apprentices should not be obliged to eat salmon oftener than a certain number of days a-week!

* A kind of coal, which is preferred to that of the adjacent collieries for its superior quality, is brought down the Severn from Staffordshire. There is also coal brought from the forest of Dean, and by the Cheltenham railway, to the city.

liament obtained in that year, remedied the evil, by erecting a most commodious market, at an expense of more than £10,000.

History and Antiquities.—The origin of Gloucester has generally been attributed to the Britons, but “suche as have committed to writinge the begynninge of this towne,” says Lambard, “be not all of one mynd towching the foundation of the same.” We have already alluded to the chief points in its ecclesiastical and municipal history. The military history of Gloucester records events of some interest arising from its former military strength, which rendered it an object of importance to the partizans in various tumultuous scenes which civil convulsion has excited in this country. Shortly after the invasion, under Emperor Claudius, A. D. 44, it became subject to the Romans, who here established the celebrated station for their armies, called Colonia Glevum, or Clevum, intended as a check upon the Silures, or inhabitants of South Wales. The original name, as well as town, appear to have been adopted by the invaders;—Glevum, according to the Itinerary of Antoninus, being derived from its ancient British name *Caer Gloev*, or *Glow*, ‘the fair city,’—‘the bright city.’ The Saxons afterwards called it *Gleaucester*. Under the Mercian jurisdiction it long flourished in great repute; continuing to be somewhat eminent even after the Saxon Heptarchy was converted into a kingdom. “Here it was that King Edmund, surnamed Ironside, and King Canute, fought for the kingdom in the isle of Alney, as is before mentioned; and afterwards the Danes, after many turnings and windings, as Æthelwerd, an ancient writer, observeth, set up their tents at *Gleu-cester*. Here it was that Edward the Confessor magnificently treated Eustace, earl of Bologne, who had married his sister, when he came to visit him, A. D. 1051, and afterward held a great assembly of his nobles in the ancient building of the monastery, now called the Long Work-house.—Several of our kings kept their Christmas here, and William Fitz-Osborn, earl of Hereford, built a castle here.”—‘Mag. Brit.’ 1738. “King William Rufus,” says Lambard, “and Malcolme, the kinge of Scottes, met at Gloucester to have compounded certeine outrages done on the borders by eyther of their subjectes, but William used him so contumeliously, that he departed, and said that of right he oughte to mete him in the marches, a place indifferent betwene bothe. Stephen, in his tyme, toke the castle of this towne from Robert, brother to Maude, and kept it; while Maude his wife, takinge Maude thempress prisoner at Wynchester, brought her layed on a horse to Gloucester to him. In the begynninge of Hen. II. his reign, Hugh Mortymor fensed this castle against the kinge; but it was besieged and broken, and he with much to doe reconysled. King Hen. III. was crowned at Gloucester in the 10th of his age.” In Henry’s wars with the barons, whom he had offended by appointing a foreigner to the office of constable of Gloucester castle, the barons, under Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, besieged and took it; but it was retaken by Prince Edward his son. “King Edward I., reg. 6., held a parliament in this place A. D. 1278, where were divers good acts made concerning the liberties and franchises of the nation, called at this day *The Statutes of Glocester*.”—‘Mag. Brit.’ 1738. During the struggles in the 17th century between monarchy and republicanism, the military history of Gloucester made a conspicuous and memorable figure. It was considered “so prejudicial to the king’s affairs, and as it were a guard to all the other western garrisons, which would soon have submitted if this had been reduced,” that King Charles in person, and the most celebrated of his

generals, with a well-appointed army of 30,000 men, besieged it at a time when there were but 1,500 men within the garrison—ill-conditioned and worse supplied—possessing only 3 barrels of gunpowder when relieved. The successful resistance which it made against the attempts of the royal forces is said to have been the commencement of that train of misfortunes which followed the unhappy Charles from 1643, till his untimely death; and a parliamentary orator of the time declared, that “the standing out of this place made it the vertical point in the civil war; for from that time the enemies more and more declined.” Among distinguished natives of this city, may be mentioned Robert of Gloucester, author of a metrical chronicle of English history, who lived in the thirteenth century; Miles Smith, one of the translators of our present version of the Bible; Taylor, the water poet; and George Whitefield, founder of the religious sect usually distinguished by the name of Calvinistic Methodists.

Monastical and other religious institutions and edifices were anciently so numerous in this city, that a monkish proverb, ‘As sure as God is in Gloucester,’ was in consequence originated. During the Saxon heptarchy, “Osrick, king of the Northumbrians, by the permission of Ethelred, king of the Mercians, founded a great and stately nunnery over which Kineburga, Eadburga, and Eva, all Mercian queens, successively presided; and Edelfleda, a famous Mercian lady, adorned it with a noble church in which she lies buried.” Kimbrose hospital, as already stated, was built on the site of the chapel dedicated to St. Kiniburgh. The nunnery or abbey itself was dedicated to St. Peter. It was despoiled by the Danes. “Some of the legendary writers report that Merwald, viceroy of the western part of Mercia, and his wife Domneva, did, about the year 660, build a stately monastery here, in honour of St. Oswald, the king and martyr. It is more certain that A. D. 909, Ethelred, earl of Mercia, and the famous Edelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, his countess, translating the relics of that canonized prince from Bardney to this place, founded here a religious house, from whence the monks being forced to fly in the Danish wars, it became a college of secular priests, which was accounted a free chapel royal, exempt from the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury or the bishop of Worcester, but King William Rufus gave it to the archbishop of York in lieu of their claims to Lindsey and some parts of Lincolnshire, which they quitted to the bishops of Lincoln. Henry Murdae, archbishop of York A. D. 1153, placed here regular canons of the order of St. Austin, who continued till the dissolution, at which time here were about seven of them, and their revenues were valued at £90 10s. 2d. ob. per annum, Dugd., Speed.”—Tanner’s Not. Mon. Lambard, in his Top. Dic., states that the Benedictine abbey, converted into the cathedral, was founded on the despoiled abbey of St. Kiniburgh; and he also states, that, “The hysshoprice is valued in the records at 315 poundes yearly, St. Peter’s abbey at 1,946, and the priory of Lanthonie adjoyninge to the towne at 648 poundes of yearly revennew.” “This town,” says he, “and some of the religious places also have received much harme by casualtie of fyre; for, in the year 1101, the most part of the town, and St. Peter’s monastrie also, was consumed with fyre; the like happened to them bothe in the year 1122. The towne itselfe was for a great part wasted with fyre in the year 1190, and almost cleane consumed in the year 1214, beside a fyre that burnt St. Marie’s parishe wholye in the year 1223. Over all these harmes the great tower of St. Peter’s church fell downe; but it was reedified in the year 1220. The

fryers preachers got into this towne in the yeare 1239." Of the convents belonging to Dominicans, Franciscans, and Carmelites, there is not a vestige remaining. The last of the numerous destructive calamities with which Gloucester appears to have been visited, occurred at the siege by King Charles, when not only the churches were destroyed, but the city itself, it is said, with its suburbs, reduced to the original dimensions marked out by the Romans. The walls, destroyed after the Restoration, were of antiquity the most remote. The eastern and north-eastern parts most probably belonged to the Roman station. Many Roman antiquities have been found, especially at the suburb of King's-holm.

GLOVERSTONE, a township in the parish of St.-Mary-on-the-Hill, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., in 1801, 122. In the returns of 1811, it is stated to have been converted into barracks.

GLUSBURN, a township in the parish of Kildwick, west riding of York; 4 miles south of Skipton, on the western bank of the river Aire, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. This township possesses 3 daily schools. Acres 1,360. Houses 188. A. P. £1,985. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 987. Poor rates, in 1838, £320 6s.

GLUVIAS (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Kerrier, union of Falmouth, county of Cornwall; 1 mile east by north of Penryn. It includes the borough of Penryn. Living, a vicarage with that of Budock, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £21 6s. 10½d.; no return. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here are 13 daily schools, 2 of which are National schools. At Glaseney in this parish stood a collegiate church, built, according to Leland, by Walter Bruncombe, bishop of Exeter, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr, for a provost, sacrist, twelve prebendaries, seven vicars, and six choristers, whose annual revenue at the dissolution was valued at £205 10s. 6d. There are now no remains of this college. Acres 2,770. Houses 799. A. P. £9,068. Pop., in 1801, 2,948; in 1831, 4,490. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,659.

GLYME (THE), a river in Oxfordshire, rising in the northern hilly parts of Wootton hundred, and flowing southwards through Blenheim park, in the grounds of which it forms a small lake, and then meets the Evenlode, falling into the Isis about 5 miles north-west of Oxford.

GLYMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; 4 miles north-west of Woodstock. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £6 16s. 0½d.; gross income £258. Patron, in 1835, E. Way, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,670. Houses 21. A. P. £1,161. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 125. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 1s.

GLYN. See ALBERBURY.

GLYNCAERIG, and LLAWRIN, a township in the parish of Llawrin, county of Montgomery, North Wales. A. P. £3,929. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1821, 458.

GLYN-CEIRIOG. See LLAN-ARMON.

GLYN-CONNON, a hamlet in the parish of Llanwonno, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 6 miles south of Merthyr-Tydvil; situated near the Aberdare canal, in a district abounding with coal and lime. Houses 73. A. P. £782. Pop., in 1811, 467; in 1831, 415.

GLYND, a parish in the hund. of Ringmer, rape of Pevensey, union of West Fife, county of Sussex; 3 miles east-south-east of Lewes, and east of the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 1s. 3d., returned at £97 5s. 4d.; gross income £132. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £140

due the dean and canons of St. George's chapel, Windsor, and £117 5s. 10d. to the vicar. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £80 per annum. On the summit of Mount Caburn, in this parish, is a spacious and deeply indented intrenchment of a circular form. Acres 1,370. Houses 35. A. P. £1,740. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1838, £132 17s.

GLYN-LIFFAN, a township in the parish of Llandwrog, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 5 miles south-west of Pwllheli. Here is the beautiful seat of Lord Newborough. Returns with the parish.

GLYNN, a hamlet in the parish of Defynnock, county of Brecon, South Wales; 9 miles west by south of Brecon. Houses 58. A. P. £1,164. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 351. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 11s.

GLYNN, a hamlet in the parish of Llanelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 8½ miles east-south-east of Kidwelly. Houses 154. Pop., in 1821, 801; in 1831, 765. Other returns with the parish.

GLYNN, a hamlet in the parish of Llannon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 7 miles north-north-east of Llanelly. Pop., in 1821, 401. Other returns with the parish.

GLYNN-COLLWM, a hamlet in the parish of Llanvigan, county of Brecon, South Wales; 5 miles south-east of Brecon. Houses 57. A. P. £1,333. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 274.

GLYNNCORWG, a parish in the hund. and union of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 8 miles east by north of Neath. It includes the hamlets of Glynnorwg, and Blaengwrack. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Blaengwrack, in the province of Canterbury and dio. of Llandaff; gross income £89. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Jersey. Houses 90. A. P. £1,462. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 547. Poor rates, in 1838, £205 5s.

GLYN-RUMNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Llan-vabon, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 4 miles north-west of Caerphilly. Houses 47. A. P., with the hamlet of Garth, £1,480. Pop., in 1811, 199; in 1831, 276.

GLYN-VACH, a hamlet in the parish of Llanigon, county of Brecon, South Wales; 2 miles south of Hay. Houses 15. A. P. £220. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 67. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 6s.

GLYN-TAFF, a hamlet in the parish of Eglwysilan, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 5 miles west of Caerphilly; situated near the line of the Glamorganshire canal, in a district abounding in ironstone and coal. Houses 120. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 635.

GLYN-TRAIAN, a township in the parish of Llan-gollen, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 3½ miles south-east of Llan-gollen. Here are a place of worship for the Calvinistic Methodists; and 3 daily schools. It abounds in coal, lime, and ironstone. Houses 178. Pop., in 1801, 806; in 1831, 868. Poor rates, in 1838, £292 9s.

GNOSALL, a parish in the west division of Cuttleshon hundred, union of Newport, county of Stafford; 6½ miles west-south-west of Stafford, on a branch of the Trent; and close upon the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, which passes over Gnosall heath through Cowley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; returned at £108; gross income £114. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield. The church—a very ancient edifice—was formerly a royal free chapel for secular canons. The bishop was dean, and there were four prebends. The church retained peculiar privileges after it ceased to be a royal free

chapel. Here are 8 daily and 2 boarding schools; one of the former of which is Cartwright's free school: income, in 1823, £214 4s. 6d. Other charities £144 3s. 11d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,017 12s. Acres 7,820. Houses 623. A. P. £7,253. Pop., in 1801, returned under the quarters of Apton, Gosall, Cowley, and Knightley, with the hamlet of Moreton, 2,246; in 1831, 3,358.

GOADBY, a chapelry in the parish of Billesdon, county of Leicester; 8 miles north-north-east of Market-Harborough, and near a branch of the river Welland. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Billesdon. Charities, in 1836, £24 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £77 17s. Acres 870. Houses 21. A. P. £1,626. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 98.

GOAT. See **PAPCASTLE** AND **GOAT**.

GOATHILL, a parish in Horethorne hund., union of Sherborne, county of Somerset; 2½ miles east of Sherborne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £3 11s. 10½d., returned at £90; gross income £90. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £58. Patron, in 1835, Earl Digby. Acres 230. Houses 5. A. P. £480. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 35. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 8s.

GOATHURST, a parish in the hund. of Andersfield, union of Bridgwater, county of Somerset; 3½ miles south-west by west of Bridgwater. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 10s. 7½d.; gross income £412. Patron, in 1835, C. K. K. Tynte, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1825, £47 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £132 11s. This parish is famous for producing fine trees. Acres 1,370. Houses 57. A. P. £1,962. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 349.

GODALMING HUNDRED, in the western division of the county of Surrey. It occupies the south-west point of the county, on the borders of Sussex, and consists of two divisions,—first and second. Area 37,200 acres. Houses 1,843. Pop., in 1831, 10,476.

GODALMING, a parish, borough, and market-town, in the hund. of Godalming, union of Guildford, county of Surrey; 4½ miles south-south-west of Guildford, and 3½ south-west of London; on the river Wey. Woking common, on the Southampton railway, is 10 miles distant. Acres 8,470. Houses 836. A. P. £13,889. Pop., in 1801, 3,405; in 1831, 4,529. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £23 17s. 11d.; gross income £500. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1730. There are ten daily schools, two of which are National schools, and two Lancasterian. Wyatt's hospital here consists of almshouses for ten poor men, five of whom are chosen from Godalming: income, in 1824, £148 1s. 8d. Henry Smith's charity yielded an annual income of £258 18s. 11d., of which about £30 were annually laid out in apprenticing and clothing poor children, and the residue distributed amongst the poor. Other charities, £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,876 11s. The town of Godalming is situated in a beautiful valley, where the river is divided into several streams. It is nearly surrounded by high and steep ground, and consists principally of one street, which extends about three-fourths of a mile along the high road from London to Portsmouth. The village of Ferncombe—north-east of the town—is united to it by an almost continuous line of houses; and that of Crownpits is situated about one-fourth of a mile to the south-east. Godalming-bridge across the Wey, originally private property, was opened for public use in 1783. The vicinity of the town at West

Brook place, &c., is adorned with trees; and at Busbridge, a mile southward, is a fine piece of water in the pleasure-grounds, with a conservatory opening on a bold terraced walk, at the extremity of which is a curious cavern, or winding passage, 140 feet long, terminating in a circular apartment, supported by a massive pier in the centre; all cut out of the solid rock. By a charter granted in the reign of Elizabeth, the government of Godalming was vested in a warden, bailiff, and eight assistants; the warden being elected annually out of the assistants, who held their places for life. This corporation possessed no jurisdiction, civil or criminal; the town being within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The ancient limits of the borough were in consequence lost. Under the new municipal act, the government is vested in four aldermen and twelve councillors; the style of the corporate body being 'the warden and inhabitants of the town of Godalming.' The boundaries laid down in the boundary reports include Ferncombe, Crownpits, Meadow-row, &c. The income of the borough, in 1839, arising from borough rates, was £61 3s. 3d.; expenditure £55 2s., chiefly consisting of rents, taxes, &c. Godalming possesses very little importance beyond being a place of considerable thoroughfare. There are four or five mills on the river Wey for the manufacture of paper, parchment, and leather, at which about 50 hands have been employed; and a stocking manufactory some time ago employed about 80 hands. There is also a considerable coal-trade. Besides the Wey, it has the benefit of the Arundel and Wey canal, which passes through the parish. The peat dug in the heaths, in this vicinity, is used for fuel. There is a market on Wednesday for corn, and on Saturday for poultry and vegetables: fairs are held for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops, on February 13th; and for horses, cattle, sheep, and store-pigs, on July 10th. Here it was that Mary Toft, in 1726, for some time puzzled certain celebrated physicians and anatomists, by practising the imposition of being delivered of live rabbits. Hogarth has celebrated this curious deceit in his 'Cunicularii.'

GODDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 5½ miles north-east of Bicester; on the borders of Buckinghamshire. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 18s. 9d.; gross income £361. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Acres 1,030. Houses 20. A. P. £2,947. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 11s.

GODELAND, or **GOATLAND**, a chapelry in the parish of Pickering, north riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles north by east of Pickering; intersected by the Pickering and Whitby railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £4, returned at £42 12s. 6d.; gross income £58. Patron, the dean of York. In 1821, a neat chapel was built here. There is a daily school. A Benedictine cell—formerly here—was granted by Henry I. to Osmund, a priest, and a few brethren: it was afterwards transferred to Whitby abbey. In Newton dale, in this vicinity, and within the liberties of Pickering forest, the farmers were obliged, by the ancient tenures of their land, to attend to the breed of hawks, which annually built their nests in a cliff or scar, called Killing-Nab-Scar; in order to secure them for the king's use. These hawks are of a very large size, and still continue to frequent their ancient place of resort: but it is singular that there is every year a single breed, and very seldom more. Acres 11,030. Houses 70. A. P. £1,172. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 326. Poor rates, in 1833, £80.

GODERICH, or **GOODRICH**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Wormelow, union of Ross, county of Hereford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Ross, on the river Wye. It includes the townships of Glewston, Goderich, and Huntisham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £8; gross income £430. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. For beautifying and repairing the church there is an ancient bequest now worth £30 10s. per annum. Here are 3 daily schools. Poor rates, in 1838, £326 19s. A communication between this parish and the Forest of Dean has been established by a beautiful bridge across the Wye, at the estimated expense of £8,000. Here are the remains of the ancient castle which formed at one time the principal residence of the Talbots; and afterwards of the Grays, dukes of Kent; a descendant of the latter of which noble families, the Right. Hon. Frederick John Robinson, was created Viscount Goderich in 1827. From the old tower of the castle ruin is obtained a most enchanting view of the windings of the Wye, which nearly encircles the parish, and of a large portion of this most romantic corner of the county. At Flanesford, in a fertile vale, south of the castle, there was anciently a priory of Black canons founded and endowed in honour of St. John the Baptist, 1347, by Richard Talbot, lord of Goderich castle, then named Goodrich. Its revenues at the dissolution were valued at £15 8s. 9d. They were granted to the earl of Shrewsbury. Goderich court, on a precipitous height above the Wye, is an edifice erected since 1828, by Samuel Rush Meyrick, Esq., LL.D., in the style of the period of Edward II. It contains a magnificent collection of armour, and other antiquities and curiosities, all so arranged as to illustrate the history of various periods and countries. Acres 2,460. Houses 153. A. P. £4,174. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 792. Houses 92. Acreage and A. P. of the township with the parish. Pop., in 1831, 519.

GODESTOW, the site of an ancient nunnery in the parish of Wolvercote, hund. of Wootton, county of Oxford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Oxford; on the northern bank of the river Isis, and near the Oxford canal. "John, of St. John, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry I., gave some ground here to a religious matron, called Editha or Ediva, who, assisted by the contributions of well-disposed persons, built thereon an abbey for Benedictine nuns, which was consecrated, A. D. 1138, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, in the presence of King Stephen and his queen, the archbishop of Canterbury, and six other bishops, with several of the nobility, who most of them gave toward the endowment of it. King Henry II. was a great benefactor, on account, as it is thought, of fair Rosamond Clifford, his concubine, here interred. Its revenues, 26th Henry VIII., amounted to £274 5s. 10d. per annum, Dugd.; £319 18s. 8d., Speed. Upon the dissolution, the site, with the greatest part of the adjoining estates, was granted by Henry VIII. to his physician, George Owen." Tanner's Not. Mon. It is stated by some historians that Rosamund was also educated in this nunnery. Others give a different history of the nunnery itself from that here already given. Lambard's account of it is this: "Godestowe. Locus Dei, or Bellus Locus, a towne neare Oxforde, where stoode sometyne a house of nonnes, which Jhon buylte upon this occasion. Kinge Henry II., besides the fellowship of his wife, used also the familiaritie of a faire gentlewoman, called Rosemund; and to tend that jelouze Juno, ne Argus her man, with al his eyes, should espie this conveyance, he found out a Mercury to frame him such an engine in his chamber at

Woodstoc, that none but suche as he lyst to emparte it withal wist of her comynge and goinge. King Jhon his sonne, althoughe he weare offended therwithe in the life of his father, and toke thereby occasion to joyne with his brothers against him, yet beinge perswaded (as the maner of men was to be seduced in that age) that prayer was meritorious for his soule after his deathe, founded this monasterie for expiation of the synnes of him and his lover; whose bodye he caused to be curiously interred theare, withe this inscription:—

Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda,
Non redolet, sed olet quæ redolere solet.

There are kept in this house a casket of hers, of exquisite workmanship, about 2 foote long, whearin weare sene foules flyinge, beastes runnyng, fishes swymmyng, and men fightinge, altogether movyng, without any apparent helpe. This monasterie was valued in the recordes at 274 poundes yearlye, and is nowe the dwelling-house of a gent., called Owen." There are now scarcely sufficient remains of this edifice to identify its site. The 'engine' in King Henry's chamber, or 'Rosamund's bower' at Woodstock, alluded to by Lambard, is said by others to have been connected with a private door and subterranean passage, leading, by a kind of antepast to the Thames tunnel,—under the Isis—or Thames itself,—to Godestow; and through which 'the fair Rosamund,'—so called from her surpassing beauty,—passed and repassed in her secret intercourse with Henry. Rosamund was the daughter of Lord Clifford, of Clifford castle in Herefordshire. By her King Henry had two sons, William Longspee, earl of Salisbury; and Geoffrey Plantagenet, archbishop of York, and Lord-chancellor of England.

GODLEY, a township in the parish of Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north-east of Stockport; intersected by the Manchester and Sheffield railway, by which it is 8 miles distant from Manchester. Here is a daily school. Acres 600. Houses 107. A. P. £1,320. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 636. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 9s.

GODLEY HUNDRED, in the western division of the county of Surrey. It consists of two divisions,—first and second,—and lies on the north-west point of the county, being separated from Bucks and Middlesex by the Thames. Area 43,730 acres. Houses 2,693. Pop., in 1831, 14,517.

GODMANCHESTER, or **GUMECESTER**, a corporate town and parish in the hund. of Toseland, union and county of Huntingdon; on the south-eastern bank of the navigable river Ouse, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-south-east of Huntingdon, with which it is connected by the Cambridge road, here crossing the Ouse by a bridge at Huntingdon. The parish is an agricultural district, containing, except the town, not more than three or four small cottages, inhabited by servants of the proprietors. Time out of mind it has been celebrated for its agriculture, and it has entertained the kings of England with "the rustic show of nine score ploughs at once, finely adorned with their trappings." James III. of Scotland, going up to take possession of his long desired Canaan, England, was met here by the husbandmen, who presented themselves before him in a procession of "70 teams of horse, all traced to new ploughs, and told him they held their lands of the kings of England by that tenure." His majesty said he was glad he had so many good husbandmen for his tenants in one town, and made it a corporation. The old borough and parish boundaries coincided. Acres 5,590. Houses 457. A. P. £11,971. Pop., in 1801, 1,573; in 1831, 2,146. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of

Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £17 0s. 5d.; gross income £330. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Tithes commuted in 1803. Here are 10 daily schools, one of which, the grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth, is endowed. There is also a day and Sunday school of industry, with a lending library attached. Charities, in 1830, £73 10s., besides several annual contributions of wheat and barley, and 2 acres, 32 roods of land, belonging to the grammar-school, the rent of which is not stated: the residue of the school endowment then amounted to £20 10s. per annum: £20 of the charity income was designed for the apprenticeship of poor lads. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,019 11s.

Godmanchester is a place of great antiquity, "whiche, as it may appeare, bothe by the name itselfe, and by Henry, tharchdeacon of Huntingdon, in his hystorie, hath bene in tyme past of more price. For the Saxons did neaver applye this name, Ceastre, but to a ctytie, and therefore Huntingdon sayethe it was sometyme nobilis urbs. It should seme to have decayed by the increase of Huntingdon;* for Unicum arbustum non alit duos psitacos. Leland sayeth that Romane antiquities have bene found there."—Lambard's Top. Dic. Many coins have since been ploughed up, and antiquarians seem now inclined to consider this, rather than Huntingdon, to be the site of the Roman settlement, Durolipons, —a corruption probably of Dur-osi-ponte, or bridge, over the river Ouse. During the last century it was considered the largest village in England. It is situated on the bank of the river, and consists of several streets enclosing an irregular area in the middle of the town. There are a few good houses, but most of the dwellings are mere cottages, and the general appearance of the town does not bespeak any great prosperity. There are neither manufactures nor wholesale trades carried on within the borough, and the town was recently neither paved nor lighted. A fair for cattle of all sorts is held on Easter Tuesday. By the charter of James VI. the borough was appointed to be governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 assistants, a high steward, recorder, deputy-recorder, town-clerk, &c., under the style of "the bailiffs, assistants, and commonalty of the borough of Gumecester, alias Godmanchester, in the county of Huntingdon." A sub-bailiff, 2 coroners, &c., were officers not named in the charter. The corporation, at one time previous to the passing of the new municipal act, enjoyed a separate commission of the peace, and though ultimately discontinued, the old corporation still considered themselves entitled to it. The bailiffs presided at the court-leet, and took surrenders, and made conveyances of property according to the custom of Borough English prevalent here. The bailiffs and assistants held courts of pleas every three weeks, for debts not above 40s. Under the new municipal act, the borough is governed by four aldermen and twelve councillors, under the usual style of the old corporate body. The limits of the new borough, as laid down in the boundary reports, are confined to the more immediate vicinity of the town. In 1833, the debts of the old corporation amounted to £2,800; the revenues amounting to £307 a-year, chiefly derived from rents: income, in 1839, £479 3s. 8d.; expenditure £476 7s. 3d., of which £120 17s. 6d. consisted of principal paid off, interest, &c.; £138 16s. 10d. of rents, taxes, &c.; £15 1s. 10½d. of salaries, &c., to municipal officers; £75 7s. 0½d. of expenses on public works, repairs, &c.; and £67 2s. for police and constables. There is no gaol here; but a cage is used to secure offenders till they can be taken before a magistrate. The parish and borough unite with Huntingdon in returning two members to parliament.

GODMANHAM, or GOODMANHAM WITH EASTROP, a parish, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile north-east of Market-Weighton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £12 11s. 8d.; gross income £450. Patron, in 1835, J. Clark, Esq. Tithes of the manor of Godmanham commuted in 1775. The church is a very venerable structure, considered by Drake and others to have been built with materials taken from the chief Pagan temple in Northumbria. This celebrated place of idol worship was destroyed by Coisi, the high priest of the pagan religion of York, on his conversion by Paulinus, under Edwin king of Northumberland. Lambard, in his Top. Dic., styles this place Godmundham; and Bede, in his ecclesiastical history, Godmundingaham. It is very pleasantly situated on an eminence at the southern verge of the Wolds; and, from its form and general appearance alone, bears undoubted marks of very high antiquity. That there have been most extensive erections on all sides of it is evident from the state of the soil, which is so obstructed and disturbed that little of it is ploughed in the immediate vicinity of the town. Acres 2,930. Houses 47. A. P. £2,013. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 268. Poor rates, in 1838, £132 5s.

GODMANSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, union of Cerne, county of Dorset; 5 miles north-north-west of Dorchester, situated on a branch of the river Frome. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £265. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Goodenough. Here is a daily school, and a Sunday one with a small endowment. Acres 1,240. Houses 32. A. P. £890. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 152. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 15s.

GODMERSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Felborough, lathe of Seray, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 6 miles north-north-east of Ashford; agreeably situated on the river Stour, where it is navigable. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Challock, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £9 3s. 4d., returned at £143 4s.; gross income £234. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £330 to the dean and chapter, Christ's church, Oxford; and £42 10s. to the vicar. The church, which has in it eight stalls, had formerly a chantry, and was appropriated to the prior and monks of Canterbury. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, upwards of £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £259 9s. The residence of the prior still remains here, bearing the name of 'The Priory,' and exhibiting much of its ancient appearance. Acres 73. Houses 3,440. A. P. £2,479. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 444.

GODNEY, a chapelry in Meare parish, county of Somerset; 2½ miles north-west of Glastonbury, on the river Brue. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Bath and Wells; returned at £84; gross income £72. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of Peter Davis. Returns with the parish. Lambard describes 'Godeney, i. Insula Dei, or Insula Bona,' as "sometyme parcel of Glassenburye, an ile within the compass of twelve hydes of

* Camden, on the other hand, considers Huntingdon to be 'as it were the mother that brought it forth,'—an idea partially, if at all, reconcilable with Lambard's reasonable surmise, only on the supposition that Huntingdon has tended, like certain unnatural mothers, to destroy her own offspring.

lande,* which the three pagan kings of this realme, Arrivragus, Marius, and Coillus, suffered the disciples of Philip to enjoy as their first possession. These lands were afterward endowed with special privilege above the rest."

GODOLPHIN, anciently **GODOLCAN**, a hamlet in the parish of Breage, western division of the hundred of Kerrier, union of Helston, county of Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Helston, and 4 miles east of Marazion, or Market-Jew. Returns with the parish. It is situated on a granitic and slaty hill, which is celebrated for its stanniferous and cupriferos ores and mines. Treating of the granite of Tregonning hill, "where we find a mixture resembling the China stone of St. Stephen's; some of it being sufficiently decomposed to be worked for China clay," the geologist, De la Beche, observes, in his report on Cornwall and Devon, that "The granite of Godolphin hill forms another variety, part of it differing somewhat from the common Cornish granite, as Dr. Boase observes, in having a base of felspar in which white crystals of felspar, nodules of clear quartz, and black mica, are thickly imbedded. Schorlaceous veins are common in it." The granite of Godolphin terminates in the altered slate at Godolphin bridge. The great mineral lode or vein which runs from Godolphin hill to Trevean Cove, takes a west-south-west, or east-south-east, course; but the Breage and Marazion country is crossed by another line of principal lodes, much complicated in detail. The lodes here are rich where the argillaceous slate is of a bluish-white colour, but poor where it is black. Godolphin hill is 495 feet above sea-level. Here is the Godolphin mine, from which alone 1,602 tons, of 21 cwt. each, were sold by ticketings in the year ending 30th June, 1838. The money derived from this ore amounted to £11,963 19s.: average price per 21 cwt., £7 9s. 4d. In 1836 and 1837 there were 370 men, 70 women, and 40 children, employed in the Godolphin mine. The Great-work mine is situated between this and Tregonning hill. 207 tons of ore were sold by ticketing from this mine in 1838: value, £2,033 1s.:—average price, £9 16s. 5d. Here 298 men, 46 women, and 74 children, were employed in 1836 and 1837, in which latter year 225 tons of block tin, sold, by ticket, from this mine, yielded, at an average price per ton of £52 4s. 9d., the sum of £11,753 10s. These statements, however, do not show the full annual value of either mine; as tin and copper are both produced from each, and partly sold by ticketing, and partly by private contract. Godolphin has not only been for centuries celebrated for its mines, but also, and as some even allege, "principally for that noble family, who, even in the Conqueror's time, were lords of it, and took their name from it." These were the Godolphins, who anciently dwelt here. Previous, however, to the erection of the last ancient mansion of the family, which

was ultimately converted into a farm-house, a castle at Godolphin is spoken of by William of Worcester, whose Itinerary of Cornwall was written in the reign of Edward IV. This he calls Godollen, and describes it as in a state of dilapidation. Leland says, "Carne Godolcan, on the top of an hille, wher is a diche, and there was a pile and principal habitation of the Godolcans. The diche yet apperith, and many stones of late time hath bene fetched thens."—Itin. III. p. 16. The Godolphin-house of more recent times was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Francis Godolphin, who, by his successful endeavours and perseverance in mining concerns, and with the aid of "a Dutch mynerall-man," as Carew calls him, improved the previously rough and wasteful methods of smelting the tin ore, and so immensely increased the produce, that the queen's customs were thus benefited to the extent of more than £10,000 a-year. Sir Sidney Godolphin was created, by King Charles II., Baron Godolphin of Rialton; and, by Queen Anne, Viscount Rialton and Earl Godolphin. The Godolphin estates passed into the Osborne family, by the marriage of the youngest daughter of Francis, Baron Godolphin, in 1744, to the Duke of Leeds. The name Godolphin, or Godolcan, is said to signify a white eagle, which was part of the armorial bearings of this noble but now extinct family.

GODSFIELD, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Bountisborough, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of New Alresford. Acres 160. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 4.

GODSHILL, a tything in Fordingbridge parish, county of Southampton. Acres 1,850. Houses 53. Pop., in 1831, 211. Other returns with the parish.

GODSHILL, a parish in the liberty of East Medina, incorporation of the Isle of Wight, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage united to the rectory of Niton. Here are 4 daily schools kept by mistresses, and a day and Sunday National school, endowed with £10 per annum. Acres 6,400. Houses 184. A. P. £8,336. Pop., in 1801, 1,079; in 1831, 1,305. Poor rates, in 1838, £988 10s.

GODSTONE, a parish in the first division of the hund. of Tandridge, union of Godstone, county of Surrey; 20 miles south of London, and near the Broad Mead water. It is intersected by the South-Eastern railway, which has a station at Godstone, 20 miles distant from either terminus at London and at Tunbridge. A branch railroad runs from Godstone-green to Merstham, where it joins the Reigate, Croydon, and Wandsworth railroad. Living, a rectory, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9 11s. 5½d.; gross income £385. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. J. Hoare. Here are 6 daily schools, one of which, Evelyn's school, is endowed. Charities, in 1824, about £50 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £763 10s. The Godstone poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 67 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 7,367. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,517. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,788; in 1839, £4,250 11s. This parish is adorned with many fine mansions, and it derives its name from excellent quarries of freestone much in request for wet-docks and for ovens, as it is singularly durable, it it be kept either always wet or always dry. There are two small barrows on Godstone-green, and several others in an adjoining field. The ancestor of the Evelyn family who purchased this manor was, in his time, the only maker of gunpowder in England.

* "Now, for the better conjecture at this quantitie, it shall not be amisse to show what a hyde land was. It seemeth to be called a hyde of the skyn of a beaste devyed into smal sections, as it was done at the buildinge of Carthage, taurino possint, quantum circumdare tergo, and thereby in tyme grown to be the name of a measure. Polydor, speakinge of the great imposition that William the Conqueror layed upon the subjects of this realme, sayeth that a hyde of land containeth twenty acres. But I thinke he was deceived, for that cometh nearer to the measure which we call Virgate,—a yarde laide, which, in most countries, is about twenty acres. And Matthew Paris, writinge of the same exaction, sayeth that the Conqueror charged every plough, i. sayeth he, Hydam terræ, with six shillings of money; so that he called a hyde a plough-land, which the Saxon bookes call so muche ground as a plough may till in a yere, i. 280 acres; even so call they an acre so much as one plough may till in a daye, which they accompt 640 fute in length, and 64 in bredthe, which reckoninge agreeth with the statute. And this is the most likely accompte that I find of an hyde of lande."—TOP. DIC.

Sir John Evelyn, his son, built a house here which cost him £9,000. Acres 6,600. Houses 223. A. P. £7,475. Pop., in 1801, 1,081; in 1831, 1,397.

GODWICK. See TITLESHALL.

GODWIN-SANDS. See GOODWIN-SANDS.

GOGMAGOG-HILLS, a range of hills in Cambridgeshire, a few miles to the east of Cambridge, noted for chalk pits and for several rare plants. On the summit of the highest of them are the remains of an ancient fortification or encampment, but by what people or when formed, has not been determined. In the area, King James II. had a spacious stable built for his hunters. From thence there is a prospect of the rich and pleasant vale to the west, and of Cambridge itself at a greater distance. On the Gogmagog-hills, the earl of Godolphin, in the eighteenth century, had a seat whither he often went, especially in the hunting season.

GOGOYAN, a township in the parish of Llandewi-Brefi, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 4 miles south-west of Tregaron. Houses 20. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 111. Poor rates, in 1838, £42.

GOKEWELL, or **GOWKESWELL**, in the parish of Broughton, county of Lincoln; 5 miles west-north-west of Glandford-Briggs. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here by William de Alta Ripa, before A. D. 1185.

GOLBORN-BELLOW, a township in the parish of Tattershall, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles south-east of Chester, and near the Newton and Nantwich canal. Acres 520. Houses 10. A. P. £689. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 96. Poor rates, in 1838, £47.

GOLBORN-DAVID, a township in the parish of Hendley, county of Chester; 6½ miles south-east by south of Chester. Acres 550. Houses 15. A. P. £833. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 80. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 14s.

GOLBORNE, a township in the parish of Winwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles north-north-east of Newton, intersected by the Wigan and Newton railway. Here is a daily school, endowed with £6 per annum. Acres 1,340. Houses 227. A. P. £3,666. Pop., in 1801, 962; in 1831, 1,532. Poor rates, in 1838, £34 14s.

GOLCAR, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, west riding of Yorkshire; ¾ miles west by south of Huddersfield, and west of the river Colne. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £66. Patron, the vicar of Huddersfield. The church is a handsome edifice, in the early pointed style, with a tower and spire. It was consecrated in 1830. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1836. There are two daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. Acres 568. Houses 1,560. A. P. £2,255. Pop., in 1801, 1,846; in 1831, 3,143. Poor rates, in 1838, £480 16s.

GOLCEBY. See GOULDSBY.

GOLDANGER, or **GOLDHANGER**, a parish in the hund. of Thurstable, union of Maldon, county of Essex; 4 miles east-north-east of Maldon; on the northern bank of the Blackwater river, at its mouth. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Little Totham, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £25 14s. 9½d.; gross income £403. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £505 12s. 2d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Thomas Leigh. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. A fair for toys is held on May 14th. This parish occupies low marshy ground, extending from Little Totham to Blackwater bay, opposite the isle of Osey. Acres 1,140. Houses 108. A. P. £3,112. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 496. Poor rates, in 1838, £288 6s.

GOLD-CLIFF, a parish in the lower division of

the hund. of Caldicot, union of Newport, county of Monmouth; 4½ miles south-east of Newport; between the mouths of the rivers Usk and Severn, and on the shore of the Bristol channel. Acres 2,130. Houses 43. A. P. £3,975. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 270. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 19s. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £13 2s. 6d., returned at £105; gross income £85. Patron, Eton college. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. Near the village are the remains of an ancient priory, founded by Robert de Chandos, for Benedictine monks, in 1113. At the dissolution it was valued, among the possessions of Eton college, at £144 8s. 1d. The site of this once flourishing monastery is now occupied as a farm-house, built with the materials. Above, upon the edge of the cliff, is a curious antiquated doorway. The cliff on which these stand is a peninsulated rocky hill rising abruptly from the sea to the height of about 60 feet. In an extent of 16 miles this single rock is the only natural barrier against the encroachments of the sea. The remainder of this extent of coast, in the Caldicot level, is guarded from inundations by artificial mounds. The rock consists of limestone, lying horizontally; intersected with silicious crystallizations, above an immense bed of yellow mica. The glistening of this substance, when the sun shines upon it, gives the parish "the name—as Gyrard reporteth—of the colour of gold, wherein also he thought the metall to be, if it were tried"—Lambard's Top. Dic.—rather an idle 'thought,' perhaps; but it is a curious fact, that the very considerable quantity of gold which Becquerel has recently found at Cantal, near Aurillac in France, occurs in a rock or bed of mica:—"268 lbs. troy contain about 261 grains of gold."—"The matrix contains lead," another 'curious coincidence,' as lead is generally found in connection with limestone. See article DEVONSHIRE, and Athenæum, 22d August, 1840.

GOLDEN-VALE, in the county of Hereford, extends west of Hereford along the banks of the Dove or Doier. It is remarkable for its luxuriant vegetation and its yellow vernal flowers. The hills are wooded; and altogether, says Nicolson, it is a charming scene. The wool grown here has been reckoned as fine as any in England.

GOLDHANGER. See GOLDANGER.

GOLDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Barford, union and county of Bedford; 1½ mile north-east by east of Bedford, and north of the river Ouse. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 9s. 4½d.; gross income £188. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Bedford. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1821, £13 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £357 15s. Acres 3,940. Houses 99. A. P. £3,032. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 494.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles east-south-east of Knaresborough, and north of the river Nidd. It includes the townships of Coneythorpe, Flaxby, and Goldsborough. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £10 1s. 0½d.; gross income £293. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Harewood. Tithes of the manor of Claretton with Coneythorpe, and that part of Allerton-with-Flaxby which is within the parish of Goldsborough, commuted in 1772. Here are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £15 per annum. Charities, in 1819, £53 16s. 6d. Poor rates, in 1838, £165 6s. Acres 3,230. Houses 73. A. P. £3,229. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 359. Acres of the township 1,850. Houses

34. A. P. £1,674. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 167. Poor rates, in 1838, £83 6s.

GOLDSHAW-BOOTH, a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north-north-east of Haslingden. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £123. Patron, the vicar of Whalley. Here are two daily schools. Acres 980. Houses 142. A. P. £1,801. Pop., in 1801, 516; in 1831, 763. Poor rates, in 1838, £213 13s.

GOLD-SITHNEY, a township in the parish of Perran-Uthnoe, county of Cornwall. Here was formerly a chapel. Gold-Sithney is the principal village in the parish. Here a fair is held on 5th August for cattle, coarse clothes, hardware, &c. There is a tradition that this fair was originally held at Sithney, near Helston, and that some one ran off with the glove,—by the suspension of which to a pole the fair was by its charter held,—and carried it to this village, where it is said to have been hung out for many years at the time of the fair. It is certain that the lord of the manor, as proprietor of the fair, used to pay an acknowledgment of one shilling per annum to the church-wardens of Sithney. The custom of holding out a glove has long prevailed at the great fair of Chester.

GOLDSBUR HUNDRED, in the rape of Hastings, county of Sussex, at the eastern extremity of the county on the borders of Kent, from which it is divided by the Rother. Area 15,790 acres. Houses 486. Pop., in 1831, 3,337.

GOLFTYN, a township in the parish of Northop, county of Flint, North Wales; 2 miles east of Northop. Houses 57. Pop., in 1821, 269; in 1831, 289. Other returns with the parish.

GOLLAN, a township in the parish of Llanbister, county of Radnor, South Wales; 2 miles west of Knighton. Houses 55. A. P., with Ceverpawl, £1,961. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 364.

GOLTHO, a parish in the west division of Wraggöe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Wraggöe. Living, a donative curacy, a sinecure with that of Bullington, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lincoln; returned at £20. Patron, in 1835, T. Mainwaring, Esq. The church is a small modern edifice. Acres 1,780. Houses 15. A. P. £1,374. Pop., in 1811, 97; in 1831, 93.

GOMELDON, a tything in the parish of Idmiston, county of Wilts. Pop., in 1821, 20; in 1831, 48. Other returns with the parish.

GOMERSAL (GREAT AND LITTLE), a township in the parish of Birstall, west riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Bradford. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1827; a Wesleyan Methodist in the same year; and a Moravian in 1755. There are five daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. Birstall—though it gives name to the parish—is included in this township.—See BIRSTALL. Besides the returns there given relative to the state of manufactures in 1838, there were 344 hand-loom in Great and Little Gomersal, Birstall, and Birkenshaw, employed in the woollen cloth manufacture, except 10 which were worsted looms. Acres 3,000. Houses 1,247. A. P. £8,766. Pop., in 1801, 4,303; in 1831, 6,189. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,129 12s.

GOMERSHAY, a tything in the parish of Stalbridge, county of Dorset; 1 mile west of Stalbridge. Houses 16. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 90. Other returns with the parish.

GONALDSTONE, a parish in the south division of Thurgarton wapentake, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Southwell, on a branch of the Trent. Living,

a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 19s. 2d.; gross income £327. Patron, in 1835 R. Franklin, Esq. Acres 950. Houses 21. A. P. £1,772. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 107. Poor rates, in 1838, £145 8s.

GONERBY (GREAT), a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Grantham; on the post-road from Stamford. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, united to that of Grantham. Tithes of the lordship of Great Gonerby commuted in 1804. The church is a handsome stone building, with pointed arches and an embattled tower, from which rises a beautiful crocketed stone spire. Here are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £22 2s. per annum. Acres 2,230. Houses 199. A. P. £5,684. Pop., in 1801, 559; in 1831, 916. Poor rates, in 1838, £415 12s.

GONERBY (LITTLE). See MANTHORPE.

GOODERSTONE, commonly called **GOODSON**, a parish in the hund. of South Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Stoke-Ferry. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 12s., returned at £109 5s. 6d.; gross income £136. Patron, in 1835, A. Horrox, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £30 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £665 13s. The village of Gooderstone consists of a long stretch of detached houses in the vale of a rivulet, which flows southward to the Wissey. Here are three wind-mills and a water-mill. Acres 2,870. Houses 96. A. P. £1,558. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 476.

GOODLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Branton, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Barnstaple, and east of the river Taw. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £14 19s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £302. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £184 19s. 2d. Patron, in 1835, D. Harding, Esq. The church is a large fabric, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a short square tower and 3 bells. Several of the windows have stained glass; and the screen is richly ornamented. Here are 2 day and Sunday schools. This parish has long been considered "a prime place" for black cherries. Acres 1,180. Houses 67. A. P. £1,316. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 442. Poor rates, in 1838, £237 1s.

GOODMANHAM. See **GODMANHAM**.

GOODNESTONE, a parish in the hund. of Wingham, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Eastry, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Wingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; gross income £66. Patron, in 1835, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £45 per annum, being the endowment of an almshouse for 4 decayed and aged gentlemen or gentlewomen, yeomen, or single men or women. Poor rates, in 1838, £208 16s. Fairs for cattle are held on Whit-Tuesday, July 22d, and September 25th. Acres 1,900. Houses 70. A. P. £3,459. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 486.

GOODNESTONE, a parish in the hund. and union of Faversham, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 2 miles east of Faversham. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Graveney in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 2s. 6d.; gross income £400. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury, and J. H. Lade, Esq. Acres 140. Houses 14. A. P. £558. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 74. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 8s.

GOODRICH. See **GODERICH**.

GOODSON. See **GOODERSTONE**.

GOODWIN, or **GODWIN**, **SANDS**, a range of sand-

banks in the sea, near the isle of Thanet, extending about 10 miles along the coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands, and on a parallel line with Deal. "Whatsoever old wives tell of Goodwyne, earle of Kent, in time of Edward the Confessor, and his sandes, it appeareth," says Lambard, "by Hector Boetius, the Britisch chronicler, that these sands weare mayne land, and some tyme of the possession of Earl Godwyne, and by a great inundation of the sea, they weare taken therfro, at which tyme also much harme was done in Scotland and Flanders by the same rage of the water, for Sylvester Gyrald reporteth, that Hen. I. sent dyvers Flemings, which weare dryven out of their countrey by the fure of the sea into the north partes about Carleol, which weare afterwards removed into Wales." These lands are said to have been inundated in the year 1100, and to have previously extended to upwards of 4,000 acres of low grounds, defended from the sea by a great wall, requiring constant care in its preservation. The tract was ultimately given to St. Austin's monastery near Canterbury, the abbot of which neglected the wall; and, in consequence, the sea broke in and overwhelmed the whole, converting it into those famous or more properly infamous sands, which are so dangerous to vessels riding in the Downs; though by breaking the waves that would otherwise in easterly winds roll in upon the shore with immense impetuosity, they otherwise contribute to the safety of that celebrated roadstead. They are divided by a very narrow swatch or channel, navigable only by small boats, into two parts, and are in many places dry at low water. Their position, however, is often shifted by the force of the tides, aided by violent storms. The material of which they are composed is soft, porous, and tenacious, and traditional testimony, the records of history, and living experience all go to show that should a ship of the largest size strike on the Goodwins, it would be so wholly swallowed up by the quicksands, that in a few days no vestige of it would remain to be seen. Here millions upon millions of property and thousands of lives have been lost. When the water is off, these banks become hard and firm, but the moment the tide begins to cover them they are again soft, and shift to and fro with the waves, occasioning that redness of the water which is plainly discoverable from the town of Deal. In hazy weather, a bell is kept constantly ringing to warn the approaching mariner of his danger; and, in all weathers, floating-light vessels are stationed,—one of them exhibiting 3 lights, at their northern, and another 1 light,—at the south-western extremity; while, in the Downs, and on their inner margin, there is one exhibiting 2 lights. At the North and South Forelands also, clear of the range, and beyond their extreme points, are placed fixed light-houses; two at the latter, and one at the former. In September, 1840, Captain Bullock, R. N., succeeded in erecting a safety-beacon on the Sands, about 7 miles from Deal. The beacon consists of a column rising about 40 feet above sea-level,—having cleets and ropes attached to four of its sides, with holds for the hands and feet. At the summit of the column is attached a gallery of hexagonal form, made of trellis work, and capable of holding 20 persons at one time. Above the gallery, and in continuation of the column, is a flagstaff 10 feet long, thus making the entire beacon 50 feet in height. The sides of the gallery are so constructed as to enable the persons in it to be covered in with sailcloth, which is reefed in and round it, and can be used at pleasure; an awning is also made to pass over it; thus entirely protecting any unfortunate mariner who may seek shelter on the column from foul and tempestuous weather. A barrel of fresh water, together with a

painted bag enclosing a flag-of-distress, is stationed on the gallery; and the words, 'Hoist the flag,' are painted in the languages of all nations, on boards stationed round the inner part of the gallery.—A still more magnificent beacon is about to be erected on these fatal sands, under the superintendence of Mr. Bush, civil engineer. Formed of cast iron, and hollow within, the base or under shaft, on which a column is to be raised, will be 64 feet in height, 90 feet in diameter, and above 200 feet in circumference. The column will be 86 feet; and the summit, which is surmounted by a cast-iron statue of her Majesty, is 40 feet in length; making a total altitude of 190 feet. The weight of the lower shaft alone is 120 tons. It will be towed to the North Galloper Sand-head, where Mr. Bush proposes to sink it 30 feet below the sands, on a chalky substratum. The North Galloper is situate midway between the North and South Sand-head, about 12 miles distant from the North Foreland, and 3 miles from the Gull-stream light. In the shaft there is a cell large enough to hold 100 men, with provisions, store-houses, magazines, &c.; and in the upper portion or capital, there is room for 20 men, whose attendance will be constantly necessary to manage the light.

GOOLE, a township and inland port in the parish of Snaith, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Howden, on the western bank of the river Ouse, at its junction with the Dutch river, and about 10 miles above the junction of the Ouse with the Trent, at the Humber. Acres 3,020. Houses 236. A. P. £4,280. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 1,671. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. An Independent church was formed here in 1831. There are 8 daily schools, one of which is endowed with houses and lands of the annual value of £21 3s. Poor rates, in 1838, £529.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Goole, capable of accommodating 120 persons. The Goole poor-law union comprehends 18 parishes, embracing an area of 55 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 10,531. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £3,336 19s. The town of Goole has recently been formed into a port, with a custom-house and large warehouses, including bonded warehouses. There are two docks. One of these, the ship-dock, is 600 feet long and 20 feet wide, with 18 feet depth of water: it is chiefly for the foreign trade, and will contain 54 sail of square-rigged vessels, of which number the quay admits 17 to load and unload at once. The other the barge-dock, for coasting vessels, is 900 feet long by 150 feet wide, with 8 feet depth of water: it is calculated to contain 200 sail of the river craft which navigate into the interior of the country by means of the canal which passes westward from this dock, and forms an uninterrupted communication by water between the German ocean and the Irish sea. Between the docks and the river is a basin or entrance-harbour 250 feet long by 200 wide, with 9 feet depth of water. It has two entrance gates; one for the foreign and the other for the coasting trade; and from the basin are interior gates opening upon the docks. Although Goole is situated so far inland, vessels drawing from 15 to 17 feet water have arrived and discharged their cargoes here in perfect safety, and the port is likely to become an important station for inland and maritime trade. The gross receipt of customs duty, in 1838, was £60,066 16s. 2d.; in 1839, £79,003 13s. 5d. There were 121,445 tons of coals shipped hence in 1835. Here are branches of the York city and county, the Hull, and the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial, banks.

GOOSEY AND CIR COURT, a tything in the parish of Stanford in the Vale, county of Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Wantage, and near the Great

Western railway. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 850. Houses 35. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 203. Poor rates, in 1838, £155 13s.

GOOSNARGH, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Preston, near the Lancaster and Preston railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £3 18s., returned at £109 18s.; gross income £97. Patron, the vicar of Kirkham. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1827; a Roman Catholic chapel; and six daily schools, three of which are endowed. There is also here a splendid establishment for decayed persons of the higher orders of society, founded and liberally endowed in 1735, by William Bushe, M.D.—See **KIRKHAM**. Poor rates, in 1838, £676 13s. Acres 9,290. Houses 291. A. P. £10,508. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Newsham, 1,553; in 1831, 1,884.

GOOSTREY WITH BARNSHAW, a chapelry in the parish of Sandbach, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles north-north-east of Sandbach. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £10 10s., returned at £82 11s. 11d.; gross income £292. Patron, the vicar of Sandbach. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,230. Houses 51. A. P. £2,605. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 292. Poor rates, in 1838, £144 19s.

GOPSALL, or **GOPESHILL**, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, county of Leicester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Market-Bosworth, and near the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. This was at one time a cell to the abbey of Merevale, in the county of Warwick. Gopsall hall, the seat of Earl Howe, is a splendid edifice surrounded with a park well stocked with deer. The chapel is a very beautiful one: its length is 36 feet, and breadth 24 feet; the seats, altar, and wainscoting, are entirely of cedar, richly carved; the standards of the communion-table are made of the oak in which Charles II. was concealed after the battle of Worcester. Bardon-hill forms a fine distance to the landscape from the east side of Gopsall hall. The park is adorned with clumps of trees; and there are gardens occupying ten acres of ground. Acres 600. House 1. A. P. £911. Pop., in 1801, ; in 1831, 7.

GORE HUNDRED, in the county of Middlesex. It lies in the north-west side of the county. Area 28,660 acres. Houses 1,726. Pop., in 1831, 11,315.

GORING, a parish in the hund. of Langtree, union of Bradfield, county of Oxford; 6 miles south of Wallingford; situated on the eastern bank of the Thames, and intersected by the Western railway, on which there is here a station, distant by railway $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Reading. Three roads to Woodcot and Whitchurch are here diverted over Goring bridge and across the cutting for the railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, returned at £72; gross income £146. Patron, in 1835, C. W. Gardiner. Tithes commuted in 1809. Here is a Huntingdonian Methodist church, formed in 1793. There are two daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. A bequest by Henry Alnutt, Esq., in 1822, yielded upwards of £1,000 per annum, laid out in educating, partly clothing, and apprenticing children belonging to this parish, with those of Cassington, Checkenden, Ipstone, and South Stoke. Lybbe's hospital or almshouse for 2 poor men of this parish, and one each from Checkenden and Whitchurch, is endowed with about £50 per annum. Other charities, upwards of £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £478 16s. Here was formerly an Augustine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. Near this place the Icknield-street quits Oxfordshire. A medicinal well, on

the bank of the Thames in this vicinity, was formerly in high repute for the cure of cutaneous diseases. Acres 4,670. Houses 182. A. P. £3,802. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 933.

GORING, a parish in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; 2 miles west of Worthing. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 10s., returned at £130; gross income £146. Patron, in 1835, W. Richardson, Esq. The church was recently rebuilt at an expense of £6,000, defrayed by D. Lyon, Esq. Here are three daily schools. Castle Goring, in this parish, is the ancient seat of the Shelleys, a late celebrated descendant of whom was Percy Bysshe Shelley, the singular but highly gifted author of 'Queen Mab,' 'Prometheus Bound,' 'The Cenci,' 'The Revolt of Islam,' and other poetical works. He was drowned in his return from Leghorn to his house on the gulf of Lerici, in the bay of Spezia, by the wreck of his small sailing boat in a violent and sudden squall. Acres 2,120. Houses 89. A. P. £3,862. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 527. Poor rates, in 1838, £380 15s.

GORLESTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Lowestoft, on the coast of the North sea, west of the river Yare, south of Breydon water, and 2 miles south of Yarmouth, with which the village of Gorleston is connected by a bridge over Breydon water. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectories of South Town and West Town, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £11; gross income £385. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Brown. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1825. There are six daily and three infant schools. This parish now unites with Yarmouth in returning two members to parliament. A fair is held here on June 8th. A priory of Augustin friars was founded here in the reign of Edward I., by William Wode-rove and Margaret his wife; the site of which, after the dissolution, "was granted," says Tanner, "to the great dealer in that kind of houses, John Eyer." "Here," says Lambard, "was of late yeares a librarie of most rare and pretious workes, gathered together by the industrie of one Jhon Brome, a monke of the same house, which dyed in the reigne of King Henry the Sixte." Acres 1,830. Houses 475. A. P. £3,796. Pop., in 1801, 1,728; in 1831, 2,116. Poor rates, in 1838, £779 1s.

GORRAN (ST.), a parish in the east division of the hund. of Powder, union of St. Austell, and eastern division of the county of Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Tregoney. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £20; gross income £305. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here are three daily schools. At Gorran haven, or Port-east, one of the principal villages in the parish, coals are imported, and great quantities of pilchards are taken and cured. This small port is supposed to have been anciently of more consequence. Its pier, which is very old, is said to have been constructed by some of the Bodrugan family, possessors of the manor of Bodrugan here, under the Champenoues. The line direct of the former family became extinct about the year 1330; but in the reign of Richard III. the manor was the property of Sir Henry Bodrugan, whose original name was Trenowth. This gentleman fled to Ireland on his attainer at the accession of Henry VI., and his large possessions were seized by the Crown. It is said that he was in arms in Cornwall against the earl of Richmond; and, having sustained a defeat on a moor near his own castle, that he escaped by a desperate leap from the cliff into the sea, where a boat was ready to receive him. Most of his estates

were granted to Sir Richard Edgecombe, ancestor of Lord Mount Edgecombe, by whom he had been defeated. The remains of Bodrugan castle—a very extensive edifice—were destroyed many years ago. Mr. Anthony Wills, who, with his six sons, joined the prince of Orange, afterwards William III., on his landing in 1688, resided in the vicarage house here. One of the sons rose to the rank of a general in the reign of George I. Acres 4,660. Houses 234. A. P. £3,487. Pop., in 1801, 1,009; in 1831, 1,205. Poor rates, in 1838, £547 5s.

GORTON, a chapelry in the parish of Manchester, co.-palatine of Lancaster; on the borders of Cheshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Manchester; on the Sheffield and Manchester railway, and Stourport canal: the railway line passes 20 feet under the canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chichester; valued at £8 15s., returned at £130; gross income £140. Patrons, the collegiate church of Manchester. Here are five daily schools. There is here a reservoir for the supply of the town of Manchester with water. For an account of the cotton and other manufactures of MANCHESTER, see that article. Acres 1,350. Houses 417. A. P. £4,653. Pop., in 1801, 1,127; in 1831, 2,623. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,110 8s.

GORWYDD, WITH GARTH AND ISTRAD, a township in the parish of Llan-Ddewi-Brefi, county of Cardigan, North Wales; 2 miles north of Lampeter. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £85 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Here are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum. Houses 180. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 720. Poor rates, in 1838, £150 15s.

GOSBECK, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Needham, and near the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 5s. 5d.; gross income £316. Patron, in 1835, — Porter, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,530. Houses 59. A. P. £1,991. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 319. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 16s.

GOSBERTON, a parish of Kirtton wapentake, parts of Holland, union of Spalding, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-north-west of Spalding. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £45, returned at £76; gross income £142. Great and small tithes, &c. commuted in 1799. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1650. There are five daily and two day and Sunday schools. Acres 8,820. Houses 386. A. P. £14,878. Pop., in 1801, 1,189; in 1831, 1,951. Poor rates, in 1838, £927 3s.

GOSCOTE (EAST) HUNDRED, in the north-east parts of the county of Leicester. Area 79 830 acres. Houses 3,830. Pop., in 1831, 18,770.

GOSCOTE (WEST) HUNDRED, in the northern parts of the county of Leicester. Area 8,656 acres. Houses 9,442. Pop., in 1831, 47,312.

GOSFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Halstead, county of Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Halstead; on a branch of the river Calne. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £268. Patron, in 1835, E. G. Barnard, Esq. The church contains a small, neat chapel, and another small private one in which is a large marble monument to the memory of John Knight, Esq. This monument was executed by Scheemaker, according to directions of Pope, by whom the following epitaph was written:—

"O fairest pattern to a falling age,
Whose public virtue knew no party rage;
Whose private name all titles recommend,
The pious son, fond husband, faithful friend.
In manners plain, in sense alone refined;
Good without show, and without weakness kind.
To reason's equal dictates ever true;
Calm to resolve, and constant to pursue;
In life with every social grace adorned,
In death, by friendship, honour, virtue, mourned."

The church contains other monuments of minor note. Here are 2 infant schools, and a day and Sunday school. The straw-plait manufacture has been introduced by the marquis and marchioness of Buckingham, and contributes largely to the subsistence of the poor. Gosfield-hall is an ancient stately mansion, which, though much altered from its original appearance, yet presents one of the most perfect specimens of the castellated mansions of the nobility in the reign of Henry VIII. The park is extensive, and adorned by many fine old trees. Plantations are so disposed as to attract the eye in every direction; and there is a splendid lake, of 100 acres, which enlivens and adds picturesque beauty to the whole scene. Acres 2,990. Houses 108. A. P. £3,500. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 512. Poor rates, in 1838, £434 6s.

GOSFORD, a township in the parish of Kidlington, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Oxford; on the western bank of the Cherwell, and close upon the Oxford canal. Here, according to Tanner, there was a house of sisters, of the order of St. John of Jerusalem: about the year 1180 they were removed to Buckland in the county of Somerset. Acres 280. Houses 10. A. P. £353. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 45. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 2s.

GOSFORTH, a parish in the east and west divisions of Castle ward, union of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Newcastle, and north of the river Tyne. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. Here are 8 daily schools. There are several excellent coal-mines in this parish, at which many of the inhabitants are employed. The following particulars regarding a colliery opened at a great expense, previous to 1829, are taken from the Northern Year Book:—The depth of West pit is 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms: of East pit, 189 fathoms: total, 371 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. The time occupied in sinking the above depth was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. There was solid rock for 160 fathoms: the other strata consisted of 45 seams of coal, divided by beds of argillaceous stone. Drifts nearly 600 yards long were completed in 18 months: size 10 feet wide by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ high. The coal was first discovered on 31st January, 1829; its thickness being 5 feet 6 inches, with 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of clay beneath: next 3 feet 6 inches of coal, making in all 9 feet of good workable coal. At the winning of the coal here, a singular entertainment, consisting of a grand ball, took place in the 'regions of blackness and darkness,' at the bottom of the pit,—1,100 feet below the surface of the earth. There were 230 dancers, 100 of whom were ladies. The ebon hall was in the form of L. It was brilliantly illuminated; and 'celestial music mingled with the radiance.' The floor was paved, and seats stood round the hall, the dusky walls of which were 48 feet high; base 22 feet; width 15 feet. All returned in safety to the upper regions, highly gratified with their subterranean revel, carrying away with them reminiscent specimens of the 'black diamond' hewed from the face of the drifts, with their own respective hands. Acres 6,010. Houses and pop. returned under the townships of Brunton East, Brunton West, Coxlodge, Fawdon, Gosforth North, Gosforth South, and Kenton East and West.—Houses 617.—Pop., in 1801, 1,385; in

1831, 3,546. A. P. £19,676. Poor rates, in 1838, £523 16s.

GOSFORTH (NORTH), a township in the above parish; 4 miles north of Newcastle; on the post-road to Morpeth. Here is a daily school. Gosforth-house, and Low Gosforth, seats of the ancient family of the Brandlings, are situated in this township. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 23. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 145. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 8s.

GOSFORTH (SOUTH), a township and hamlet in the same parish. Here the parish church is situated. There are two daily schools. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 43. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 237. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 13s.

GOSFORTH, a parish in Allerdale ward above Derwent, union of Whitehaven, county of Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Egremont; on a small stream which flows into St. George's channel. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £17 14s. 7d., returned at £100; gross income £85. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. W. Senhouse. Here are 5 daily schools. There are two fairs held annually here on Bernwood common, April 25th, and October 18th. Freestone is abundant in this parish. Acres 8,400. Houses 187. A. P. £2,485. Pop., in 1801, including the townships of High and Low Bolton, Bernwood, &c., 652; in 1831, 935. Poor rates, in 1838, £823 12s.

GOSPORT, a seaport, market-town, and chapelry, in the parish of Alverstoke, county of Southampton; 15 miles west-south-west of Southampton, and 78 south-west of London; situated on a projecting point of land, on the west side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. A creek on each side affords excellent anchorage,—a circumstance which, with its vicinity to Portsmouth, has raised the town into importance. There is a ferry across the harbour to Portsmouth; but though the distance be only three-fourths of a mile, it is sometimes scarcely passable in high winds. There is a railway from Gosport to the Southampton railway. It is 15½ miles in length. The capital of the company was £300,000. Though in Leland's time Gosport was only a fishing-village, it is now an extensive market-town, with a considerable trade, especially in times of war. Its importance, indeed, is so great, that it has been regularly fortified by a line of redoubts, bastions, counterscarps, &c., which appear to be a segment of those of Portsmouth, and extend from one creek to the other, protecting all the town from the land side. The principal street of the town extends westward from the harbour to the fortifications; others run parallel with this, and, like it, are crossed by various minor streets. There are also different ranges, chiefly of respectable houses, extending along the shore and near the lines. Besides extensive barracks, Gosport contains numerous government works for the supply of the navy. Among these on the Weevil, or north side of the town within the lines, are the royal Clarence victualling yard, containing a steam-mill, brewery, and cooperage, with a very extensive range of store-houses for wine, hops, malt, &c. Here was erected the first machinery for making biscuits for the navy. The victualling premises at Portsmouth were sold a few years ago, and almost a new establishment built here. It is connected with the harbour by a large basin and canal, with extensive quays where vessels of considerable burden can take in stores; while, to the ships in the harbour, they are conveyed by numerous small sloops belonging to Gosport or Weevil. Across the upper creek, at Priddy's-hard, is a large powder-magazine for the use of both army and navy; also an extensive iron-foundry, where anchors, &c.

are manufactured. At Haslar, across the lower creek, where an iron-bridge has been recently erected, stands Haslar hospital, a royal endowment for sick and wounded seamen. The building is surrounded by a high wall, nearly a mile in circumference. It has a grand front of 570 feet, with wings, each 550 feet in length. The pediment displays a sculpture, in Portland stone, of the royal arms, with the figures of Navigation and Commerce,—the former pouring balm upon a sailor's wounds,—and other appropriate ornaments. The hospital is capable of accommodating 2,000 patients. The wards are all uniform, 60 feet long and 24 broad, each for the reception of 20 patients, with nurses, &c. Opposite the grand entrance is a neat military pavilion or guard-house, where a constant guard of marines is kept to prevent desertion. Within the airing-ground are also a chapel and houses for the governor and other officers and servants of the establishment, the full complement of which consists of more than 260 persons. During the late war the annual expenditure was about £5,000. At the eastern point of the reef of land, which projects from the hospital premises across the mouth of the harbour of Portsmouth, constituting a natural protection of a peculiarly artificial aspect, is a very strong fort or block-house, with a battery of extensive range and power. The land on the Gosport side stretches outwards towards Stokes bay in a south-western direction to Gilkicker point, near which is Fort Moncton, a regular modern and very strong fortification, defended by 32 pieces of heavy ordnance. Thence to the westward, ranges a strong redoubt, which, with the fort, effectually secures this part of the coast. To the westward, a high and massive stone wall has been erected to preserve the land from the ravages of the sea. The approach to Gosport by water is extremely fine, as the various forts and large piles of building in its vicinity are then seen to great advantage,—and the town itself, considered as a seaport, is well-built and handsome. The amusements of the more respectable class, in this town, consist of dramatic performances in a neat theatre, concerts, and assemblies. Living, a perpetual curacy and a peculiar in the dio. of Winchester; gross income £282. Patron, the vicar of Alverstoke. The chapel is a spacious edifice, standing in a large, well-arranged cemetery, to the south of the town. The organ formerly belonged to the duke of Chandos. Here are two independent churches, formed in 1690 and 1826; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1809; and a Roman Catholic chapel. Several charity schools have been established here by subscription; and there are almshouses for distressed widows, endowed with about £30 per annum. Other charities, in 1826, £17 10s. per annum. Poor rates, including Alverstoke, in 1838, £3,118 1s. Gosport is not incorporated: it is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The county house of correction is situated on the public highway. It is without a boundary wall, but overlooked by no other building. Part of the edifice is old; the better and more commodious portion is new. It comprises 28 cells, 4 airing-yards, 4 wards, and 4 day-rooms. A capstan-mill supplies the hard labour of the establishment. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 339. Although neither connected in municipal government, nor by parliamentary representation, the inhabitants of Gosport and Portsmouth are of the same description, and derive the same benefit from the public establishments. There is little trade or manufacture carried on in Gosport but such as is connected with the navy. There are markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,—and fairs, May 4th and October 10th. Fish and vegetables are sold here in

great abundance: the latter are brought from a considerable distance inland, and also from the Isle of Wight. Pop., in 1811, 7,778; in 1821, 6,184: other returns with the parish.

GOSTROW HUNDRED, in the rape of Hastings, county of Sussex. It lies in the eastern extremity of the county. Acres 7,950. Houses 176. Population, in 1831, 1,500.

GOSWICK, a hamlet and farm situated in Northamshire, although belonging to the parish of Holy Island, Islandshire, co. palatine of Durham. It is situated 5 miles north by west of Holy Island, contiguous to a small bay of the North sea. It occupies the entrance to the fordable sands between the mainland and Holy Island, on which account it is supposed that this place and Fenham are retained in the parish of Holy Island.

GOTHAM, a parish in the south division of Rushcliffe wapentake, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Nottingham, south-east of the Trent, and within 3 miles of the Midland counties railway. Acres 2,740. Houses 118. A. P. £2,525. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 748. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £19 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £513. Patrons, in 1835, the Duke of Portland, Earl Howe, &c., alternately. Tithes commuted in 1804. The church is an antique edifice with a heavy spire. Here are 2 daily schools, besides an infant and a day and Sunday National school. The two latter are endowed by Countess Howe. Charities, in 1829, £2 7s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 8s. The village of Gotham, so renowned in infantile story, stands upon a gentle eminence, and consists only of a few not very elegant cottages. In the Domesday survey the village is said to be called Gotham, or Goat's-home, from goats having been much cherished by the inhabitants. It is even still pronounced Goteham. No reader can cast his eye on this article without remembering what most probably amused and interested his childhood;—namely, the 'History of the Wise Men of Gotham.' Warton, treating of the "idle pranks of the men of Gotham," observes, "that such pranks bore a reference to some customary law tenures belonging to that place or its neighbourhood, now grown obsolete." Hearne, too, remarks,—“Nor is there more reason to esteem the merry tales of the madmen of Gotham (which were much valued and cried up in the time of Henry VIII., though now sold at ballad singers' stalls) as altogether a romance: a certain skilful person having told me, more than once, that they formerly held lands there by such sports and customs as are touched upon in this book.” The proverb, says Fuller, “‘As wise as a man of Gotham,’ passeth publicly for the periphrasis of a fool; and an hundred fopperies are forged and fathered on the townfolk of Gotham.” Stigmatizing some particular spot, as remarkable for stupidity, has been noticed as a prevalent custom even amongst the earliest nations. Thus, amongst the Asiatics, Phrygia was the Gotham of the day; Abdera, amongst the Thracians; and Boeotia among the Greeks. It is evident that publicity had been given to ridiculous traditions of the men of Gotham; and particularly to the fable of their having often heard the cuckoo; and, having never seen her, of their having therefore hedged the bush in whence her note proceeded, that they might at length, by catching her, behold the curiosity. What originated this story is now uncertain, but at a place called Courthill, in this parish, there is a bush still designated as the ‘Cuckoo bush.’ The present inhabitants, however, turn this hill to better purpose than their ancestors did, as they work in its side two very

excellent quarries; one of gypsum, in large blocks; the other of a reddish stone, sufficiently hard for building; but calcareous, and fit either to burn into lime, or to polish as marble. The book alluded to by Hearne, is mentioned by Walpole, who says, “‘The merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham,’ a book extremely admired, and often reprinted in that age, was written by Lucas de Heere, a Flemish painter, who resided in England, in the time of Elizabeth.” Wood, however, is of a different opinion, and tells us, that the tales were written by one Andrew Borde, or Andreas Perforatus, as he calls himself. This facetious gentleman was a kind of travelling quack; and it is supposed that the name and occupation of a Merry Andrew took its rise from him. There is an old black letter edition of the work, at the Bodleian library at Oxford, called ‘Certaine merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham, compiled in the reign of Henry VIII., by Dr. Andrew Borde, an eminent physician of that period.’

GOTHERINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve, county of Gloucester; 4 miles west-north-west of Winehome. Tithes of this hamlet commuted in 1806. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 70. A. P. £964. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1838, £74 12s.

GOUDHURST, a parish, partly in the hund. of Cranbrooke, but chiefly in that of Marden, lathe of Scray, union of Cranbrooke, Kent; 13 miles south of Maidstone. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £26 19s. 2d.; gross income £445. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. A handsome district church has recently been erected at Kilndowne. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There are 9 daily schools,—two of which are endowed,—and a National school. Charities, in 1836, £24 per annum; besides 40 bushels of wheat provided annually for 40 poor people, and £1,000 three-and-a-half per cent. annuities, in expectancy, on the death of an annuitant. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,275 6s. Goudhurst consists of houses standing on four different public roads, which unite in the centre of the village. The clothing-trade was at one time carried on here to a very considerable extent, but long since went to decay. The market-day used to be Wednesday, but that too has gone into desuetude. An annual fair for cattle is still held on August 26th. Acres 9,820. Houses 429. A. P. £3,969. Pop., in 1801, 1,782; in 1831, 2,793.

GOULDSBY, or GOLCEBY, a parish in the north division of Gartree wapentake, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Louth, and east of the river Bain. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 0s. 2d., returned at £100; gross income £156. Patron, in 1835, M. B. Lister, Esq. Acres 144. Houses 57. A. P. £934. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 252. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 1s.

GOURTON, a township in the parish of Wrexham, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 2 miles east of Wrexham. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal works which abound in this vicinity. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 5. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 41. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 10s.

GOWDALL, a township in the parish of Snaith, west riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Snaith, on the southern bank of the Aire. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,100. Houses 50. A. P. £1,276. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 260. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 1s.

GOWKESWELL. See GOKEWELL.

GOWTHORPE. See YOUTHORPE WITH GOWTHORPE.

GOXHILL, a parish in the north division of Yarborough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, union of Glanford Brigg, county of Lincoln; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Barton-upon-Humber. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 18s. 4d., returned at £148; gross income £133. Tithes commuted in 1773. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 5 daily schools. Acres 5,860. Houses 178. A. P. £6,638. Pop., in 1801, 596; in 1831, 801. Poor rates, in 1838, £336 12s.

GOXHILL, a parish in the north division of Holderness wapentake, union of Skirlaugh, east riding of Yorkshire; 11 miles east-north-east of Beverley, near the coast of the North sea. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £8; gross income £285. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £202 1s. 7d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Constable. Acres 880. Houses 11. A. P. £1,679. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 65. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 13s.

GOYTREY, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Abergavenny, union of Pont-y-pool, county of Monmouth; 5 miles north-west of Usk, west of the river Usk, and intersected by the Brecon canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £4 7s. 6d., returned at £150; gross income £269. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Abergavenny. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1826; and a Calvinistic Methodist, in 1800. There is a day and Sunday school. Acres 3,730. Houses 107. A. P. £1,807. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 521. Poor rates, in 1838, £202 17s.

GOYT (THE), a river which has its source in Derbyshire, and forms, for a considerable space, the boundary between that county and Cheshire. Opposite Mellor it meets the Etherow, turns west, and falls into the Mersey at Stockport.

GRABY, a hamlet in the parish of Aslackby, county of Lincoln. Pop., in 1821, 21. Other returns with the parish.

GRACE-DIEU, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of West Goscote, county of Leicester; 5 miles east-north-east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

GRACE-DIEU, an extra-parochial liberty in the lower division of the hund. of Ragland, county of Monmouth; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Monmouth. There was here a small abbey of the Cistercian order, built A. D. 1226.

GRADE, a parish in the west division of Kerrier hund., union of Helston, county of Cornwall; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Helston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £276. Patrons, in 1835, the representatives of J. Rogers. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,420. Houses 67. A. P. £1,357. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 306. Poor rates, in 1838, £168 12s.

GRAEG, a hamlet in the parish of Bassaleg, county of Monmouth; 3 miles west by north of Newport, intersected by the Crumlin canal. Houses 124. A. P. £1,443. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 581. Poor rates, in 1838, £161 13s.

GRAFFHAM, WITH EAST-PERRY, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union of St. Neots, county of Huntingdon; 4 miles east-north-east of Kimbolton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £16 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £201. Patroness, in 1835, Lady O. Sparrow. Tithes, moduses, &c., of the township of Graffham, commuted in 1774. Here is a day and Sunday school, with a lending library attached. Acres 2,380. Houses 53. A. P. £1,847. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 281. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 5s.

GRAFFHAM, a parish in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, union of Westhamphett, county of Sussex, now included within the boundaries of Midhurst; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Midhurst. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £9 10s. 5d.; gross income £147. Patron, in 1835, Mrs. C. J. Sargent. Here is a daily school, with a lending library attached. In 1835, Jeremiah Dyson of New Grove, Petworth, invested the sum of £266 13s. 4d., consolidated 3 per cent. bank annuities in the name of trustees for behoof of poor persons in this parish and that of Woolavington—a moiety of the annual proceeds to each. Acres 1,550. Houses 53. A. P. £904. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 372. Poor rates, in 1838, £116 10s.

GRAFTON, a township in the parish of Tilston, co.-palatine of Chester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Malpas. Acres 500. Houses 1. A. P. £525. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 18. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 5s.

GRAFTON, a hamlet in the parish of Beckford, county of Gloucester; 6 miles south-south-west of Evesham. Tithes of this hamlet commuted in 1773. A singular circumstance took place near this hamlet in 1764. About 16 acres of land slipped from the side of Breedon-hill and entirely covered the pasture grounds below. The accident was attributed to incessant heavy rains. It is said that on the day previous to the land slip a horse discovered the insecurity of the ground and refused to pass.

GRAFTON, a township in the parish of All Saints, city of Hereford, county of Hereford, south of the river Wye, and about a mile south-west of the city. Acres 410. Houses 12. A. P. £484. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 56. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 2s.

GRAFTON. See **MARTON WITH GRAFTON**.

GRAFTON, a township in the parish of Longford, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Lechlade, and north of the Thames. Acreage, with the hamlet of Radcutt, 980. Houses 12. A. P. £807. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 71. Poor rates, in 1833, £62 13s.

GRAFTON-FLYFORD. See **FLYFORD-GRAFTON**.

GRAFTON-MANOR, an extra-parochial manor in the upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, county of Worcester; 2 miles south-west of Bromsgrove, near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and the Worcester and Birmingham canal. It anciently belonged to the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury. Acres 1,380. Houses 7. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 45.

GRAFTON-REGIS, a parish in the hund. of Cleley, union of Potterspury, county of Northampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Towcester, bounded on the east by the river Towe, intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a rectory with that of Alderton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £286. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Lace-making is the principal business carried on here. In the reign of Edward III. this manor was held by a singular service, viz., keeping one of the king's white brackets or beagles with red ears. It afterwards became the seat of the Woodvilles, or Wydvils, a noble and very powerful family, one of whom, Richard Woodville, was fined by Henry VI. in £1,000, for marrying without his leave, Jacques, dowager of John, earl of Bedford. This same Richard was afterwards, by the same Henry, created Baron Rivers, Grafton, and De la Mote; and his daughter Elizabeth, relict of John Gray of Groby, obtained in marriage the hand of Edward IV.; in

consequence of which, he was advanced by that monarch to the dignity of constable of England. The connection, however, proved most calamitous to both parties. Grafton-regis has given the title of duke to the Fitzroy family ever since the time of Charles II., whose natural son, by the duchess of Cleveland, was the first duke of Grafton-regis. Acres 1,510. Houses 47. A. P. £2,247. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 241. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 8s.

GRAFTON-UNDERWOOD, a parish in the hund. of Huxloe, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 4 miles east-north-east of Kettering. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 16s. 3d.; gross income £287; in the patronage, in 1835, of Ladies A. and G. Fitzpatrick. Tithes commuted in 1777. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1830, £16 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 8s. Acres 2,050. Houses 56. A. P. £1,469. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 290.

GRAFTON-TEMPLE AND ARDEN, a parish in the hund. of Barlichway, Stratford division, union of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Warwick; 2½ miles south-east by east of Alcester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, of the clear yearly value of £5 5s.; gross income £103. Patron, in 1835, F. F. Bullock, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1812. Here are 2 infant and 2 Sunday schools. Acres 1,830. Houses 66. A. P. £3,600. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 374. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 4s.

GRAINE (ISLE OF), or **ST. JAMES**, a parish in the hund. and union of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent; 2 miles west by north of Sheerness, on the opposite side of the Medway, and west of the isle of Sheppey. It is bounded on the north by the Thames, west by the Yantlet creek, south by the Medway, and east by the junction of the Thames and Medway. It is about 3½ miles from north to south, and 2½ from east to west. The parish and the isle are co-extensive. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £9 11s. 8d.; gross income £298. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. George Davies. Yantlet creek, in the early period of our history, was the usual and principal passage for ships trading to and from London to the southwards, but it had for a long period been choked up, and for many years had a road across it. Of late years it has been opened up so as to give about 8 feet of water at high tide, allowing barges to pass, by which a distance of 14 miles is saved, and the danger of going round the Nore avoided. This island lies very flat and low, the greatest part of it being pasture and marshes, which, with the badness of the water, makes it a very unhealthy place. By strong embankments of earth, called sea walls, the land is kept from being overwhelmed by the sea. Off the eastern end of the isle is the well-known Nore-light, stationed here to enable mariners to avoid the long and narrow sand-banks which lie in parallel ranges in the estuary of the Thames. The charges of maintaining this light, in 1837, were £386 2s. 6d.; gross amount of light duties £2,912 19s. 6d.; commission on collection £85 4s. 9d. There are rather extensive salt-works on the south-east side of the island. Acres 3,160. Houses 41. A. P. £2,390. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 240. Poor rates, in 1838, £161 4s.

GRAINSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 6½ miles south of Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 18s. 4d.; gross income £285. Patron, in 1835, T. Sands, Esq. Acres

1,390. Houses 16. A. P. £1,221. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 11s.

GRAINTHORPE, with **LUDNEY AND WRANGHOLME**, a parish in Marsh division of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 7 miles north-east by north of Louth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; certified to value £19 14s., returned at £60; gross income £115. Patron, Magdalen college, Cambridge. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which was endowed in 1820 by Mr. George Lill, and has a lending library attached. Acres 4,280. Houses 114. A. P. £5,242. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 517. Poor rates, in 1838, 331 13s.

GRAISLEY, a tything in the parish of Salhamstead-Abbots, county of Berks; 6 miles south-west of Reading. Acres 1,400. Houses 15. A. P. £726. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 66.

GRAMPOUND, or **GRANDPONT**, a tything in that part of the parish of Aldate which is in the county of Berks. Returns with St. Aldates, city of Oxford.

GRAMPOUND, or **GRANDPONT**, a borough and market-town, partly in St. Probus parish, but chiefly in that of Creed, west division of the hund. of Powder, union of St. Austell, county of Cornwall. It is situated 37 miles south-west of Launceston, and 14 north-east by north of Falmouth, on the river Fal,—here crossed by a good stone-bridge, whence the name, originally Grandpont, was derived. The town stands near the post-road from London through Plymouth to the Lands-end. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Creed. There are 4 daily and 3 infant schools here. Gram-pound principally consists of one street on the declivity of a hill, but the houses have a decayed and mean appearance. The whole vale of Gram-pound, and all the lands of Coytfala or Falawood, with the privilege of a market, were granted to the town by John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, brother to Edward III. Edward III., after the death of his brother, confirmed the charter, and erected the town into a borough. It did not, however, send members to parliament till the reign of Edward VI., after which, it sent regularly two members till 1824, when it was disfranchised for corrupt practices. The corporation, which was chiefly maintained for purposes connected with the election of members to parliament, then fell into decay. For 12 years no mayor was elected; but the corporation was then re-established; though the mayor was chosen neither according to ancient usage nor the provisions of the charter. The only revenue of the borough in 1834, was £8 per annum derived from market tolls. The only manufacture here has been that of gloves. The market-day is Saturday; and fairs for cattle are held on January 18th, first Tuesday after March 25th, and June 11th. Borlase imagines this to have been the Voluba of Ptolemy; but see **FALMOUTH**. Acreage with Creed. Houses 112. A. P. £864. Pop., in 1801, 525; in 1831, 715. Poor rates, in 1838, £143 10s.

GRANBY WITH SUTTON, a parish in the north division of Bingham wapentake, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 4 miles south-east by east of Bingham, near the source of the Devon, and west of the Grantham canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 3s. 6d., returned at £120; gross income £123. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. Tithes, &c., of the liberties of Granby and Sutton, commuted in 1793. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1829, £1 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £188

Ss. Acres 2,420. Houses 76. A. P. £3,354. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 342.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY. See BIRMINGHAM.

GRANDBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Ashendon, union of Winslow, county of Buckingham; 2 miles south of Winslow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St. Alban's and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £201. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Improper and vicarial tithes commuted in 1796. Charities, in 1830, 8s. per annum, besides 5 acres, 2 roods, 22 falls of land held in lots by the poor, and 1 acre 10 falls of church land. Poor rates, in 1838, £315 13s. Acres 1,560. Houses 64. A. P. £2,008. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 341.

GRANDBOROUGH, a parish in the Southam division of Knightlow hund., union of Rugby, county of Warwick; 6 miles north-west by west of Daventry, on the western bank of the river Leam, and near the Oxford canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £5; gross income £185. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Bromfield. Tithes of the lordship and liberties of Grandborough, commuted in 1765. Here is a daily National school. Charities, in 1826, upwards of £6 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £295. Acres 4,100. Houses 105. A. P. £3,247. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 528.

GRANDPONT. See GRAMPOUND.

GRANGE. See CLAUGHTON WITH GRANGE.

GRANGE, a township in the parish of West Kirby, co.-palatine of Chester; 8½ miles north of Great Neston, and west of the river Mersey. Here is a daily school supported by endowment, and free to the whole parish of West Kirby. Acres 1,180. Houses 21. A. P. £1,287. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 124.

GRANGE. See ADFORTON.

GRANGE-IRON-BROCK. See IRON-BROCK-GRANGE.

GRANGE, or GRENCH, a hamlet, locally situated in the lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent; but a member of the town and Cinque-port of Hastings, in the county of Sussex, though distant from it 59 miles. Here is a daily school. The magistrates of the county of Kent have had jurisdiction given them over Grange, concurrently with the corporation of Hastings, which, till then, used to provide a resident magistrate, with the title of Deputy, at Grange. Pop., in 1821, 112; in 1831, 134. Poor rates, in 1838, £31 12s.

GRANDSDEN, or GRANDSON (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Toseland, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Huntingdon; 7 miles south-east by east of St. Neot's, on the borders of Cambridgeshire. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £5 7s. 3½d.; gross income £200. Patron, Clare-hall, Cambridge. There is here a place of worship for the Baptists. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1830, £61 18s. 11d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £318 14s. Acres 3,200. Houses 120. A. P. £2,149. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 527.

GRANDSDEN, or GRANDSON (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 3 miles south-west of Caxton. Living, a rectory exempt from visitation; in the dio. of Ely; rated at £18 15s. 2½d.; gross income £201. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1813. Here is a daily school endowed with £14 per annum. Other charities, in 1836, £30 15s. per annum, including £13

5s. arising from church lands. Poor rates, in 1838, £109 17s. Acres 1,896. Houses 53. A. P. £1,361. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 251.

GRANSMOOR, a township in the parish of Burton-Agnes, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles east by north of Great Driffield. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount belonging to the vicar of Burton-Agnes, £171. Acres 13. Houses 1,050. A. P. £2,175. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 93. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 15s.

GRANSTON, a parish in the hund. of Dewisland, union of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 5 miles west-south-west of Fishguard. Living, a discharged vicarage with those of Mathry and St. Nicholas, in the archd. and dio. of St. David's, returned at £29 18s. 7½d.; gross income £322. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount belonging to the vicar, £45. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. Here is a day and Sunday school. Houses 35. A. P. £612. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 195. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 3s.

GRANTA (THE), or CAM. See CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

GRANTCHESTER, a parish in Wetherley hundred, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 2½ miles south-south-west of Cambridge; on the western bank of the Granta or Cam, and near the London and Cambridge railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £7 14s. 4½d.; gross income £292. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1799. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £36 10s., besides a house occupied by the parish-clerk, a charity under the management of Corpus Christi college, and £80 made available to the parish in 1835. Poor rates, in 1838, £366 14s. "Grantchester is said to be the Cambritorium of Antonine, and to have been changed into this name by the Saxons. In Bede's time it was a little but desolate city, but now a small village. Out of this ruined city the adjoining university of Cambridge is believed to have had its original." Blomfield's Col. Ca. page 228. "This towne," says Lambard, "the towne of Cambridge, and the shyre also, take their naming of the ryver Granta or Gronta; for Cambridge ought to be called Grantbridge, as it is most evident by Marian and others. This ryver rysethe by Walden in Essex, and runneth by this towne, which, in auneynt tyme, thoughte it weare but Civitatula, as Beda termeth it, yet was it the best that stoode upon that water, and, for prehemineance above the rest, was called the cytie upon Grant, as Excester the cytie upon Ex, and Darwented the cytie upon Darwent, now Darby, corruptly for Darwenthy, which 'by,' significthe a dwellinge,—a word most usual in the names of our Englishe townes. It is likely that it was defaced in the tyme that Uffa, expulsiinge the Brytons, set up the kingdome of East Angle, and that it hath not bene regarded sythence, but the estimation therof translated to Cambridge, bothe for the more comoditie of the ryver, and for regard for the universitie." Acres 1,591. Houses 96. A. P. £1,717. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 488.

GRANTHAM, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 25 miles south-south-west of Lincoln, and 111 north-west of London. Acres 4,320. Houses 1,413. A. P. £21,424. Pop., in 1801, including the townships of Harrowby, Spittlegate, Houghton with Walton, and Manthorpe with Little Gonerby, 4,288; in 1831, 7,427. Living, a vicarage with those of Gonerby, London-thorpe, and Braceby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £1,057. Patrons, the preben-

daries of North and South Grantham, in Salisbury cathedral, alternately. Tithes of the lordships or liberties of Spittlegate, Houghton and Walton, commuted in 1795. The church is a beautiful stone structure, with a lofty tower, surmounted by an elegant spire, rising to the height of 273 feet. The tower is disfigured by a staircase forming an octangular projection at one corner. The church contains some handsome monuments. The font is an elegant specimen of ancient sculpture. It stands upon a pedestal of two steps. The shape is octangular. The base of the shaft is ornamented with heads, alternated with roses. On the shaft are statues of various saints in niches; and round the font, under crocketed canopies, are many figures in basso-relievo, representative of the seven sacraments. The charnel-house here was at one time remarkable for containing about 1,500 skulls, whitened by exposure, and piled up in rows one above the other. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1823; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1803, and a Huntingdonian. A handsome Roman Catholic chapel has been recently erected. There are a day and Sunday, and 19 daily schools, including a free grammar-school founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester; and further endowed, by Edward VI., with the possessions of 2 dissolved chantries. The annual income is about £800; a portion of which is appropriated to the establishment of exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge, for scholars of 2 years' standing. The school-house, built of stone, is remarkable as having been that at which Sir Isaac Newton received the rudiments of his education. A charity school for girls was founded by Mr. Hurst; and a Lancasterian school for boys, and another for girls, are supported by subscription. There are some almshouses and other charities. On 6th February, 1837, 15 trustees were appointed to manage the charities previously administered by the corporation. The income of these, in 1837, amounted to £878 4s. 10½d., of which £798 16s. 7½d. consisted of the income of the grammar-school. The poor rates of the parish, in 1838, were £2,348 19s.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Grantham, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Grantham poor-law union comprehends 52 parishes, embracing an area of 155 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 22,839. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,825. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,084; in 1839, £5,350 12s.

The town of Grantham is situated on the ancient Roman road called Irmin-street, west of the Witham. To the westward of the town is the Grantham and Nottingham canal. It communicates with the Trent, and is supplied with water by large reservoirs. The level line from Grantham to Wools-thorp-point is supplied by a reservoir covering 27 acres of ground, in Denton and Harlaxton parishes. This reservoir is fed by the flood-waters of Denton rivulet: the other part of the line from Wools-thorp-point to the Trent has a fall of 140 feet, and is supplied by a reservoir, of 52 acres, at Knip-ton. The chief articles conveyed are large quantities of coals, corn, &c., which constitute the principal and increasing trade of the town. The market is on Saturday: it is well supplied with corn and provisions of all sorts, and there is every alternate week a large mart for live stock. Fairs are held for horned cattle, horses, and sheep, on the 5th Monday in Lent; for sheep and horses, on Holy Thursday; and for horned cattle and horses, on July 10th, October 26th, and December 17th. The Northern and Central bank of England have a branch here.

Grantham consists chiefly of four streets,—called Castle-gate, West-gate, Water-gate, and Swine-gate streets, from which it appears evident that the town was once walled, although no vestige of the walls remains; neither is there any vestige of a castle, which it is said to have formerly possessed; and the existence of which, the name Castle-gate-street would seem to indicate. On St. Peter's hill, near the southern entrance into the town, formerly stood an elegant cross, erected by Edward I., in memory of Eleanor his queen, who died A.D. 1290; this being one of the resting-places on the way to interment in Westminster-abbey. There are ruins of several religious houses still to be seen. The Angel-inn—which took its name from some representations of angels cut in stone, with several other religious devices about the building—was a commandery of the Knights Templars. It still displays some grotesque ornaments. A little to the south-west of the Angel-inn was formerly a beautiful stone oratory, with scripture representations in bas relief: the ceiling of stone carved. A priory of grey friars, since known as the Grange, or Cistercian's place, was founded here in 1290. It was pleasantly situated on the west side of the town. The house was pulled down the beginning of the present century. The town, however, still bears marks of considerable ancient importance. It even appears to have been a strong Roman station. As to its antiquity, it is said, in Stowe's Chronicle, to have been built by Gorbomanus, king of Britain, 303 years prior to the Christian era. "It is more likely by the name," says Lambard, "that it began with the Saxons." It appears from history, however, that Grantham, at an early period, was the residence of a suffragan bishop, and possessed peculiar privileges. Of the few buildings in the town demanding observation, are the guild-hall and borough-gaol, to be afterwards more particularly noticed. There is a neat but small theatre in the town. The streets are well-paved, cleaned, and lighted with gas. Spittlegate on the south, in the vicinity of which is Houghton paper-mill, and Gonerby on the north, are so connected with Grantham, that all are considered as constituting one united town. Without Spittlegate, at what is termed Grantham Spa, a mild chalybeate and salutary spring rises out of sandy ground. It is specifically lighter than common spring-water, and contains a small portion of aerated iron. The approaches to Grantham are particularly admired for the very elegant and substantial seats and villas by which they are adorned.

Under a charter granted in 1463 by Edward IV., and various others down to the governing charter, granted 7^o Charles I., the town was governed by an alderman, deputy-alderman, recorder, deputy-recorder, 13 com-burgesses, including the alderman, 12 second-burgesses, &c. The coroner was named in a prior, but not in the governing, charter; and there were other officers, consisting of an escheator, 2 chief constables, a chamberlain, and various others. The alderman was the head of the corporation: together they were appointed magistrates, not only for the town, but for the whole soke of Grantham; acting as justices of peace, with the same powers as all the other justices of the division of the county called the Parts of Kesteven, and holding courts of session usually twice a-year; a court of record, and an alderman's court. The style of the corporation was the 'Alderman and burgesses of the town or borough of Grantham.' Under the new municipal act the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors. The boundaries of the borough, laid down in the boundary reports, are limited to the town, with Spittlegate, and Manthorpe-with-Little-Gonerby: and

the jurisdiction of the soke has merged into that of the county. Grantham is included in sched. A, among boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted,—and a court of quarter-sessions and a recorder appointed. The prison stands at the back of the town-hall. It consists of 4 day-rooms and 12 cells, upon a ground plan, with 4 airing-yards; where, detached from other buildings, it is enclosed by a boundary wall. It possesses a small tread-wheel. The number of prisoners, in 1837, was 23. The hall of the corporation was rebuilt in 1787, by a rate levied by act of parliament on the soke, and in addition to which, the duke of Rutland and Lord Brownlow gave each £300 to erect a large apartment for the occasional accommodation of the corporation, and to serve as an assembly-room for the use of the town. The income of the borough, in 1839, was £1,276 12s. 1½d., arising principally from borough-rates and rents, with £125 6s. 5d. of lighting rate. Expenditure £1,290 0s. 9½d., which principally consisted of

Lighting and cleansing,	£368	2	9
Salaries, &c., to municipal officers,	280	10	0
Police and constables,	189	4	0
Jail, maintenance, &c., of prisoners,	122	0	0
Administration of justice, prosecutions, &c.,	102	9	6
Public works, repairs, &c.,	71	10	1½

Grantham has regularly sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward IV.,—a privilege which it still enjoys. The parliamentary and municipal borough, previous to the passing of the reform act, formed but a small part of the parish of Grantham; indeed, it only comprehended an area not exceeding 100 acres, now almost wholly built on. The right of voting was in freemen not receiving alms. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years, previous to 1831, was 864. Under the reform act, the boundaries of the borough for parliamentary representation, have been extended so as to comprehend the whole parish of Grantham, and that part of the parish of Somerby contained between the boundaries of Grantham and High-dyke. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 678, of whom 280 were freemen. The number actually polled at the general election in 1837, was 585. The mayor is the returning officer.

At the time of the Norman survey Grantham was held in royal demesne. Henry III., in order to raise supplies which the parliament had refused him, mortgaged it, together with Stamford, to his uncle, William de Valence, earl of Pembroke. The king's forces, under Colonel Cavendish, took the town in 1642, and afterwards demolished its fortifications. "About this time," remarks De Foe, "it was that we began to hear of the name of Oliver Cromwell, who, like a little cloud, rose out of the east, and spread first into the north, till it shed down a flood that overwhelmed the three kingdoms. When the war first broke out he was a private captain of horse, but now commanded a regiment; and joining with the earl of Manchester, the first action in which we heard of his exploits, and which emblazoned his character, was at Grantham, where, with only his own regiment, he defeated 24 troops of horse and dragoons of the king's forces."

GRANTHAM SOKE, in the parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln. Area 25,400 acres. Houses 2,072. Pop., in 1831, 10,780.

GRANTLEY WITH SKELDIN, a township in the parish, and within the liberties of Ripon, west riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles west-south-west of Ripon. Here is an endowed daily school. Acres 930. Houses 54. A. P. £1,101. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 243. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 19s.

GRAPPENHALL, a parish in the hund. of Bucklow, union of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Ches-

ter; 2¾ miles south-east by south of Warrington, south of the river Mersey, and intersected by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. It includes the township of Grappenhall, and the chapelry of Latchford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 11s. 10½d.; gross income £542. Patron, in 1835, W. Hall, Esq. All tithes commuted. The church was erected in 1539. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum. The school-room was built by subscription. Other charities, in 1836, about £9 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £672 19s.; of the township, £261 6s. In 1838 there were 3 cotton mills here, employing 330 hands. Acres 2,550. Houses 509. A. P. £6,011. Pop., in 1801, 992; in 1831, 2,607. Acres of the township 1,540. Houses 87. A. P. £2,868. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 441.

GRASMERE, a parish in Kendal ward, union of Kendal, county of Westmoreland; 3½ miles west-north-west of Ambleside, most romantically situated on the small river Rother, which connects the Grasmere, Rydal, and Winandermere lakes. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £28 11s. 5½d., returned at £139 1s. 10d.; gross income £125. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Le Fleming. The church is encircled by a large plain of rich enclosures, at the southern end of which is the celebrated lake of Grasmere. The churchyard, shaded by aged pines and sycamores, with the melancholy yew, is interesting to those who court silence and solitude. In the parish of Grasmere there are 11 daily schools, two of which are endowed. Charities, in 1820, £36 19s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £890 10s.; of the township, £235 17s. There is a sheep fair on the first Tuesday in September. Acres 24,550. Houses 376. A. P. £7,333. Pop., in 1801, returned under the chapelry of Ambleside and the townships of Grasmere, Langdales, Rydal, and Loughbrigg, 1,338; in 1831, 2,083. Houses of the township 68. A. P. £1,567. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 359.

Grasmere lake, in the above parish, with the deep vale in which it is situated, are universally admired for their peculiar beauty. The vale is about 4 miles in circumference. It is "hedged in by mountains, whose heads, rude, craggy, and fantastic, give all the force and beauty of contrast to the smiling meads and peaceful dwellings which rest beneath their feet. At the entrance, Helm-Crag lifts its rugged form, the seat of echoes strange and wild; who shelters under his broad precipitous side the exquisitely beautiful recess called Ease-Dale, a picture better deserving the artist's pencil than most of the points about which it is in general employed. On each side, the screen is formed by plantations of young oak and ash trees; meadows present themselves in front, scarred with rocks which start abruptly from the ground, bearing on their crests groupes of verdant trees; beyond are caught in succession the village, its little church, the tranquil lake, and the dark heads of its patron mountains. Indeed the character of Grasmere is more properly its own than that of any other lake; a deep repose reigns around, which calls up the ideas of perfect abstraction and tranquillity more completely than any scenery we had yet visited. It is, however, but little known, as travellers usually pass through it without tarrying at its comfortable sequestered inn; and by these means miss some of the finest walks among the lakes."—Warner. This lake is only about 1½ mile in circumference. It has a well defined and beautifully embayed margin, "with eminences; some of rock, some of soft turf, that halt

conceal and vary the figure of the little lake they command: from the shore, a low promontory pushes itself far into the water, and on it stands a white village with a parish-church rising in the midst of it: hanging enclosures, corn-fields, and meadows, green as an emerald, with their trees, and hedges, and cattle, fill up the whole space from the edge of the water; and just opposite to you is a large farmhouse, at the bottom of a steep smooth lawn, embosomed in old woods which climb half-way up the mountains' sides, and discover above a broken line of crags that crown the scene. Not a single red tile, no flaring gentleman's house, or garden wall, break in upon the repose of this little unsuspected paradise; but all is peace, rusticity, and happy poverty, in its neatest, most becoming attire."—Gray. Grasmere has been the abode of men of no little eminence, however, as the names of Wordsworth and De Quincey will sufficiently testify. In the midst of the lake is a small island, the views from which "have a pleasing mixture of beauty and sublimity, and the spectator finds himself completely enclosed in an amphitheatre of mountains, from which, on all sides, escape appears impossible."—Green.

"The deep hush of Grasmere vale, the town
Chiming through mournful silence, and the lake
Reflecting all the heavens:

So have I seen the shore—
Mid sunshine blent with the sleeping waters
In unobserved union, fair and still,
O blessed lake."

The City of the Plague.

Much of the effect of Grasmere lake, however, is lost, by the trifling circumstance of its being "sprinkled with reeds, which show their waving heads above the water far into the lake. This appearance produces the idea of shallowness, which is naturally connected with insignificance; for water, whatever its form or extent may be, if it do not impress us with the feeling, in some degree, of dread, can never produce a powerful effect upon the mind."—Warner.

GRASMERE-FELL, a mountain in Allerdale ward above Derwent, county of Cumberland. It is situated near Crummock-water, and forms rather a vast ridge than a pointed summit. It is connected with two or three other mountains of inferior dignity, and is itself nearly equal in height to Skiddaw and Helvellyn. It rises 2,756 feet above sea-level. Grasmere, and the mountains in its vicinity, form the eastern boundary of a vale about 5 miles in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of that space in breadth. This fell contains extensive quarries of slate. It has no connexion with the lake or parish of Grasmere.

GRASSBY, a parish in the south division of Yarborough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-west of Caistor. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 17s. 8d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, S. Turner, Esq. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1815. Acres 1,720. Houses 82. A. P. £1,117. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 287. Poor rates, in 1838, £57.

GRASSINGTON, a township in the parish of Linton, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Skipton, and east of the river Warfe. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1811; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1810. There are 2 daily schools in this township. Lead mines have been wrought here, sometimes with great success, since the time of James I. Dr. Whitaker states, that "the lead on Grassington moor is extremely rich, a ton of ore sometimes yielding 1,600 lbs. weight of metal; but is poor in silver."—History of Craven. The market is on Friday; and there are four annual fairs, for horned cattle, on March 4th,

and September 26th; and for sheep, on April 24th, and June 29th. Acres 4,960. Houses 216. A. P. £3,714. Pop., in 1801, 763; in 1831, 1,067. Poor rates, in 1838, £300.

GRASSTHORPE, a township in Marnham parish, county of Nottingham; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Tuxford, and west of the Trent. Tithes commuted in 1799. Here was formerly a chapel, now occupied as a dwelling-house. Acres 510. Houses 24. A. P. £1,128. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 14s.

GRATELY, a parish in the hund. and union of Andover, Andover division of the county of Southampton; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £15 9s. 2d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Constable. Here is a daily school, endowed with the interest of £105, bequeathed by W. B. Earl, Esq., in 1794: other charities, in 1825, £15 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £77 13s. Here "Kinge Ethelstane, after that he had obteyned the monarchie of this realme, held a great counsell for the preservation of peace within the same, as in the booke of Saxon lawes is to be sene."—Lambard's Top. Dic. Acres 980. Houses 32. A. P. £1,035. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 130.

GRATTON, a hamlet in Youlgrave parish, county of Derby; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Bakewell, and in the line of the Cromford and High Peak railway. Acreage with the parish. Houses 4. A. P. £1,311. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 26. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 4s.

GRATWICH, a parish in the south division of Totmonslow hund., union of Uttoxeter, county of Stafford; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Uttoxeter. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £4 7s. 6d., returned at £140; gross income £123. Patron, in 1835, Earl Talbot. Here is a small daily school. Acres 800. Houses 22. A. P. £1,161. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £3 19s.

GRAVELEY, a parish in Papworth hund., union of St. Neot's, county of Cambridge; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Caxton, on the boundary between Bedford and Huntingdon, and east of the Ouse. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £13 3s. 4d.; gross income £340. Patrons, Jesus college, Cambridge. Tithes commuted in 1802. Here is a daily school, with a small endowment. Charities, in 1836, £48 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £61. Acres 1,558. Houses 32. A. P. £1,510. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 255.

GRAVELEY, a parish in Broadwater hund., union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; 2 miles north of Stevenage, on the post-road from London to Biggleswade. Living, a rectory with that of Chivesfield, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 0s. 10d.; gross income £393. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £398 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. F. Green. The ancient church of Chivesfield lies here in ruins. There is a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,110. Houses 82. A. P. £2,151. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 331. Poor rates, in 1838, £152.

GRAVELTHORPE, a township in Kirkby-Malzeard parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Ripon, and west of the river Ure. Here are 2 daily schools. In this township lie the pleasure-grounds of Hartfull, so highly celebrated for their natural and artificial beauties. Acres 2,900. Houses 125. A. P. £2,950. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 571. Poor rates, in 1838, £162.

GRAVENEY, a parish in the hund. of Boughton-

under-Blean, lathe of Scray, union of Faversham, county of Kent; 2 miles north-east by east of Faversham. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Goodstone. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £10 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 3s. Acres 1,920. Houses 33. A. P. £3,064. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 197.

GRAVENHANGER, a township in Muckleston parish, county of Salop; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Drayton, on the north-eastern boundary of the county, between Cheshire and Staffordshire. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 34. Pop., in 1821, 200; in 1831, 198.

GRAVENHURST (LOWER), a parish in Flitt hund, union of Amptill, county of Bedford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Amptill. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 12s. 11d.; gross income £244. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Tithes commuted in 1820. Acres 1,240. Houses 8. A. P. £1,435. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 77.

GRAVENHURST (UPPER), a parish in Flitt hund, union of Amptill, county of Bedford; 3 miles south-west by south of Shefford. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; certified to value £25, returned at £134 0s. 6d.; gross income £50; in the patronage of the parishioners. Tithes commuted in 1820. Here is a daily school. Acres 385. Houses 66. A. P. £1,842. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 318. Poor rates, in 1838, £165 19s.

GRAVESEND, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Toltingtough, lathe of Aylesford, union of Gravesend and Milton, county of Kent. It is situated $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of London, and 49 west-north-west of Dover, on the southern bank of the Thames, the navigation of which, for small craft, to the Medway, is here shortened nearly 23 miles by the Gravesend and Rochester canal. It begins at Gravesend reach, almost opposite to Tilbury fort, where there is a basin and wharf; and terminates in the Medway, near Rochester bridge, by a tunnel 2 miles 1 furlong in length, cut through the chalk-hills. There is a ferry to Tilbury. Acres 630. Houses 756. A. P. £7,925. Pop., in 1801, 2,483; in 1831, 5,097.

Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £15; gross income £398. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church stands in a street near the river. There is also a chapel-of-ease. A new cemetery has been recently consecrated. Milton parish-church stands near the east end of the town. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1717; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1812. There are 8 daily and 3 boarding schools: 2 of the former are National schools. The free-school of Gravesend and Milton was founded previous to 1703, when David Varchell, of Gravesend, endowed it with property, latterly yielding upwards of £70 per annum, for teaching and clothing 20 boys of Gravesend and Milton, subject to a payment of £3 to the poor of Gravesend. In 1710, James Fry of Milton further endowed this school with an unimprovable rent-charge of £14 10s. to the master, for teaching 4 boys of Gravesend, 4 of Milton, and 2 of Chalk. Pinnock and Fry's, or St. Thomas's, almshouses, for the parishes of Gravesend and Milton, were founded in 1624 by Henry Pinnock, and in 1710 by James Fry. The property belonging to this charity, which was placed under the administration of trustees—two from Gravesend and two from Milton—consists of 4 messuages with gardens, out-houses, &c., 2 a. 2 r. 18 p. of fresh marsh, and 2 a. 2 r. 20 p. of salt marsh, in the parish of Gray's Thurrack in Essex. Sixteen dwellings were ultimately erected in the parish of

Milton, at the junction of 3 streets—King-street, through which the Dover road passes; Windmill-street, and High-street. Eight of them were appropriated to Gravesend, and eight to Milton; each tenement being marked with the name and under the patronage of one of the trustees. The whole income of this charity, in 1836, was £72 3s., including 2s. each from the inmates of the almshouses. In 1836 a range of new almshouses was erected at Gravesend, forming 3 sides of a square, but without any chapel or other principal feature to distinguish the central part. The style adopted is Elizabethan. Besides a few other minor charities, Gravesend participates in the benefits of Cobham college, to the extent of one place. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,012 4s.—The Gravesend and Milton poor-law union comprehends 2 parishes, embracing an area of 2 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 9,445. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,518. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,457; in 1839, £2,642 14s.

Gravesend consists of several streets built on a declivity leading down to the Thames. They are well-paved and lighted with gas. A water company having been recently formed, the inhabitants are supplied with water from a reservoir on Windmill-hill—an elevation in the vicinity, to which it is conveyed by mechanical power, and then distributed over the town by pipes. The central streets are Windmill-street and High-street. They form one continuous line, dividing the parishes of Gravesend and Milton: passing down the declivity, they end at the quay. The principal street crossing this line forms part of one branch of the great thoroughfare road from London to Rochester, Chatham, Canterbury, and the coast. The market-place is commodious: near the centre of it stands the town-hall, a substantial edifice, supported by 6 columns in front; and at the back by 3 arches: the space beneath is used as the poultry market. The old town is mean and irregular; but, for the accommodation of the great influx of visitors, new streets and houses of a more tasteful description have been recently built, diverging all round the town; but principally to the south towards the Windmill hill, and on the Milton side, $\frac{3}{4}$ of-a-mile from the river. Within the period of two years, 120 houses were recently erected in this quarter of the town. The hill itself is one of the attractions of Gravesend, owing to the fine views of the Thames and Medway, and the pleasant walks in the vicinity. It has been purchased for building purposes, and there seems great probability that the southern side of it, which affords a sheltered and favourable aspect, will be shortly occupied with houses. To the eastward of Windmill hill are tea-gardens and archery-grounds with houses attached to them. The Royal terrace garden has very recently been laid out on the site of what was formerly called the Block-house Fort, between the Thames and the parishes of Gravesend and Milton; and although the ground does not exceed 4 acres, it is so managed as to appear of greater extent, and to offer much variety. This has been effected by forming different levels; by fencing off the walks by plantations of evergreens, and by leading the walks through a great extent of line. One principal walk runs partly through a tunnel 60 feet long, lighted by circular funnels, to the esplanade. There is a pier attached to the garden at the river side. These very pleasant grounds,—which constitute almost the only attempt at the formation of any thing in this country meriting the name of public gardens,—have become a favourite and almost gratuitous promenade. The estimated expense was

£20,000, the amount of which is now being redeemed by a toll of 2d. payable by each visitor to the gardens, or 10s. 6d. per annum by a whole family. About 18 acres of ground, in a picturesque situation near Gravesend, were recently taken for the establishment of the Kent Zoological and Botanical Gardens; the capital of the company is £30,000. These grounds are exceedingly beautiful. They are sheltered from too hot a sun and too piercing a wind by the chalk cliffs, by which they are surrounded. They are laid out with great taste, and are planted with every variety of rare shrub and tree. Great expense has been incurred in the outlay, and in preparing the grounds for horticultural purposes. Tigers, bears, eagles, &c., are so located, that their presence adds to the effect of the general landscape. The gardens are yet in a state of comparative infancy; but they promise a most vigorous and early maturity of excellence. As a fashionable watering-place, there is every accommodation at Gravesend, including a convenient bathing-house, hot baths, elegant shops, libraries, a concert room, a neat theatre, &c. Some of the business gentlemen of London reside here. It is the farthest point in the river, which admits of this being easily and pleasantly accomplished. They pass to and from London by the steamers, which run in 2½ hours. It is since the establishment of these, that Gravesend has gradually increased so much in size and importance. The easy access of steamers to this place, renders it also the resort of a constant succession of casual visitors from London: upwards of 5,000 have landed here in one day. The town quay, pier, or wharf-wall, is a spacious modern erection built of stone, and encompassed with strong railings. The inconvenience of not being able to land passengers from the steamers without small boats, led to the erection of a new pier, opened in July, 1833, which extends 100 feet into the river from the grand stone pier; and a further projection, opened in 1834, which consists of insulated columns or piles of cast-iron, supporting a floor or road-way, and running out upwards of 40 feet into the river. This pier was thus constructed, in order that the current of the river might not be impeded. The steamers now take in and land passengers at all periods of the tide. Every passenger at landing or embarking, either here or elsewhere within the parishes of Gravesend or Milton, pays a penny for pier dues. It was calculated that the tolls from this source would produce £4,000 a-year: but they amounted in 1834, to £7,000. The number of passengers landed and embarked from the Town and Terrace piers, at Gravesend, from July 30th, 1839, to August 1st, 1840, was as follows:—Town-pier, 468,186; Terrace-pier, 345,443: total, 813,629. Railways have been recently projected to unite Greenwich, where the London and Greenwich railway terminates, with Gravesend and Rochester.

All vessels sailing from the port of London were, till recently, obliged to clear out at Gravesend; but this is now done at the custom-house at London; and Gravesend has thus lost some trade in the supply of ships with stores, including vegetables; a large portion of the land here having been cultivated by market-gardeners for that purpose. The asparagus, large quantities of which are sent to the London markets, is famous for its size and flavour. There are various brick-fields and lime works in the parish. The 'Gravesend chalk' and flint are extensively worked in this vicinity. The chalk is converted into lime, and also sent to Essex, and the flints to the potteries; more especially, however, from GREENHITHE and NORTHFLEET:—which see. The Gravesend chalk is connected with the chalk-

hills which bound the marshes of the Thames to the south.* Here rope-making and ship-building are carried on to some extent, and numerous smacks belonging to Gravesend are employed in the herring, turbot, and cod fisheries. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter of which is a good fish market. Fairs are held for toys, &c., on April 25th; and for horses, clothes, toys, &c., on October 24th.

The parishes of Gravesend and Milton were incorporated by charter 4° Elizabeth; but it is said that the corporation had previously existed by prescription. The charter, which was somewhat extended by the late governing charter, 7° Charles I., after reciting that the town or parishes of Gravesend and Milton were in great ruin and decay by reason there was not a common weekly market in the town, and by reason of the diminution or discontinuance of the common passage between Dover and London, and of the misgovernment of the ferry between Gravesend and London, constituted the inhabitants a body corporate, with a portreeve and jurats, having power to regulate the ferry, and to hold a market and two fairs, &c. The style of the corporation in the charter from Charles is 'the mayor, jurats, and inhabitants of the villages and parishes of Gravesend and Milton, in the county of Kent.' The corporation consisted of a high-steward,—the office being hereditary in the family of the Earl of Darnley,—a mayor, recorder, 12 jurats, and 24 capital inhabitants, or common councilmen. The corporate officers, besides the steward, mayor, and recorder, were a justice, a coroner, who was generally the mayor, a chamberlain, town-clerk, and inferior officers. The mayor and 3 jurats were appointed by the charter to hold a court of record every 3 weeks for debts to any amount; but the ordinary jurisdiction of the borough justices was not exclusive of the county magistrates, though they did not interpose. The mayor and justice superintended the jail, for debtors in execution, and the safe custody of offenders before commitment; the magistrate being authorized by the charter to commit to the county jail. Under the municipal reform act, the borough is divided into two wards, and is governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. It is included in schedule A of the act, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted. The boundary of the borough, as laid down in the boundary report, includes the village, and part of the parish of Northfleet, besides the parishes of Gravesend and Milton-next-Gravesend. The income of the borough, in 1839, was £2,585 13s. 6d., of which £1,445 2s. 4d. were derived from borough and watch rates, and the remainder principally from rents, tolls, and dues. Expenditure—

* Professor Ehrenberg, in 1836, announced that in examining the Gravesend and other chalk, and calcareous rocks, he had discovered the characteristic fact, that the smallest grains of chalk appeared to consist of regular elliptical particles possessing a crystalline aspect. Since that period he has also discovered the curious facts, that the chalk of Gravesend and Brighton, together with some foreign chalks, "present two different structures; the one inorganic, distinguished by its regular elliptical structure and granular slaty disposition, and the other organic, consisting of microscopical shells. By mixing Canada balsam, by the assistance of heat, with the dry chalk, in a fine state of division, Ehrenberg found that the chalk contained an immense number of microscopical animalcules hitherto unknown, varying in size from 1-24th to 1-288th of a line. A cubic inch possessed upwards of a million of them; consequently, a pound weight of chalk contains above 10,000,000 of these animalcules. In the white or yellow chalk of the north of Europe the mineral particles equal or exceed in quantity the organic matter. But in that of the south of Europe the nautilites greatly predominate, and the chalk appears to be almost exclusively composed of them. Besides the calcareous nautilites, siliceous infusoria have been found in the chalk of Gravesend."

Principal paid off and interest, &c.	£1,081	10	6
Police and Constables,	729	5	7
Salaries, &c., to Municipal Officers,	176	5	0
Public works, repairs, &c.,	104	8	8
Miscellaneous,	242	13	1

Total expenditure, £2,334 2 10

This is one of the polling-places for the western division of the county of Kent.

Gravesend, says Lambard, "should seme (as Leland taketh it) by the deryvation of the woorde, to be the lymite of some auctoritie. But bycause I find not what that was, I will show that it was once the limite of a great calamitie; for in the beginning of the tyme of Rich. II., the Frenchmen entered the mouth of the Thamise, and brent and spoyled al the way that they came; and at the last, approaching this towne, set on fyre and spoyled it alsoe. Kinge Henry VIII. buylded a blockhouse at this towne, and fower others not farre of it.

Sed nec greva suo caret rotunda
Moles presidio, frequens viator
Urbem quam voluerit petit Celoece.

Leland.

Thone side of the streete of this towne standeth in Mylton." As early as the year 1293, the watermen of Gravesend had the exclusive right to the ferry between Gravesend and London; and they were then ordered to take in future "but one half-penny of a person passing" as they had formerly done, and not to extort "fares hurtful to, and against the will of the people." But to enable the town to recover the loss inflicted on the occasion to which Lambard alludes, the abbot of St. Mary-le-Grace of Tower-hill, lord of the manor of Gravesend, obtained of Richard II. a grant to the men of Gravesend and Milton, of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London on certain conditions. In the year 1798 an attempt was made to form a tunnel under the Thames between Gravesend and Tilbury in Essex, opposite Gravesend, to supersede the ferry between these places. The excavation was commenced on the Gravesend side, but it was relinquished in consequence of insufficient measures being taken to prevent the ingress of the water. The blockhouse erected by Henry VIII. was suffered to fall to ruin; but there is a battery of 16 guns on the east side of the town. Gravesend gave name to an ancient family, of whom Sir Stephen de Gravesend occurs in the list of knights who accompanied Edward I. to Scotland. The celebrated French mathematician, Gravesend, is supposed to have been descended from this family.

GRAVESHIP (NETHER), a township in the parish of Kendal, Westmoreland; 1 mile south of Kendal. Here are 2 day and Sunday National schools, one of which is endowed with the sum of £2,000. Acreage with the parish. Houses 63. A. P. £1,953. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 312. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 18s.

GRAYINGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 9 miles north-east by east of Gainsborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £25 17s. 6d.; gross income £450. Patron, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. Acres 1,930. Houses 25. A. P. £1,879. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 137. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 7s.

GRAYRIGG, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland; 5 miles north-east by east of Kirkby-Kendal, near the source of the river Mint. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £84. Patron, the vicar of Kendal. Here is a meeting-house and burying-ground belonging to the Society of Friends. There is also a daily school,

endowed with £30 per annum. Acreage with the parish. Houses 43. A. P. £1,998. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 242. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 6s.

GRAY'S-INN, an extra-parochial chapelry in Holborn division, hund. of Ossulston, county of Middlesex; 1 mile north-west of St. Paul's cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 324.

GRAYSOUTHEN, a township in the parish of Brigham, Cumberland; 3½ miles west-south-west of Cockermouth, and south of the Derwent. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £15 per annum. Acreage with the parish. Houses 124. A. P. £2,223. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 555. Poor rates, in 1838, £220 3s.

GREASBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of Rotherham, upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-west of Rotherham, and near the North Midland railway, from which there is here a branch to Earl Fitzwilliam's collieries. This railway was constructed by the North Midland company, for the Sheffield and Rotherham railway company: the latter, however, requiring to pay for it. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £5 10s.; gross income £184. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Here are 5 daily schools, 3 of which are partly supported by endowments from Earl Fitzwilliam. Acres 2,270. Houses 287. A. P. £4,311. Pop., in 1801, 1,166; in 1831, 1,290. Poor rates, in 1838, £467 12s.

GREASBY, a township in the parish of West Kirby, co.-palatine of Chester; 7¼ miles north-north-west of Great Neston. Acres 750. Houses 24. A. P. £1,230. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 141. Poor rates, in 1838, £71.

GREASLEY, or GREYSLEY, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 7 miles north-west of Nottingham. It is the largest parish in the county. Acres 8,010. Houses 852. A. P. £8,350. Pop., in 1801, 2,968; in 1831, 4,583. It includes the village of Kimberley. The Nottingham canal passes through the parish. There is a railway in its vicinity. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 5s.; gross income £134. Patron, Viscount Melbourne. A modus belonging to the lay-impropriator was commuted in 1775. Here are a place of worship for the Independents; and 8 daily schools, 3 of which are endowed. Rolleston school endowment amounted, in 1829, to £27: other charities to £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,649 3s. To the north of the ruins of the ancient mansion-house or castle of the Cantilopes of Greasley, are some tottering remains of the priory of Beauvale, founded by the Lord de Cantilope, in the reign of Edward III. It was Carthusian, with a prior and 12 monks, "who appear to have been jolly fellows, as John of Gaunt granted them annually a tun of wine as long as he lived."

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. See GLOUCESTERSHIRE, &c.

GREATA (THE), a river in the county of Cumberland, tributary to the Derwent. It is formed by the junction of the two small rivers Glendera-maken and Bure. The former derives its origin from Threlkeldtarn, on Saddleback, and winding round Souter-fell, flows through the narrow vale of Grisdale and Threlkeld: having received supplies from the various streams issuing from the surrounding mountains, it then unites with the Bure below Threlkeld. The latter river rises near Dunmail rise, and after forming the lake of Thirlmere, at the base of the huge Helvellyn, pursues a rapid course through the vale of St. John, and soon contributes its waters to

form the Greata, which, rushing along a narrow glen, passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent.

GREATFORD, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Stanford, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Market-Deeping, on the river Glen. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Wilsthorpe, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £18 10s.; gross income £539. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,540. Houses 54. A. P. £3,520. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Wilsthorpe, 320; in 1831, 296. Poor rates, in 1833, £127 19s.

GREATHAM, a parish in the north-east division of Stockton ward, union of Stockton, co-palatine of Durham; 7 miles north-north-east of Stockton-upon-Tees, intersected by the Clarence and Hartlepool Union railway. It includes the townships of Claxton and Greatham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £7 1s. 8d.; gross income £186. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £164, due to the master and brethren of Greatham hospital, and £29 7s. 3d. to the vicar. Patrons, the governors of Greatham hospital. This hospital, called 'the Hospital of God in Greatham,' was founded and endowed with the manor of Greatham in 1272, for a master, 5 priests, 2 clerks, and 40 poor brethren, by Robert Stichill, bishop of Durham. That martial bishop, Anthony de Bec, enlarged the original endowment, appropriated the parish-church to the hospital, and added a chaplain and a clerk to the establishment. From Edward IV. it received the privilege of a weekly market and two annual fairs. James I., in 1610, reduced the establishment to a master and 13 brethren, whom he incorporated under a common seal, with privilege to purchase lands, &c. Previous to 1819, when 7 new houses were built for the brethren by the earl of Bridgewater, then the master, there were only 6 in-brethren and 6 out-brethren. The establishment now consists of a master, a chaplain, and 13 brethren. The vicar of Greatham is the chaplain, whose duty is to read prayers in the chapel of the hospital every morning, for which he receives £42 per annum. The annual revenues, in 1836, amounted to £1,486 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The master's revenue is between £700 and £800 per annum. Each of the brethren receives in money £8 per annum. Their diet amounted, in 1836, to £286; and they receive each a cloak every two years. The hospital and chapel were rebuilt, and the grounds laid out in a style of great taste and beauty, during the mastership of the late earl of Bridgewater, who expended several thousand pounds on the erection of the present very handsome buildings, and the grounds and plantations. The mansion-house or lodge of the master is pleasantly situated in a garden, surrounded by trees, and commanding a beautiful view of the Cleveland hills and the Tees. On a rising ground within the garden is the chapel. Besides the houses of the brethren, there are fold-yards, &c., for the use of the farm. Parkhurst's hospital was founded by Dormer Parkhurst, previous to 1762, on ground belonging to Greatham hospital. It is endowed with property yielding, in 1836, £91 10s. There are 6 sisters or almswomen; generally settled parishioners of the township of Greatham. The income is nearly all expended on them. Patron, the master of Greatham hospital. There are 5 daily schools in this parish, one of which is a National school. Acres 2,430. Houses 129. A. P. £3,154. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 551. Poor rates, in 1833, £221 9s. Acres of the township 1,820. Houses 123. A. P. £2,332. Pop., in 1801, 442; in 1831, 519. Poor rates, in 1833, £174 1s.

GREATHAM, a parish in the hund. of Alton, union of Petersfield, Alton (north) division of the county of Southampton; 5 miles north-east by north of Petersfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £6 5s. 10d.; gross income £275. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Godbold. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 4,230. Houses 33. A. P. £1,062. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 238. Poor rates, in 1833, £108 19s.

GREATHAM, a parish in the hund. of West Easwirth, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Arundel, on the eastern bank of the river Arun. Living, a rectory united with that of Wigenholt. Acres 1,030. Houses 7. A. P. £713. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1833, £55 7s.

GREAT-HAMLET, a township in the parish of Glossop, county of Derby; 3 miles north-west by west of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Here are 3 infant schools, and a daily school, endowed with £10 per annum. Houses 188. A. P., including Kinder and Phoside, £3,329. Pop., in 1821, 705; in 1831, 1,092. Other returns with the parish.

GREATWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Chippen-Warden, union of Brackley, county of Northampton; 5 miles north-west by north of Brackley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 0s. 5d.; gross income £310. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Bradridge. Charities, in 1830, £15 per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £92 12s. Acres 1,010. Houses 40. A. P. £1,586. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 214.

GREAT-YATE. See CROXDEN.

GREENCROFT, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co-palatine of Durham; 9 miles north-west of Durham, and intersected by the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Acres 2,620. Houses 36. A. P. £2,023. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 235. Poor rates, in 1833, £87 15s.

GREENFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Aby, county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-west of Alford. "Before A. D. 1153, Eudo de Greinesby and Ralph de Abi, his son, built a priory here for nuns of the Cistercian order, to the honour of St. Mary, wherein were, about the time of the suppression, ten nuns who had an estate worth £63 4s. 1d. per ann., Dugd.; £79 15s. 1d., Speed."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Returns with ABY.

GREENFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Elthorne, union of Brentford, county of Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Hounslow, on the northern bank of the river Brent, close on the Paddington canal, and north of the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory and a peculiar of the commissary of London, concurrently with the bishop; rated at £20; gross income £560. Tithes commuted in 1813. The church has a wooden turret, with a spire, and some windows with fragments of fine stained glass. Patrons, the masters and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. The Baptists have here a place of worship; and there is a school, endowed with upwards of £200 per annum, for the education, clothing, &c., of poor children. There are other small school endowments. Charities, in 1822, exclusive of the school endowment, about £25 per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £219 3s. Acres 2,070. Houses 86. A. P. £6,750. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 477.

GREENALGH, or GREENHALGH, WITH THISTLETON, a township in the parish of Kirkham, co-palatine of Lancaster; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Kirkham, and near the Preston and Wyre railway. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £64 12s. belonging to the vicar of Kirkham, £166 18s. 4d. to the dean and chapter of Christ's church, Ox-

ford, and £1 2s. to the parish clerk of Kirkham. Here is a daily school endowed with £17 per annum. Acres 2,270. Houses 76. A. P. £3,151. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 408. Poor rates, in 1838, £189 9s.

GREENHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Thatcham, county of Berks; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Newbury, and south of the river Kennet. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Thatcham. Here are 4 daily schools. "Maud, countess of Clare, in the reign of Henry VI., gave the manor of Greenham to the Knights-hospitalers, at the same time, Gervase Pagnell gave them the village. The Hospitalers had a preceptory at this place, as appears by a catalogue of Berkshire gentry in the reign of Henry VI., among whom is John Pendergast, preceptor of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem of Greenham."—Lyson's Mag. Brit., vol. i. p. 387. Acres 5,670. Houses 221. A. P. with the parish. Pop., in 1801, 633; in 1831, 1,061. Poor rates, in 1838, £611 8s.

GREENHEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Haltwhistle, Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Haltwhistle, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ east by south of Gilsland spa on the Carlisle road, and near the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. A neat chapel-of-ease has been erected here on ground given by John Blenkinsopp Caulson, Esq. Here is an endowed school. The village is very pleasantly situated on the west side of the Tippal, across which there is here a bridge connecting it with the hamlet of Glenwhelt, formerly its eastern suburb.

GREENHILL, an extra-parochial liberty in the south division of the hund. of Corringham, county of Lincoln. Acres 250. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 4; in 1831, 7.

GREENHOE (NORTH and SOUTH) HUNDREDS, in the western division of the county of Norfolk, situated, the former in the north, and the latter in the south-west parts of the county. Area of the former 32,120 acres. Houses 2,101. Pop., in 1831, 10,411; of the latter, 63,850 acres. Houses 1,850. Pop., in 1831, 10,237.

GREENHOW, a township in the parish of Ingleby-Greenhow, west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, north riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Stokesley. Acres 3,050. Houses 15. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 94. Other returns with the parish.

GREENHYTHE, a hamlet in the parish of Swanscombe, county of Kent; 3 miles east by north of Dartford, on the southern banks of the Thames, across which here is a very ancient ferry into Essex. Greenhythe, Gravesend, &c., are now very much frequented in summer by the citizens of London, and considerable additions and improvements have been recently made. In this vicinity is a beautiful seat, at one time belonging to the Dartford nuns, and named Ince-Grice, now Ingress. It is situated on an eminence rising from the Thames, and commands a splendid view of the river and the Essex side. The grounds are now beautifully adorned with plantations; and in an elegant summer-house, erected in a cavity of the chalk cliffs, a valuable collection of Roman altars from Italy has been placed. The garden is ornamented with statues and other choice specimens of Roman sculpture. Here, and at Northfleet, are very extensive chalk-pits, the chalk of which is connected with the chalk-hills forming the southern boundary of the Thames marshes:—see **GRAVESEND**. The perpendicular depth of some of these immense excavations is 100, and even 150, feet; and, in some parts, they are considerably below the level of the river. The chalk is burnt for lime, and it is also sent into Essex, &c. It forms a consider-

able branch of commerce, and wharfs are placed along the shore for the convenience of shipping. The flints with which the chalk is intermingled furnish a material ingredient in the composition of the Staffordshire ware; and vast quantities have also been exported to China, though at present, during the awful indignation of his celestial majesty, he and his 'enlightened' subjects must, so far as the English material appears to be requisite, endeavour to 'live without' their cups, although the poor 'barbarians' of England 'cannot live without their tea.'

GREENLEIGHTON, a township in the parish of Hartburn, Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Rothbury. This township is noted for its fine green hill, and the excellent limestone it produces. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 4. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 20. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 14s.

GREENS and GLANTLEES, a township in the parish of Felton, Northumberland; 6 miles north-east of Rothbury. Tithes commuted in 1839. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 11. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 56. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 10s.

GREENSIDEHILL. See INGRAM.

GREENS-NORTH HUNDRED, in the southern division of the county of Northampton, bounded on the north by Fawsley hundred, east by the hundreds of Towcester and Cleley, south by Buckinghamshire, and west by King-Sutton and Chipping-Warden hunds. Area 22,080 acres. Houses 1,115. Pop., in 1831, 5,333.

GREENS-NORTON, a parish in the hund. of Greens-Norton, union of Towcester, county of Northampton; 2 miles west-north-west of Towcester. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Silverstone and Whittlebury, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £38; gross income £804. Patron, the Crown. Tithes of the precincts and liberty of Greens-Norton, and the hamlet of Duncott, commuted in 1799. The memory of a chantry is still preserved here by a barn and yard, which is all of it that remains. Here is a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1825, upwards of £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £327 15s. Acres 2,490. Houses 146. A. P. £3,222. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 771.

GREENSTEAD, or **GRINSTEAD**, EAST, a parish within the liberties of the town of Colchester, union of Colchester, county of Essex; 2 miles east by south of Colchester, on the eastern bank of the river Colne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £5; gross income £220. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £271 19s. 5d. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Houses 131. A. P. £2,454. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 598. Poor rates, in 1838, £187 17s.

GREENSTEAD, commonly called **GREENSTEAD-NEAR-ONGAR**, a parish in the hund. and union of Ongar, county of Essex; 5 miles east of Epping, and west of the river Roding. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £280. Patron, the bishop of London in trust. The church has attained celebrity from the supposition that it is one of the most ancient in Great Britain. The nave of this singular edifice is formed of the half trunks of oaks about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in diameter, split and roughly hewn at each end to let them into a sill at the bottom, and into a plank at the top where they are fastened with wooden pegs. "It seems not improbable that this rough and unpolished fabric was first erected as a sort of shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund."—Wright's History of

Essex. Acres 2,610. Houses 25. A. P. £1,179. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 134. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 11s.

GREENWICH,

A market-town, parliamentary borough, and parish in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-hone, union of Greenwich, county of Kent. It is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, opposite to the Isle of Dogs, and is distant $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, by railway, from the eastern end of the metropolis.* Woolwich is in the vicinity on the east, and Deptford adjoins it on the west. The great road from London by Chatham and Canterbury, to Dover, &c., on the coast of Kent, passes through the parish. Acres 2,030. Houses 3,665. A. P. £46,738. Pop., in 1801, 14,339; in 1831, 24,553.

General description.—The town of Greenwich is very irregularly built; but it is splendidly adorned with highly important public establishments. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses insignificant; but the spacious street leading from the

church to the celebrated Royal Greenwich hospital, with a continuation of the road beyond the hospital to the lower Woolwich road, made some years ago, and other recent works, have greatly improved the town. A market has been erected on the hospital grounds. There is a theatre, occasionally opened; and a literary and scientific institution has been established. The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Kent water-works at Deptford. There are numerous elegant villas, &c., in the vicinity of Blackheath, higher up the eminence from the river: these are generally inhabited by gentlemen of property, and merchants in the city, on whom the town partly depends for its trade. This is a thriving place, although without any particular trade or manufacture, except a flax-mill, which, in 1838, employed 75 hands. A great portion of the lower classes obtain their livelihood on the river, which is here 840 yards wide at low water, and of considerable depth. Besides the expenditure of the public establishments, the town depends much on its casual visitors,† and on the two annual fairs at Easter and Whitsuntide, at which, according to a recent computation, “80,000 persons visited Greenwich on Monday, and on Tuesday 100,000, upwards of 60,000 of whom were conveyed by steam-boats, some of which took each 1,000 passengers at one trip.” Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Greenwich park, where the fairs were at one time held, is one of the chief attractions of this locality. It is open to the public. The scenery which it presents, and the views embraced from the summits of its hills, have been subjects of admiration to many generations. It was the beauty of its situation which first arrested the attention of Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, protector of the realm, and induced him to enclose it as a park, and subsequently led the kings and queens of England to make it their favourite residence. The extent of ground thus enclosed by Duke Humphrey, and afterwards attached to the palace of Placentia,—the site of which is now occupied by the Royal hospital,—was 400 acres, including the whole of the ground from the river to Blackheath. It was walled in by James I., and at the restoration in 1660, was planted and well stocked with deer. After the palace was converted into an hospital, the park was detached from it, and may now be estimated at about 200 acres. “The scenery in this park is delightful and varied in the extreme: the diversity of foliage, the uneven surface of the ground, broken into hill, and dale, and glen, with the glimpses of river scenery obtained through the parting of the trees, all conspire to heighten the delight experienced by the mind.”—Ruegg’s Guide to Greenwich. At the extremity

* The Greenwich railway presents several peculiar and highly interesting features. It is the first executed railway, having its commencement in the metropolis. It has been intended to form the point of departure for various railways, branching out to many important towns on the south and south-east coast; the first of which, the Croydon—with which the Dover and Brighton unite—was opened on 1st June, 1839. It meets and unites with the Greenwich at Corbet’s-lane, a distance of 1 mile, 60 chains, from the London station, in the parish of Rotherhithe. A lighthouse with a powerful gas lantern is placed at the point of junction to prevent accidents after dark. The Greenwich railway is throughout laid on a viaduct, consisting of about 1,000 arches, each of 18 feet span, 22 feet high, and 25 feet in width from side to side. This form of construction was rendered necessary by the number of streets over which the line is carried; and with the traffic through which it would otherwise have greatly interfered. The arches are built of gray brick, and present a very curious and singular appearance, forming, however, as a work of art, one of the greatest ornaments of the metropolis. They appear almost interminable, and remind those who have seen the remains of the ancient Roman aqueducts on the continent of these stupendous vestiges of antiquity. The entire range of arches has been intended to be converted into manufactories, warehouses, shops, and dwellings, the whole to be well lighted with gas, and form a street beneath the railway which thus passes over its roofs; the wetness of the viaduct, however, presents a considerable obstacle to the complete attainment of this profitable arrangement. A road has been formed at the base of the arches on the one side, and a gravelled foot-path planted with trees on the other. The railway begins at the east side of the south foot of London bridge, and is carried in nearly a straight line to the High-street of DEPTFORD—which see—and whence it is continued with a gentle curve across the Ravensborne river to its terminus about 200 yards from Greenwich church. To avoid even the appearance of danger in passing rapidly along a viaduct 22 feet above the ground, a parapet wall is built on each side about 4 feet high. In 1840 an act was passed for widening the railway, and providing station-room to be exchanged with the London and Croydon railway; the latter, which enters the Greenwich from the south, having its station, by a strange arrangement, on the north side; the carriages to and from Croydon being thus unnecessarily compelled to cross the Greenwich line to their station. The viaduct is to be widened for the purpose of laying down additional lines of rails for the Croydon company, a measure very requisite for the public safety, as is evident from the fact, that even independently of the Brighton and south-eastern traffic, there have been occasions when there were 10 trains each way, or 20 in all, crossing and recrossing on the line within an hour. The estimated expense of widening the line is £200,000. In 1838, while this railway was only partially opened,—not having been completed and opened throughout till 26th December, 1839,—the number of passengers conveyed was 1,544,266—aggregate number of miles travelled 4,225,960—amount of duty £2,000. The number of passengers for the half-year ending July, 1840, was 786,999—receipts, including Croydon toll, £30,326 14s. 11d. The resident population of the places on the line of this railway amounts to more than 100,000, a large proportion of whom have avocations which call them daily to London, and besides the steady traffic thus and otherwise to be expected on this line, it is considered that a very large proportion of the 3,000,000 of persons, foreigners, and others, annually visiting London, will run out to Greenwich by the railway. Besides those alluded to under articles Deptford, Croydon, &c., there are projected railway connections between this railway Rochester and Gravesend. The Rochester begins at Deptford, and ends at Rochester bridge, or near the Medway.

† The following are facts stated in the recent report of the Irish railway Commissioners:—“We learn that each of the two Greenwich steam-packet companies carried, last year, about 400,000 passengers; that the Woolwich old company, calling at Greenwich, carried more than 100,000 Greenwich passengers, besides 192,000 to Woolwich; and the new Woolwich company carried nearly 100,000 passengers between Woolwich, Blackwall, and London bridge. To these are to be added the many thousands who pass those places to Gravesend, Margate, Ramsgate, Southend, Dover, Herne Bay, &c. &c.; and above all, the multitudes, greatly exceeding one million, who during the last year passed by the railway to Greenwich, while the public conveyances on the high road scarcely appeared diminished in number or in the frequency of their journeys. We believe it to be a fact, that 30 years back, the only public mode of conveyance between Woolwich and London was by coach; and two coaches, each leaving and returning twice in the day, were then deemed sufficient for the whole passenger-traffic of that place. There are now omnibuses leaving 24 times, and returning as often, in the day; and a still greater number of vans and single horse coaches running, as they fill, to Greenwich only, whence most of the passengers proceed by railway, steam-boat, or omnibus, to London.”

near Blackheath, is a rabbit-warren enclosed from the park. It is still frequented by deer, and a variety of birds which animate the pleasing scene. From the summit of One-tree-hill and Observatory-hill, there are delightful views over the winding Thames, and the adjoining counties of Essex and Middlesex, with the 'modern Babylon,' pictured as on a map. In this park are numerous tumuli or barrows, whence spear-heads, human bones, &c., have been dug.

The approach to Greenwich by the Thames is held to be one of the finest even in Europe. Its highest attraction is the magnificent hospital, presenting to the river an imposing range of beautiful though unadorned Grecian buildings, extending for several hundred feet along its side, and divided into two wings by a noble lawn, with a terrace and handsome approach by steps to the river. The ever-green verdure of the lawn forms a very striking and pleasing relief to the massive pillars and porticoes with which it is surrounded. Each wing recedes to a considerable distance from the river, and is crowned in its retreat by a lofty dome—behind all which rise the hills of the Park, their verdure broken into various shades by its groves of elm, pine, and chestnut; and the summit adorned by the Royal Observatory.

The Royal Hospital.—Finding the old palace of Placentia to be in a state of decay, Charles II. caused it to be partly taken down, and a splendid pile of buildings, composed of freestone, to be erected as a palace in its place. This now forms the north-west wing of the hospital. It was built under the direction of Webb, son-in-law to Inigo Jones, and became the occasional residence of Charles, who also caused the Park to be replanted from designs by Le Notre, a Dane, but executed by the celebrated Evelyn. "The structure which King Charles left unfinished, King William III. granted it, with the grounds thereunto belonging, to be converted into an hospital for aged and disabled seamen; which, for its situation, nobleness of building, and spaciousness, surpasses any thing of that kind almost in the world. One would almost wish himself a decayed seaman to have such a fine dwelling."—*Mag. Brit.*, 1738. It was in the year 1649, that William III. and his royal consort, Mary, issued their letters patent, granting to the Lord-keeper Somers, the duke of Leeds, the earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, the duke of Shrewsbury, Sydney, Lord Godolphin, and others, in trust, "to erect and found an hospital for the relief and support of seamen serving on board the ships or vessels belonging to the navy royal of us, our heirs, or successors, or employed in our or their service at sea." An act of parliament was passed immediately after this, providing for the support of the institution, by a tax of sixpence per month, to be deducted out of the wages of every seaman, in any of his majesty's ships. £2,000 were given yearly by the king for the carrying on of the work. A new building, called the Bass building, was finished in 1698. The architect was the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, who, to his immortal honour, undertook to superintend the work without any emolument. In 1703, the internal regulation of the affairs of the hospital, was vested in a governor and council, by a commission of Queen Anne. In 1705, the building was in a state of preparation to receive 100 disabled seamen, and the work continuing, in 1708, the number was increased to 350; at which time the funds of the hospital were computed at £12,000 per annum, one-half of which was allotted to the support of the poor seamen; the rest towards the buildings in progress of erection. In the 8th of Geo. II., 1732, the rents and profits of the forfeited estate of the earl of Derwentwater,—who had been attainted for rebellion in 1715—amount-

ing to £6,000 per annum, were granted by parliament to the commissioners; in consequence of which, the works were carried on with such rapidity, that, in 1737, the number of pensioners was increased to 1,000. In 1775, Geo. III. granted a charter, by which the commissioners became a body-corporate, to whom was committed the completion of the building, the making of bye-laws, regulation of the pensioners, &c. From this time the buildings continued to increase, and the number of pensioners to be augmented, till it assumed its present appearance.

Greenwich hospital is divided into four wings, built principally of Portland stone: two of these front the river, and two the Park. In the north-west wing, next the river—that erected by Charles II. shortly after the restoration—are the governor's residence and the officers' library, which is open to the public. In the library are shown an old oak table and a curious clock, said to have belonged to Charles II. The rooms are hung round with portraits of the benefactors to the hospital, and celebrated naval heroes. The north-east wing, called Queen Anne's building, is principally appropriated as a residence for the officers and men, the foundation was laid in 1698. In the south-west wing, called King William's building, is the Painted Hall, an object of great interest to all who visit the town and hospital of Greenwich. This wing was erected in 1703. The Painted Hall is a spacious room appropriated to the reception of paintings and models, connected with naval history and architecture. At the entrance stand colossal statues of the great admirals, Nelson, Howe, Duncan, and St. Vincent. The sides of the hall are hung with portraits of nearly all the naval characters of England, and paintings of the most victorious sea-fights: among these, by the most eminent marine painters, are the following,—the death of Nelson, the storming of Algiers, De Winter surrendering his sword to the English Admiral, Nelson boarding the San Josef, the death of Captain Cook, and others, illustrative of events equally important in the march of England's naval supremacy. At the upper part of the hall, where the models of a few ships of war are deposited, a plain case, the front of which is roughly set with glass, contains a memento of intense interest to every Englishman; it is part of the uniform of Nelson—the coat in which he fought the battle of the Nile. It was in this hall that the body of Nelson lay for three days in state, previous to its removal for interment to St. Paul's cathedral. The ceiling and part of the wall of the Painted Hall, are adorned with allegorical paintings, and enriched with elaborate ornaments. Between this and the south-east wing, as well as between the other two wings, is the beautiful lawn, along each side of which extends the long colonnade, supported by stone pillars. At the back of the western colonnade, is a fine piece of sculpture, representing the death of Nelson, after the design of Benjamin West, P. R. A. The body of the warrior is supported by Britannia, and surrounded by allegorical figures. It is much to be regretted that it should be placed in such a situation, as to be altogether out of sight, except from a very confined yard. The fourth or south-eastern wing—commonly called Queen Mary's building—contains the chapel, an object seldom passed by the visiter without notice, and unsurpassed perhaps by any thing of the kind in the kingdom. A fire, having on the 2d of January, 1779, destroyed the chapel, then considered the most elegant in the world, and eight wards, containing the apartments of nearly 600 pensioners, the new chapel was built under the inspection of James Stewart, Esq., and finished ten years afterwards, in 1789: it is allotted to the pensioners,

who every Sunday attend divine service, led by their respective boatswains, and accompanied by the officers of the hospital and their families. The whole of the interior is admirable. The beauty of the marble pillars, the organ, the solid mahogany doors, the lime-wood pulpit, the communion table, all these are unsurpassed by any thing of the kind elsewhere. The chief attraction, however, is one of the masterpieces of West, a painting of the shipwreck of St. Paul in the island of Melita: it is a beautiful performance on a large scale, worthy the immortal genius which produced it. In the wards of the pensioners, particularly that in King Charles' building, each of the old pensioners has a separate bed-place, which is ornamented according to the taste and disposition of the owner. One enriches his dormitory with old pictures representative of naval victories; another adorns his with models of ships and frigates, cut out of wood, the trophies of his own patience and ingenuity; a third prides himself upon his library, consisting for the most part of a collection of naval songs and stories, a bible, and a few religious books; while a fourth, has fastened around, the portraits of naval commanders under whom he has sailed, and prints of the cities and countries he has visited.* Chalk walk is a long narrow crypt-like archway, on the ground-floor of the hospital. It is of course all stone,—floor, walls, and roof: along the walls are little lockers, where the old tars can 'stow away' their odds and ends: two fires are kept burning; and here, on wet and wintry days, the 'sons of thunder' congregate in scores, enjoying the quaintness of their everlasting comforts, as they loll on benches, smoke, and spin their yarns, 'fighting all their battles o'er again;—staunch

"Heroes every one

You might as soon have made the steeple run :
And then his messmates, if you're pleased to stay,
He'll one by one, the gallant souls display;
And as his story verges to an end,
He'll wind from deed to deed, from friend to friend :
He'll speak of those long lost,—the brave of old,—
As princes, generous, and, as heroes, bold :
Then will his feelings rise, till you may trace
Gloom, like a cloud, frown o'er his manly face ;
And then a tear or two, which sting his pride :
These he will dash indignantly aside,
And spice his tale."

CRABBE.—*The borough.*

Attached to the hospital, is an infirmary for the aged and worn. It stands on the western side, and consists of two wards, with all the rooms on the ground floor, for the convenience of the pensioners. Here are a great many aged and interesting characters, whose lives have been fraught with strange and important events. There is also a separate hospital for the sick and diseased. Among so large a body of old men the mortality is, of course, enormous, and twice in each week a long procession of humble

funerals may be seen winding to the opposite burying-ground, where the bodies of these old veterans rest, 'unknelled, unknown'; their names and memories perishing with their bodies.

The officers of the military department of the hospital are a governor, lieutenant-governor, four captains, eight lieutenants, a military superintendent of halls and kitchens, two chaplains and an organist, a physician and assistant, a surgeon and 5 assistants, with a dispenser. The governor's salary is £1,500 per annum: the lieutenant-governor's, £800. The captains have each £400, and the lieutenants £230; the chaplains £300; the physician £600; assistant £400; surgeon £500; dispenser £300; and assistant surgeons £150. The office of governor has been filled, by men whose names are entwined with the records of English history, from Hood, Keats, and others, down to Admiral Hardy, the friend, shipmate, and companion of Nelson. Admiral Fleming, the last governor, having died, has been succeeded, in 1841, by Admiral Sir Robert Stopford. The appointment is in the gift of the first lord of the Treasury. In 1829 the government was changed: the old commission was abolished, and five commissioners appointed, who are under the control of the board of admiralty, and direct the civil department of the hospital. The Pay-master general, and the first Commissioner of woods and forests are, ex-officio, two of them. These have no salaries; but the other three have each £600 per annum. The other officers of the civil department are a secretary, cashier, steward, and clerk of the cheque, with £500 per annum each; numerous clerks with incomes ranging from £300 down to £80 per annum; and various other inferior officers. Many of the officers, in both departments, have other emoluments, apartments, &c. A number of the pensioners are employed for various purposes; and receive wages varying with the duties performed. There are various superannuated officers in both departments, including nurses, &c., who have comfortable pensions. The number of the hospital pensioners, in 1839, amounted to 2,710: the number of nurses, who are the widows of seamen, to 105. Each pensioner receives a liberal allowance of provisions and clothes, with one shilling a week, pocket-money: the mates receive one shilling and sixpence, and the boatswains two and sixpence per week: each nurse, in addition to provisions, &c., is allowed from 18 to £20 per annum. A library is provided for the exclusive use of the pensioners: another for the officers, is supported by voluntary contributions. The prize and out-pension departments were separated from the hospital in 1829, and the management of them transferred to the treasurer of the navy. Branches of revenue, which produced £39,000 per annum, were then withdrawn, namely:—

	£	s.	d.
Five per cent. on prize money	2,500	0	0
Naval sixpences	21,000	0	0
Officers half-pay	3,270	0	0
Reduction in freightage on specie	5,000	0	0
Light-house dues	7,300	0	0
Effects of run men from the navy	100	0	0

39,170 0 0

At the head of the central square of the hospital, a neat square building appears in the distance, and by filling up the picture, heightens still more the magnificence of the scene. This is perhaps the oldest building connected with Greenwich. Queen Anne, consort of James I., laid the foundation of it, and it was finished by Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., under the superintendence of Inigo Jones. It was considered one of the most splendid buildings of the time, and was designated 'the House of Delight.' It was the property of the Crown, and

* The following lively and graphic description is taken from Chambers' Journal, 15th July, 1833.—"The inmates have a strikingly antique air. They are all old sailors, with countenances well browned by tropical suns, and bleached by the tempests of the ocean; some hobbling on a timber toe; others with an empty sleeve; a few with only one eye, the other being burnt out, no doubt, by gunpowder, during some hot work one day in the channel; occasionally you may see one pulling an old maimed and decrepit shipmate in a wheeled chair along the terrace; and all, less or more, looking as if they had seen a good deal of service. And such funny dresses these old chaps have on. Their clothes are all of a dark blue colour, of so antiquated a fashion that you could almost fancy that each had accompanied Dampier, Woods, Roger, Captain Cook, or some other of our old navigators, in their voyages round the globe. A number wear cocked hats, which add vastly to their supposed antiquity; and you may remark that the boatswains, or other warrant officers, are allowed a yellow trimming or lace to their garments. I never any where remarked such an air of contentment, comfort, and peacefulness, as in this well-regulated establishment. An abundance of food is allowed, the clothing is warm and comfortable, the residence is good and respectable."

usually the dwelling of the ranger; but being thought, in close connection with the hospital, to be an important point on which to put the benevolent King, William III. interest was taken in its possession. The Duke of Wales, it was a great advantage to have a 'Naval Hospital' for the children of de- commissioned officers and seamen. Two wings were added,—united to the building by colonnades. The central building is devoted to the girls, in number 200; the two wings to the boys, 400 in each, and who, in addition to the usual course of education, are instructed in gymnastics and naval tactics.

The officers of the Royal hospital schools consist of a chaplain and head master, with a salary of £250 per annum; an upper schoolmaster, £300; a lower, £150; four assistants with salaries of £150, £100, £80 and £70; a matron with a salary of £110; a schoolmistress, £100; and a workmistress £100. There are various other inferior salaried officers and servants, as boatswains for teaching gymnastics, tailors, shoemakers, laundresses, nurses, &c., &c. Almost all these officers and servants have other emoluments, apartments, &c., and about 24 superannuated ones have pensions ranging from £280 down to £11 per annum each.

In 1835, a duty of 6d. per month exigible under 10th Anne, from merchant seamen, was withdrawn. It averaged £23,000 per annum, and in lieu thereof £20,000 per annum were granted from the consolidated fund, making the amount of income surrendered by the hospital, £42,000. The revenues and expenditure of this truly royal and splendid establishment, in 1839, are stated in a parliamentary report to have been as under:—

REVENUE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nett produce of the estates in Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham		31,205	13	7			
Appropriated for a new winning of a colliery on Scremerston estate	£4,936	6	4				
Purchase of land and tithe	2,044	17	11				
Law charges, not paid in the north	28	7	5				
		7,009	11	8			
Nett produce of rents of property in Greenwich				21,196	1	11	
Interest on invested property				2,466	7	11½	
Grant from the consolidated fund in lieu of merchant seamen's sixpences, per act of parliament 4 and 5 W. IV. c. 34.		20,000	0	0			
Less by retirements to officers formerly employed in the collection of the duty		271	10	2			
				19,728	9	10	
Freightage on treasure				9,931	18	9½	
Collections at the Painted Hall and chapel				1,574	16	6	
Contingencies				9	6	2	
				£137,954	10	8	

EXPENDITURE.

One year's household and contingent accounts, comprising the maintenance* and clothing of, and weekly allowance to, 2,710 pensioners, and 100 nurses, including salaries and allowances

to officers, wages to under officers and servants, and for works and repairs of all kinds	£	s.	d.
One year's accounts for the schools	112,506	12	5
Parochial and taxes	17,932	10	9½
Quarantine charges on Newburgh	1,114	16	4
Charges on pro-	1,000	0	0
	730	16	0
	106	15	0
	842	0	11
	134,233	11	5½
	3,720	19	2½

£137,954 10 8

The Royal Observatory.—“When Charles II. ascended the throne, (the naval power of England having been greatly increased during the commonwealth,) public attention was directed to the improvement of navigation generally; but a great stir especially was made relative to that, which still remains an undecided question, how the longitude at sea could be correctly discovered? The pretensions of a Frenchman, named St. Pierre, ‘who proposed employing the distance of the moon from the fixed stars, in the solution of this important problem,’ came under the consideration of the celebrated Flamsteed, who was a clergyman. The circumstances which transpired during the inquiry, induced the king to order the formation of a national observatory, and Mr. Flamsteed was appointed ‘Astronomer Royal.’ In conjunction with Sir C. Wren, Flamsteed, (who during the building of the observatory, carried on his astronomical observations at the ‘House of Delight,’) set about the task of inquiry, where the building should be erected. The noble architect recommended the site of Greenwich castle, on account of its elevated position, and proximity to the river. Accordingly the old castle having been destroyed, the foundation-stone of the observatory was laid on the 10th of August, 1675. Flamsteed entered upon his labour of science in the following year, and continued the untired votary of astronomy till his death, which took place in 1719, at Burslow, in Surrey, of which parish he was rector. The history of this very remarkable individual, and the story of his harsh treatment, and of his enthusiasm which carried him triumphantly through all his labours, have attracted much attention and interest since the publication of Mr. Bailly’s ‘Account of Flamsteed.’ He was succeeded by Dr. E. Halley, who continued till 1742, and in his turn was succeeded by Dr. Bradley. On the death of Bradley in 1762, Mr. Bliss was appointed to the office, but in the short space of two years, he died, and was succeeded by Dr. Maskelyne, who in 1811, (at his death,) was followed by Mr. Pond. Mr. Pond died in 1837, and the present ‘Astronomer Royal’ is Professor Airy, who was removed from the observatory at Cambridge to Greenwich. The Royal society of London possesses the power of visiting the observatory at pleasure, and examining the condition of the instruments; and the proceedings are published in the transactions of that learned body.” The meridian of the observatory at Greenwich is celebrated as that whence the longitude is computed in all

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1800	3 4 4	4 16 0	0 0 11½	0 0 6½	0 14 0			
1810	3 12 6	4 8 4	0 1 1½	0 0 8½	0 11 7			
1815	3 8 0	2 4 9	0 1 2	0 0 8	0 10 3	0 19 9	0 15 4½	0 11 7
1820	3 10 4½	2 15 1	0 0 9½	0 0 7	0 13 4	0 19 9	0 15 10½	0 8 2½
1825	2 19 6½	2 13 4	0 0 10½	0 0 5½	0 17 6	0 2 10	0 16 6½	0 6 —
1830	2 3 6	2 14 11	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 16 11	0 1 8	0 12 6½	0 5 3½
1835	2 0 7½	1 11 0½	0 0 7½	0 0 4	0 14 6	0 1 3	0 13 9½	0 5 2

usually the dwelling of the ranger; but being thought, from its close connection with the hospital, to be an admirable spot on which to carry out the benevolent design of King William, the life-interest was purchased from its possessor, the princess of Wales, for £7,878, and it was appropriated as a 'Naval asylum,' or royal hospital school for children of decayed non-commissioned officers and seamen. Two wings were added,—united to the building by colonnades. The central building is devoted to the girls, in number 200; the two wings to the boys, 400 in each, and who, in addition to the usual course of education, are instructed in gymnastics and naval tactics.

The officers of the Royal hospital schools consist of a chaplain and head master, with a salary of £250 per annum; an upper schoolmaster, £300; a lower, £150; four assistants with salaries of £150, £100, £80 and £70; a matron with a salary of £110; a schoolmistress, £100; and a workmistress £100. There are various other inferior salaried officers and servants, as boatswains for teaching gymnastics, tailors, shoemakers, laundresses, nurses, &c., &c. Almost all these officers and servants have other emoluments, apartments, &c., and about 24 superannuated ones have pensions ranging from £280 down to £11 per annum each.

In 1835, a duty of 6d. per month exigible under 10° Anne, from merchant seamen, was withdrawn. It averaged £23,000 per annum, and in lieu thereof £20,000 per annum were granted from the consolidated fund, making the amount of income surrendered by the hospital, £42,000. The revenues and expenditure of this truly royal and splendid establishment, in 1839, are stated in a parliamentary report to have been as under:—

REVENUE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nett produce of the estates in Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham		31,205	13	7			
Appropriated for a new winning of a colliery on Scremerston estate	£4,936 6 4						
Purchase of land and tithes	2,044 17 11						
Law charges, not paid in the north	28 7 5						
		7,009	11	8			
Nett produce of rents of property in Greenwich					24,196	1 11	
Interest on invested property					2,466	7 11½	
Grant from the consolidated fund in lieu of merchant seamen's sixpences, per act of parliament 4 and 5 W. IV. c. 34.		20,000	0	0	80,047	9 6	
Less by retirements to officers formerly employed in the collection of the duty		271	10	2			
					19,728	9 10	
Freightage on treasure					9,931	18 9½	
Collectors at the Painted Hall and chapel					1,574	16 6	
Contingencies					9 6 2		
					£137,954	10 8	

EXPENDITURE.

One year's household and contingent accounts, comprising the maintenance* and clothing of, and weekly allowance to, 2,710 pensioners, and 165 nurses, including salaries and allowances

	£	s.	d.
to officers, wages to under officers and servants, and for works and repairs of all kinds	112,506	12 5	
One year's accounts for the schools	17,932	10 9½	
Parochial and assessed taxes	1,114	16 4	
One year's annuity to Lady Newburgh	1,000	0 0	
Buildings, repairs, and other charges on property in Greenwich	730	16 0	
Out-pension account	106	15 0	
Arrears of prize money paid by paymaster-general and refunded by Greenwich hospital	842	0 11	

Surplus

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British maps and charts. The work performed in it is confined to meridional observations and the calculations connected with them. At the instigation of the British Association, the government has taken up the task of the reduction of the enormous mass of observations on the heavenly bodies, here accumulated since 1750; which, though collected at a great expense to the nation, and by the exertion of consummate skill in the observers, and though pronounced by the highest authorities in Europe to be of the utmost moment to the future progress of astronomy,—had been hitherto permitted to remain a rich, but unexplored, mine of facts. The sum of £500 has been assigned by the treasury for the commencement of this great national work, and it has been auspiciously begun. The chronometers for the navy are all rated here. In 1833, the eastern turret of the observatory was surmounted by a flag-staff, to which a ball is attached in order that the captains of ships on the river may, previous to sailing on long voyages, regulate their chronometers by the exact time which is thus pointed out to them:—at 5 minutes to one o'clock, p. m., the ball is raised half-way up the staff, then to the top, and precisely at one it falls. The interior of the observatory is amply furnished with the best mathematical, chronometrical, and optical instruments in the world: there is a deep dry well for making observations on the stars in the day-time. The admission of visitors, however, is now placed under strict restrictions, and cannot be obtained but by an order from the admiralty. This restriction has been recently judged necessary in order to secure the quietude of the astronomers.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The principal living in Greenwich is a vicarage, with the curacy of St. Margaret's, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £21; gross income £1,452; nett income £1,013. Patron the Crown. The chapelry of the hospital is a curacy, not in charge. Patrons, the governors of the hospital. Besides the old and new churches, there are chapels for various denominations of Christians, including Roman Catholics, with the latter of which a charity school is connected; two Independent churches were formed in 1776 and 1823; and a Wesleyan Methodist in 1816: there is also a Scotch Secession church.

Schools and Charities.—There are 12 daily and 33 day and boarding-schools, besides which there are numerous and liberal endowments for educational purposes. The Grey-coat school, under the management of the vicar, church-warden, and overseers of the parish, was founded and endowed in 1643 by John Roan, with lands and tenements now worth nearly £800 per annum, from which about 120 boys are educated and clothed. The sum of £130 is contributed to a National school for 150 girls, established in 1814, and otherwise supported by voluntary subscription: a few of the girls are clothed. There is a lending library attached to this school. The Green-coat school was founded and endowed by Sir William Boreman, clerk of the Green cloth to Charles II., for the maintenance, clothing, and education of 20 poor boys. In 1818, William Clavell further endowed it for 6 additional boys: the total income from these and other sources, now amounts to between £600 and £700 per annum. The girls Blue-coat school was founded previous to 1832: the permanent income is now upwards of £250 per annum; besides which nearly as much has been added from annual subscriptions, &c. The school is under the direction of Greenwich ladies: 30 girls are taught, maintained, and clothed.

The celebrated antiquary and historian, William Lambard, Esq.,—whose trustworthy writings we

have had frequent occasion to quote, and who is described in the Mag. Brit., 1738, as “a person of great learning and singular piety; the author of divers books, and particularly of one containing the description of this county, which he styles the perambulation of Kent,”—here founded, in 1558, an hospital named Queen Elizabeth's college, for 20 poor and impotent men, and women, married or unmarried; of whom, “if equal in all degrees, the man should be preferred before the woman;” none, however, to be admitted, “but such as could say the Lord's prayer, the articles of the Christian belief, and the 10 commandments; no enemy to the gospel of God, or to his religion then established by authority; no common swearer, adulterer, fornicator, thief, picker, hedge-breaker, or drunkard,” &c. The pious founder, who was the first protestant that founded any charitable institution, and thus removed the odium cast upon the doctrines of the Reformation, also decreed, that “if a man, being able and valiant of body be admitted by reason of the choice of his unable and impotent wife, and she die, he continuing able and valiant, the place should be reputed vacant;—and the like should be of an able and valiant woman that should happen to come in by the election of her impotent husband; and the like of such as, being unmarried at the time of their admission, should afterward marry.” Genuine liberality of intention, as well as benevolence of feeling, is manifested even in the strictest of the statutes, so minutely set forth by the worthy old founder; unless, perhaps, in that wherein the poor, unable, and impotent woman is superseded by the man, who, though otherwise equal in all degrees, is certainly not ‘the weaker vessel.’ The total income of this charity, in 1836, was £665 16s. 4d. The college itself was rebuilt in 1817, at an expense of £4,729 3s. 11d.; principally defrayed by the produce of timber sold from estates let to the family of Lambard. The houses are situated at the end of the town, on the right of the high road from London. They consist of 20 tenements, inhabited by the 20 pensioners, and forming together 3 sides of a quadrangle, with a chapel in the centre of the south side. There is a walk planted with trees for the use of the inmates, and to each house is attached a small garden, &c. The alms-people have pensions of 35s. a-month, with a chaldron and a-half of coals. Of these pensioners, one is appointed by the master of the Rolls, who is president of the college; one by the two upper wardens of the draper's company, who are the governors; and the remainder from the parishes of Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Kidbrooke, Charlton, Eltham, Lee, and Lewisham, by a committee of electors, consisting of the vicar, curate, church-wardens, &c.

Trinity hospital, or Norfolk college, was founded by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, in 1613, for the relief and support of 12 poor men of the parish of East Greenwich, [Deptford having at one time been called West Greenwich,] and 8 of the parish of Shotsham in Norfolk, where the founder was born. The income of this hospital, in 1836, was £2,270 8s. The warden,—appointed by the mercer's company, who are the patrons and managers,—receive in all £218 2s. a-year. Each of the poor men has for commons 11s. a-week, or £28 12s. a-year; £3 11s. yearly for pocket-money, and a small gratuity. There are a sub-warden, butler, cook, &c., who receive salaries for their services. Gowns are provided for the pensioners, viz., common gowns of brown cloth every year, and holiday gowns of blue cloth, lined with serge, and a new hat every 4th year. The men are allowed to carry on certain trades, and when sick are attended by a physician,

nurse, &c. A committee of about 12 of the mercer's company annually visit the hospital; the expense of the entertainment at the visitation, is stated by the charity commissioners to have been upwards of £100, besides £60 per annum to the officers. The founder of this valuable charity was Lord Privy seal, Lord warden of the Cinque-ports, and Knight of the Garter. His body and monument were removed from Dover castle, and are now deposited in the small chapel of this hospital. The neatness and unique appearance of the whole of this building are worthy of observation. It stands on the banks of the Thames, below the Royal hospital.

Besides the Jubilee almshouses, erected in commemoration of the jubilee of George III., and afterwards enlarged by the Greenwich volunteer corps, there are numerous minor charities, the annual revenue of which, in 1836, amounted to about £337 15s. 6d. Poor rates, in 1838, £7,099 7s. The Greenwich poor-law union comprehends 4 parishes, embracing an area of 7 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at £62,009. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £22,574. Expenditure in 1838, £15,593; in 1839, £15,947 16s.

Franchise, &c.—Greenwich returned two members to parliament in the reign of Philip and Mary; but made no return except one, owing, it is generally believed, to the inhabitants being too poor to sustain the expense of an election, and the support of their members. By the reform act it was again erected into a parliamentary borough, returning two members to parliament: the boundaries of the borough comprise the parishes of Deptford and Woolwich, with part of Charlton parish lying between Greenwich and Deptford. The number of electors registered for the borough in 1837, was 3,155: the number polled at the general election in 1837, was 2,434. The returning officer is such person as the sheriff of the county may appoint. The town is not incorporated: it is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. A court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held here for Greenwich and parishes within the hund. of Blackheath, Bromley and Beckenham, Ruxley, and Little with Lessness, in the county of Kent, and Wallington hund. in Surrey. Debtors are committed either to a place of confinement provided for the purpose at Greenwich, or at Croydon. A police court, established for Greenwich and Woolwich, under the new metropolitan act, was opened 19th October, 1840. The justice room and station-house are situated on Black-heath road, and are highly commodious.

History.—The first record regarding Greenwich is a charter of Edgar, dated 964, whereby he gave to the abbey of St. Peter Ghent in the Netherlands, "Lewisham, with all its appurtenances, Greenwich, Woolwich, Nottingham, and Comb." The name of Greenwich, says Lambard, "is deryved of Gren and wic, i, a green towne or dwelling, which last part of the word is now by corruption growen to wiche, as it is in many other, Norwiche, Donwiche, &c., which meaninge, Paulus Jovius, and Iel. (before him) followinge, call it Viridis sinus, a Viridariis. This town is not aunceyntly famous so much for any buyldinge in it, as for the roade for shippes before it. For in tyme of King Etheldred (whome Swein the Dane sore oppressed) the hole flete of the Danishe army lay theare, and they for the most part weare encamped in the hill above the towne, now called Blackheathe, where they lay two or three yeares. Duringe this tyme they spoiled Canterbury, and brought Alpheg tharchebyshope to their campe at Grenwiche, and theare a Dane called

Thrum (whome tharchebyshope had conformed in baptisme the day before,) strake him on the head and slewe him, bycause he would not suffer himselfe to be ransomed for 3,000 poundes. They exercised such crueltie within this realme, that the kinge first sent over sea his wife and chyl dren, and afterward compoundinge to yeld them a yearly tribute, he followed himselfe. Theare was paid to this army at one tyme 48,000 poundes in the tyme of Swein, and at another payment, in the tyme of Cnut his sonne, 30,000 poundes, as Marian reportethe, or 21,000, as Huntingdon casteth; besides their meate and drinke: upon which conditions they sware to serve the kinge against straungers, and not to endamage his subjectes; but how little they performed promise, the harmes that followed in sundry places, and the coronation of Cnut their owne kinge, are sufficient witnesses. Of this campe are certain places within that parishes, called at this daye Combes; for theare is Eastcombe, Westcombe, and was some tyme (as by auncient evidences is to be sene) Midlecombe: and Comb in Saxon signifieth a campe, and comp also; for the Saxones used bothe wordes; howbeit I gess that the Saxones rather called it comb, for they called Wynchecombe, Wincelcomb, and then was comp eyther the Danishe word or the corrupt Saxon. In memory also of this Alpheg, their church in the towne at this daye remaineth dedicate to his name." The charter of Edgar by which the manor of Greenwich was granted to the abbey of Ghent, was confirmed by various charters from subsequent monarchs till 1414, when the alien priories being dissolved by Henry V., it reverted to the crown, and was shortly after settled upon the Carthusian priory of Jesus of Bethlehem at Shene. Ever since the monasteries and priories were swept away by the Reformation, this manor has continued in the possession of the Crown, and owing to the pleasantness of its situation, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, it became, in a great measure, the residence of the kings and queens of England, and has ever since been rich in historical associations; almost every inch of ground having been part and parcel of the scene of some important event in the great march of history. Henry IV. resided much here, and in 1408 he dated his will from his manor of Greenwich. Henry V. granted it for life to Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter; on whose death, in 1417, it passed to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and uncle to the king, who obtained, in 1433, the royal licence to fortify and embattle his manor house, and to enclose the park, within which he erected a tower on the spot where the royal observatory now stands. Shortly after this, we find it in the possession of Henry IV., who, after enlarging and beautifying the place, gave it, with the manor, to Elizabeth his queen. Henry VII. made it his favourite residence, and close to the palace founded a convent of Franciscan or observant friars, which, after the dissolution, was refounded by Queen Mary, and finally suppressed by Elizabeth. Greenwich was the birth-place of Henry VIII., who exceeded all his ancestors in the luxury and magnificence of his entertainments. In his reign it became the scene of a thousand festivities: tilts, and tournaments, and gorgeous spectacles succeeded each other in rapid succession. 'Bluff and bloated Hal' here celebrated Christmas with amazing splendour. He enlarged the town, and completed and adorned the palace, which was the splendid scene of rejoicing at his marriage with Anne, sister to the duke of Cleves. Henry was so delighted with Greenwich, and he was so often resident there with his queen, that the palace was honoured with the birth of the princesses Mary and Elizabeth, afterwards succes-

sively queens of England. Edward VI. died here at the age of 16. Philpot, one of the early historians of Kent, thus quaintly describes the death of 'fire and faggot' Mary, in 1559.—"In which year Calis was lost; which blow sat so heavy upon her heart strings, that the cordage, not able to undergo the pressure, was cracked with the burden which was lodged upon it." Queen Elizabeth during her reign made Greenwich the almost constant residence of the court. In June, 1535, she was here offered the sovereignty of the low countries by the Dutch deputies.* James I. resided a considerable time at Greenwich, and his Queen Anne of Denmark, improved the palace, walled in the park, and laid the foundation of the 'House of Delight.' His daughter, the princess Mary, was christened here with great pomp in 1606. The unfortunate Charles I., previously to the breaking out of the war with his subjects, often resided here. In 1660, Charles II., who also occasionally resided here, ordered the decaying palace to be taken down, and commenced the building of his new one on a most splendid scale. The erecting, however, of one wing, exhausted the means of that pensioned slave and specious tyrant, and it remained a monument of his ambition till it was converted to its present far more noble purpose. The great leviathan, Dr. Johnson, resided here in 1737. Here he "composed a great part of his Irene, during his walks in the park." On 10th August, 1822, George IV. embarked here for Scotland, amidst a vast display of magnificence.

GREET, a parish in the hund. of Overs, union of Tenbury, county of Salop; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Tenbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5; gross income £170. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Hope. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,040. Houses 17. A. P. £95. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 93. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 17s.

GREETHAM, a parish in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10 19s. 4d.; gross income £275. All tithes commuted in 1793. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,180. Houses 29. A. P. £1,221. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 152. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 7s.

GREETHAM, a parish in the hund. of Alstoe, union of Oakham, county of Rutland; 6 miles north-east of Oakham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at

£5 3s. 9d., returned at £127; gross income £168. Patron, in 1835, G. Finch, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1763. Here is an endowed day and Sunday school, founded in the reign of William III. In the time of the Saxons this pleasant little rural village is supposed to have been a large and important place. Acres 1,630. Houses 90. A. P. £2,993. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 505. Poor rates, in 1838, £199 12s.

GREETLAND. See **ELLAND WITH GREETLAND**.

GREETWELL, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Lawress, union and county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Lincoln, on the northern bank of the Witham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £20; gross income £52. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Acres 1,300. Houses 6. A. P. £1,800. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 42. Poor rates, in 1838, £45.

GREGORY (Str.), an extra-parochial ville in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent, contiguous to the city of Canterbury. Here are 5 daily schools. Acres 10. Houses 181. A. P. £591. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 833. Poor rates, in 1838, £235 6s.

GREINTON, or **GRENTON**, a parish in the hund. of Whitley, union of Bridgwater, county of Somerset; 6 miles west-south-west of Glastonbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 0s. 10d.; gross income £173. Patron, in 1835, S. T. Kekewich, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,140. Houses 37. A. P. £1,588. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 219. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 1s.

GRENCHE. See **GRANGE**.

GRENDON, a parish in the hund. of Wymersley, union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Wellingborough, and south of the river Nen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8; gross income £91. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Tithes commuted in 1780. Charities, in 1830, £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £465 9s. Acres 3,120. Houses 121. A. P. £3,116. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 622.

GRENDON WITH WHITTINGTON, a parish in the Tamworth division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Atherstone, county of Warwick; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Atherstone, on the eastern bank of the river Anker, and intersected by the Coventry canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £20 3s. 4d.; gross income £541. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £4 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £228 10s. Acres 1,650. Houses 106. A. P. £4,350. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 577.

GRENDON-BISHOP'S, a parish in the hund. of Broxash, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 4 miles west-north-west of Bromyard. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; returned at £64; gross income £59. Patron, the vicar of Bromyard. Acres 1,800. Houses 39. A. P. £1,555. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 19s.

GRENDON-UNDERWOOD, a parish in the hund. of Ashenden, union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 7 miles east by south of Bicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 6s. 8d.; gross income £280. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1769. Patron, in 1835, W. Pigott, Esq. Here are 4 daily

* Hentzner, a German, who travelled in England in this reign, and saw the queen in the presence-chamber, which he observes "was hung with rich tapestry, and the floor, after the English fashion, strewn with hay," gives a curious description of her majesty, during her sojourn at Greenwich. "Next came the queen, in the 63th year of her age, very majestic, her face oblong, fair but wrinkled, her eyes small, yet black and pleasant, her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow, and her teeth black, (a defect the English seem subject to from their too great use of sugar,) she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops; she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunebourg table. Her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls, of the size of beans, and over it, a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads,—her train was very long, the end of it borne by a marchioness; as she went along, in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, in English, French, and Italian, for besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of the Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch. Whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; and now and then she raises some with her hand. In the anti-chapel, next the hall, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the exclamation, "Long live Queen Elizabeth!" she answered it with, "I thank you, my good people."

schools, one of which is supported by a small endowment. There is also a small charity for apprenticing poor boys. Acres 3,670. Houses 77. A. P. £2,484. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 379. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 16s.

GRENTON. See GREINTON.

GRESFORD, a parish, partly in the hund. of Bromfield, union of Wrexham, county of Denbigh, and partly in the hund. of Mold, county of Flint, North Wales; 3 miles north-north-east of Wrexham, south of the river Alen, and near the confluence with the Dee. This parish lies in a rich and fertile district mostly appropriated to gentlemen's seats. It includes the townships of Allington, Borrass-Riffrey, Burton, Earlas, Eithig, Gresford, Gwersylt, and Llay, and the lordship of Marford and Horseley. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £21 2s. 3^d.; gross income £715. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £12 per annum from Lady Strode's foundation. Other charities, in 1836, about £140 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,868 11s.; of the township, £192 7s. The church has a spire, containing the finest ring of bells in North Wales; and within its chancel is entombed the famous Madoc-ap-Illewellyn-ap-Gryffyd, who died in 1313. In the churchyard are 18 yew-trees, which are stated by the parish register for 1726 to have been planted in that year. The average of the diameters of these trees is 20 inches. There is another, the trunk of which is 22 feet in circumference at the base, 29 feet below the first branches. This gives us a mean diameter of 1,224 lines, which, according to De Candolle's rule, alluded to under article DARLEY, ought also to indicate the number of years. From three sections obtained from this tree, it has been ascertained that the average number of rings deposited for one inch in depth of its latest growth, was 34³/₈. Comparing this with the data obtained from the eighteen young trees, the probable age of this one has been estimated by Mr. Bowman, a member of the British Association, at 1,419 years. Gresford has three annual fairs for cattle—on the second Monday in April, last Monday in August, and first Monday in December. Houses 723. A. P. £2,278. Pop., in 1801, 2,759; in 1831, 4,849. Houses of the township 108. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 573.

GRESHAM, a parish in the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-west by west of Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 18s. 9d.; gross income £306. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Spurgin. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,220. Houses 73. A. P. £1,137. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 362. Poor rates, in 1838, £149 8s.

GRESLEY-CHURCH. See CHURCH-GRESLEY.

GRESLEY-CASTLE. See CASTLE-GRESLEY.

GRESSENHALL, a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 2³/₄ miles north-west of East-Dereham, and near a branch of the Wensum. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15 13s. 4d.; gross income £703. In the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. This parish possesses a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £16 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £333 8s. There was here a collegiate chapel, founded by William de Stutville, and dedicated to St. Nicholas in the reign of Henry VIII., the remains of which after Blomefield's time were converted into a house. In 1775, an act of parliament was obtained for erecting an

incorporated house of industry here for the reception of paupers from the 51 parishes in Mitford and Launditch hundreds; one of which, East-Dereham, was severed from the union in 1801. This extensive workhouse was built on a high and healthy part of the parish, and was finished in 1777, at a cost of £16,242 19s. 11¹/₄d. A fair for toys, &c., is held on December 6th. Acres 2,520. Houses 154. A. P. £2,917. Pop., in 1801, 1,224; in 1831, 924.

GRESSINGHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 8 miles north-east of Lancaster, on the eastern bank of the Lune. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; returned at £93; gross income £80. Patron, the vicar of Lancaster. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,840. Houses 35. A. P. £2,516. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 177. Poor rates, in 1838, £177 11s.

GRESTY. See SHAVINGTON WITH GRESTDY.

GRETA (THE), a small river in the north riding of Yorkshire. It rises in Stainmoor by two sources, and running eastward turns to the north at Brignall, and falls into the Tees.

GRETA BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Brignall, north riding of Yorkshire; 24¹/₂ miles north-west by north of London. It is named from the bridge by which the great road from London to Glasgow here crosses the Greta.

GRETTON, a chapelry in the parish of Winchcombe, county of Gloucester; 1³/₄ mile north-west of Winchcombe. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Winchcombe. Tithes commuted in 1814.

GRETTON, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Uppingham, county of Northampton; 3¹/₂ miles north-east by north of Rockingham, bounded on the west by the river Welland. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Doddington, a peculiar in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £268. Patron, the prebendary of Gretton in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1786; and there is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1830, £14 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £439 16s. Acres 4,450. Houses 159. A. P. £3,679. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 762.

GREWELL, a parish in the hund. of Odiham, union of Hartley-Wintney, county of Southampton; 1¹/₂ mile west of Odiham, intersected by the Basingstoke canal, and in the vicinity of the Southampton and London railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Odiham. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 850. Houses 56. A. P. £968. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 287. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 18s.

GREY'S-FOREST, a township in the parish of Kirknewton, Northumberland; 7 miles west north-west of Wooler. Acreage with the parish. Houses 5. A. P. £1,664. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 44. Poor rates, in 1838, £42 15s.

GREYSLEY. See GREASLEY.

GREYSTED, or **GAYSTEAD**, a parish in the north-west division of Tindale ward, union of Bellingham, Northumberland; 5 miles west-north-west of Bellingham, pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Tyne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge; gross income £133. Patrons, the governors of Greenwich hospital. This parish consists of the two townships of Chirdon and Smalesmouth, which were separated from the ancient parish of Simonburn by act of parliament in 1811; shortly after which, the church, a neat Gothic structure, was erected by the commissioners and governors of Greenwich hospital. Acres 25,930. Houses

37. A. P. returned with Simonburn. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Chirdon and Smalesmouth, 199; in 1831, 250.

GREYSTOCK, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith, Cumberland; 5 miles west of Penrith, on the river Pettrill. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £40 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, Adam Askew, Esq. Here are 11 daily schools, several of which are endowed, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1820, £640 15s., including £292 12s., being the endowment of Matterdale school; and £63 12s. that of Watermillock school. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £948 6s.; of the township, £279 3s. The castle of Greystock, the ancient seat of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, "is placed on an eminence having a gradual ascent from the north-east by which is the common approach; but to the east and south it stands upon the brink of a rock above a small stream which runs into the river Pettrill, now in part concealed, and rendered less steep by modern works. There are little remains of the old fortress: some broken towers are seen towards the east, and in the back part of the present mansion some other old edifice appears. A rivulet runs close by the castle; and as it naturally flows with great rapidity in this part, it is rendered still more pleasing and beautiful by being collected into reservoirs, and discharged down artificial falls. The upper sheet of water is of considerable extent; lying in a fine curve, ornamented with small islands, and bounded by a hanging wood which clothes a lofty eminence of a wild and romantic aspect. A sluice delivers water from this canal to a bath placed in a retired situation; the adjoining ground being laid out in flower-knots, shrubberies, and grass slopes. From this canal, the water of the whole river falls about 16 perpendicular feet over steps which break it into foam. The reservoir which receives this cascade is bordered with grass walks: on the one side is a hanging-garden; on the other a shady grove. From thence there is a second fall nearly of the same height, and the second reservoir is bordered like that above. From thence the water rushes over a natural channel, and passes by an arch through the fence of the pleasure-grounds."—Hutchinson's Cumberland. The plantations are extensive. The park is stocked with 1,000 head of deer; most of them fallow; some red; and a few American. Ornamental buildings have been erected as terminations to the prospects from the road conducting to the principal entrance to the present castle. This edifice was principally erected about the middle of the 17th century by the Hon. Charles Howard. In the interior, which is convenient and elegant, there are a number of valuable paintings. Two-thirds at least of this parish consist of mountainous lands, some of which are round, green, and beautiful; but lofty; others are rugged, craggy, and barren. Saddleback, Bowseale, Souther, and Mell-fell, are the most eminent. Near the top of Saddleback, which is elevated 2,787 feet above sea-level, is a lake, from whence a large brook issues, and near it a considerable branch of the Caldew rises: these streams flow in different directions. Acres 47,940. Houses 469. A. P. £17,071. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Berrier and Murrah, Blencow (Little), Greystock, Hutton-John, Hutton-Roof, Hutton-Soil, Johnby, and Motherby and Gill; with the chapelrys of Matterdale, Mungrisdale, Threlkeld, and Watermillock, 2,151; in 1831, 2,565. Houses of the township, 52. A. P. £4,788. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 337.

GREYTREE HUNDRED, in the county of Hereford. It lies in the south-east corner of the

county. Area 43,060 acres. Houses 2,374. Pop., in 1831, 11,686.

GRIBTHORPE WITH WILLITOFT, a township in the parish of Bubwith, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north of Howden. Acres 1,790. Houses 21. A. P. £1,874. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 108. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 7s.

GRIMLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Martley, county of Worcester; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Worcester, and west of the Severn. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Hallow, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £14 0s. 10d.; gross income £599. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Here in the chapelry of Hallow is a free school, endowed with about £60 per annum. In Grimley there is a daily school, endowed with £7 per annum. Other charities, in 1830, £135 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 12s. Acres 2,250. Houses 148. A. P. £3,802. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 711.

GRIMOLDBY, a parish in the Marsh division of the hund. of Louth Eske, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 4 miles east by north of Louth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 10s.; gross income £144. Patron, in 1835, T. F. Heneage, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1766. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,850. Houses 67. A. P. £1,704. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 311. Poor rates, in 1838, £304 12s.

GRIMSARGH WITH BROCKHOLES, a township in the parish of Preston, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles north-east of Preston, and west of the river Ribble. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; not in charge; returned at £112; gross income £77. Patron, the vicar of Preston. Here is a daily school. In August, 1840, an immense flood in the Ribble carried away 3 of the arches of the Brockholes bridge, a wooden structure on the Blackburn and Preston new turnpike road; together also with cattle, large trees, &c.; besides destroying the crops on the river's banks. So extraordinary a flood has not occurred here in the memory of man. Acres 1,830. Houses 57. A. P. £2,501. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 310. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 16s.

GRIMSBY (GREAT), a borough, market-town, and parish, situated in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 166 miles north of London, and 40 north-east of Lincoln, on the little river Freshney, near the mouth of the Humber. Acres 2,110. Houses 774. A. P. £5,825. Pop., in 1801, 1,524; in 1831, 4,225. It comprises the township of Clee, and the hamlet of Weelsley. The living includes two vicarages, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated, one at £7, and one at £7 18s. 4d., in the parliamentary returns together at £104; gross income £538. Patron, in 1835, G. R. Heneage, Esq. All tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, commuted. There were formerly two churches, but St. James's alone remains. It is a spacious cruciform structure with a central tower, which presents a beautiful specimen of English pointed architecture. It otherwise consists of a nave, two aisles, a spacious transept, whence the tower rises, a choir, chantry, and southern porch. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists: one of the New connexion was formed in 1821. The free grammar-school was founded in 1547 by letter-patent of Edward VI., and endowed with the revenue of a suppressed chantry, previously belonging to St. James's church, for the support of a master, for gratuitous instruction to the sons of parishioners. The lands called the chantry-farm belonging to this in-

stitution are worth about £150 per annum. There are other minor sources of revenue. The school is open for 70 boys. There are 6 other daily schools in the parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £598 15s.

The town of Grimsby is supposed to be the place where the Danes made their first landing when they invaded Britain about the end of the eighth century. It is one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom, and was once rich and populous, possessing a large portion of foreign and inland trade. In the reign of King John it was a mayoralty, and it furnished for the siege of Calais, in the reign of Edward III., 11 ships and 170 mariners. The harbour, however, became gradually choked up, and a dangerous sand-bank having formed across its mouth, it was deserted; the trade being transferred to Hull. By the patriotic and spirited exertions of the landed gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the harbour has of late years been greatly improved, wet and dry docks have been constructed at a vast expense, and a canal cut into the Humber, calculated to admit vessels of 1,000 tons burthen. In consequence, trade became greatly revived, and the town enlarged by the addition of several new and well-built streets, especially in the vicinity of the haven. Nevertheless, the new harbour has not fully met the sanguine anticipations entertained at Grimsby, that, as a seaport, it would soon out rival Hull. The landing at the ebb still continued very bad, but a jetty has been recently erected to remedy this inconvenience. The roadstead is said to be very safe, the holding ground good, and the shore so soft that a vessel might be driven on shore without sustaining serious injury. Grimsby is a port subordinate to that of Hull, and has a deputy, collector, comptroller, and coast-surveyor. Coal, salt, and the produce of the countries bordering on the Baltic, constitute the principal articles of commerce. There are bonded warehouses for all goods, except tobacco and East India goods. In 1813, the tonnage of foreign trade inwards was 3,116; outwards 611: in 1824, inwards 21,033; outwards 2,097: in 1832, inwards 6,479; outwards 116. The tonnage coastwise in 1813 was—inwards 1,605; outwards 1,916: in 1824, inwards 1,002; outwards 2,143: in 1832, inwards 1,620; outwards 4,310. In 1838, the gross amount of customs receipts was £9,824 12s.; in 1839, £10,388 3s. 9d. Ships are annually sent to the Greenland fishery, and here are a few yards for ship-building. There are in the town some extensive breweries; and bone crushing, and the trade in bones for manure and other purposes are largely carried on. There is also a tannery; and in 1838, a flax-mill employed 62 hands. Patent ropes are here manufactured on an extensive scale from the New Zealand flax, or Phormium tenax. The market day is Wednesday, and there are two annual fairs, June 17th for sheep, and September 15th for horses. There is a branch of the Hull banking company here.

Previous to 1835 this borough was governed by a mayor, recorder, 11 aldermen, a high-steward, 12 common council-men, 2 coroners, 2 bailiffs, 2 chamberlains, a town-clerk, and 3 sergeants-at-mace. The mayor, with two of the aldermen—who were annually elected justices of the peace—held a court every Tuesday; the bailiffs every Friday. The boundaries of the borough and the parish coincide. Under the new municipal act the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; the style of the corporate body being 'the mayor and burgesses of the town of Grimsby in the county of Lincoln.' The borough is included in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted. The borough gaol is chiefly used for debtors from the borough court, and those

in execution from a jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, extending over 16 parishes. It adjoins the town-hall, and contains 1 cell, a room for debtors, and another for females, with a small airing-yard common to all the prisoners, who remain here only while under examination,—the borough having no grant of quarter-sessions. The number of prisoners, in 1837, was 55. The boundaries of the borough laid down in the boundary reports, comprehend the parish, together with a small district called Wellow, which is supposed to have constituted the demesne of an abbey. The income of the borough, in 1839, was £1,436 18s. 1½d., chiefly arising from rents and interest with money borrowed. Expenditure £1,377 9s. 1½d., consisting principally of—

Rents, taxes, &c., . . .	£445	9	9½
Charities,	388	19	5½
Interest,	178	18	7
Police and Constables, &c., . . .	82	1	6

Grimsby sent two members to parliament from the days of Edward I. till the passing of the reform act, which reduced its representation to one. The several parishes of Great Grimsby, Great and Little Coates, Bradley, Laceby, Waltham, Scartho, Clee, Weelsby, and Cleethorpes, are included within the elective boundaries. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1831, was 394. In 1837 the number of electors registered was 581. The mayor is the returning officer.

Grimsby was anciently called Grimsbigge. There is a tradition which Camden considers fabulous, that it was founded by a merchant named Gryme, who obtained great riches in consequence of having brought up an exposed child called Haveloc, who after having been scullion in the king's kitchen, was proved to be of the Danish blood-royal, and obtained the king's daughter in marriage. To this romantic story, whatever may be its foundation, there is a reference, in the device of the corporation seal. Holles supposes Grimsby to have been founded by a Norwegian pirate; and Macpherson observes, that "Grimsby is noted by the Norwegians or Icelandic writers, as an emporium resorted to by merchants from Norway, Scotland, Orkney, and the western islands." The numerous artificial hills, or tumuli, in the marshes adjoining the present town proclaim the spot to have been a station of consequence among the Britons. The most important of these stations, 7 in number, form an amphitheatre on which the ancient British town was situated; and from thence three lines of artificial embankments, under the designation of beacons, extended across the country in different directions, communicating with every part of the island. In this vicinity are several of those deep circular pits called Blow-wells, the water of which rises even with the surface of the ground but never overflows. A stone said to have been brought by the Danes to this country, and known as 'Haveloc's stone,' forms a landmark between Grimsby and the hamlet of Wellows. Great numbers of Roman, Saxon, Flemish, and Lombardic coins have been dug up in this vicinity at various periods. The two last were probably introduced into the town by the Flemish and Lombardic merchants. The copper coins which were issued from the mint at Nuremburg, and some other places, were dug up at Grimsby in such numbers, that before the present substantial copper coinage was substituted for the thin halfpence and farthings formerly in circulation, they passed current according to their size and value. Grimsby having been a port when the Hanseatic merchants and those of Flanders and Lombardy transacted considerable business, the coins above-mentioned were doubt-

less introduced by these merchants, who continued to trade to this port until the decayed state of the haven rendered the introduction of large ships impracticable. Here were at one time a monastery of Grey friars, a convent of Benedictine nuns, a Franciscan convent with an hospital, and a priory of Augustine canons. Spittal-hill is supposed to have been the site of an establishment of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Stow relates that "John Walsh, a native of Grimsby, being accused of high treason by a gentleman of Navarre, did on St. Andrew's day, in the 8th year of Richard II., A. D. 1385, enter the list to combat with the 'Navarois named Martilleto de Vilenos;' that he might, according to the custom of the times, refute the charge, by obtaining the victory over his antagonist; which having gained, his traducer was hanged for false accusation." Dr. John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Martin Fotherby, a bishop of Salisbury, were natives of Grimsby.

GRIMSBY (LITTLE), a parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north of Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £3 6s. 8d.; gross income £78. Patron, in 1835, Lord F. Beaucherk. Acres 950. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 52. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 15s.

GRIMSHOE HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk. It lies on the south side of the county, where it borders with Suffolk. Area 69,340 acres. Houses 1,252. Pop., in 1831, 6,380.

GRIMSTEAD (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of West Dean, county of Wilts; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Salisbury, and north of the Salisbury and Southampton canal. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of West Dean. Acreage with the parish. Houses 27. A. P. £940. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 10s.

GRIMSTEAD (WEST), a parish in the hund. and union of Alderbury, county of Wilts; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Salisbury, intersected by the Salisbury and Southampton railway. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Plaitford, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £420. Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 1,430. Houses 38. A. P. £1,918. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 186. Poor rates, in 1838, £112 5s.

GRIMSTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Edenham, county of Lincoln; 4 miles east-south-east of Corby, on the river Glen. Grimsthorpe castle, the seat at one time of the duke of Ancaster, afterwards of Lord Gwydir, is a large and irregular but magnificent structure, which has apparently been erected at different periods. The north front is the handsomest part of the edifice. It stands in a park 16 miles in circumference. From the principal or north entrance to the castle, is an avenue which extends nearly a mile in length: on the south are the gardens and pleasure-grounds, and on the west a beautiful sloping lawn descends to two lakes comprising upwards of 100 acres, beyond which is an eminence crowned by a grove of splendid trees. Eastward is the hamlet of Grimsthorpe, with the lordship of Edenham. The country round Grimsthorpe abounds with those striking alternations of wood and lawn, hill and dale, which constitute the picturesque in landscape. In the park, about a mile from the castle, formerly stood a Cistercian abbey, founded by William, Earl of Albemarle, about the year 1451. It was called Vallis Dei, and vulgarly Vaudy. A few sculptured stones still remain. Pop., in 1821, 90. Other returns with the parish.

GRIMSTON, a parish in the hund. of East Gos-cote, union of Melton Mowbray, county of Leicester;

5 miles west-north-west of Melton Mowbray. Living, a donative curacy in the dio. of Peterborough, a peculiar of the lord of the manor of Rothley; returned at £35; gross income £43. Improprate and vicarial tithes commuted in 1765. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Charities, in 1836, £13 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 11s. Acres 920. Houses 38. A. P. £1,483. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 185.

GRIMSTONE, a parish in the Lynn division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Freebridge Lynn, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-east by east of Castle Rising. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £26 13s. 4d.; gross income £395. Patrons, the president and fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge. All tithes, moduses, &c. commuted in 1779. In the churchyard here an iron anvil serves as the headstone of a deceased blacksmith; and under the west wall issue 3 copious springs, which form a pool on the opposite side of the road, flowing thence in a pellucid stream to Lynn, forming the chief supply of the water-works of that town. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which was endowed by John Talman in 1394, with 52 acres of land, from the proceeds of which the master is now allowed a salary of £73 per annum and the school-house. The residue of this charity income consists of upwards of £70 per annum, intended for apprenticeship of poor children and repairs of church. Here is also a girls' free-school, established in 1822 by the rector and his lady. Poor rates, in 1838, £568 15s. The village of Grimston is nearly a mile in length. Acres 4,240. Houses 179. A. P. £3,193. Pop., in 1801, 649; in 1831, 1,060.

GRIMSTON, a township in the parish of Dunnington, east riding of Yorkshire. Distance from York, 3 miles east-south-east. Acres 810. Houses 13. A. P. £524. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 70.

GRIMSTON (NORTH), a parish partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, partly in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Malton, east riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of New Malton. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £6 6s. 8d.; gross income £162. Patron, the prebendary of Lantoft, in York cathedral. All tithes, &c. commuted in 1792. Here is a daily school endowed with £10 per annum. Acres 1,350. Houses 15. A. P. £1,319. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 158. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 16s.

GRIMSTON, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Wharf, upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Tadcaster. Here is a daily school. Acres 600. Houses 19. A. P. £1,457. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 63. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 16s.

GRIMSTON, a township in the parish of Gilling, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south of Helmsley. Acres 930. Houses 10. A. P. £340. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 68. Poor rates, in 1838, £12 11s.

GRIMSTONE. See STRATTON WITH GRIMSTONE.

GRIMSWORTH HUNDRED, in the county of Hereford. It lies in the centre of the county. Area 40,740 acres. Houses 1,430. Pop., in 1831, 6,960.

GRIMTHORPE, a township in the parish of Gwendale, east riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Pocklington. Acres 480. Houses 3. A. P. with the parish. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 19.

GRINDALL, a chapelry in the parish of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-west of Bridlington. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £5; gross income £57. Patron, in 1835, Y.

Græme, Esq. Acres 2,350. Houses 18. A. P. £898. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 121. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 16s.

GRINDLETON, a chapelry in the parish of Mitton, west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-east by north of Clitheroe, bounded on the south-east by the river Ribble. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £4 3s.; gross income £85. Patron, the vicar of Mitton. Here is a daily National school, endowed with £5 per annum. Acres 3,760. Houses 197. A. P. £4,906. Pop., in 1801, 927; in 1831, 1,103. Poor rates, in 1838, £409 7s.

GRINDLEY. See **TUSHINGHAM WITH GRINDLEY**.

GRINDLOW, a township in the parish of Hope, county of Derby; 2½ miles east-north-east of Tideswell. Acreage with the parish. Houses 21. A. P. £405. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 87. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 18s.

GRINDON, a township in the parish of Norham, co.-palatine of Durham; 7 miles south-west of Berwick. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,380. Houses 26. A. P. £2,100. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 162. Poor rates, in 1838, £26.

GRINDON, a parish in the north-east division of Stockton ward, union of Stockton, co.-palatine of Durham; 5½ miles north-north-west of Stockton-upon-Tees, and in the neighbourhood of the Clarence railway. It includes the townships of Grindon and Whittton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £4 11s. 5½d.; gross income £142. Patrons, the master and brethren of Sherburn hospital. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Acres 3,900. Houses 71. A. P. £3,939. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 384. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 4s. Acres of the township, 2,880. Houses 59. A. P. £3,240. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 309. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 4s. See article **WYNYARD**.

GRINDON, a parish in the north division of the hund. of Totmonslow, county of Stafford; 7 miles east-south-east of Leek. It includes the township of Grindon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £15 14s. 2d.; gross income £341. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £357 6s. 11d. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Bradshaw. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £24 per annum. Acres 3,240. Houses 72. A. P. £3,998. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 431. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 13s. Houses of the township 33. A. P. £2,374. Pop., in 1821, 219; in 1831, 192. Poor rates, in 1838, £100 8s.

GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 6 miles east-south-east of Bawtry, and close upon the Chesterfield canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 18s. 4d.; gross income £207. Tithes commuted in 1796. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. Here are a daily and a day and boarding school. Charities in 1828, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £248 5s. Gringley was early noted for shoemaking, there being every year above 100, and some years near 200, shoemakers here. This is one of the polling-places for the members for East Retford. Here are several Saxon tumuli thrown up on mounds which themselves have very artificial aspects. A fair for cattle and merchandise, particularly boots and shoes, is annually held here on the 12th of December. Acres 4,280. Houses 164. A. P. £2,613. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 737.

GRINSDALE, a parish in Cumberland ward, union of Carlisle, county of Cumberland; 2½ miles north-west of Carlisle, on the river Eden, and intersected by the Ship canal, and the old Roman wall. Near the latter are two large square intrenchments. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; returned at £120; gross income £108. The church was rebuilt in 1739. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Daere. Acres 890. Houses 23. A. P. £825. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 135. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 19s.

GRINSHILL, a parish in the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury, union of Wem, county of Salop; 7 miles north-north-east of Shrewsbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £18 10s.; gross income £82. Patron, in 1835, John Wood, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities in 1830, £5 11s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £72 1s. Acres 970. Houses 41. A. P. £1,586. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 203.

GRINSTEAD (EAST). See **EAST GRINSTEAD**.

GRINSTEAD (WEST), a parish in the hund. of West Grinstead, union of Horsham, rape of Bramber, county of Sussex; 10 miles west of Grinstead, and 6 miles south of Horsham, on the river Adur. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £25 17s. 6d.; gross income £856. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 6,110. Houses 163. A. P. £4,223. Pop., in 1801, 939; in 1831, 1,292. Poor rates, in 1838, £957.

GRINTON, a parish, partly in the wapentake of Hang-West, and partly in the wapentake of Gilling, union of Richmond, north riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles west by south of Richmond, on the river Swale. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £12 5s. 7d.; gross income £220. The church is very ancient. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1791. There are 8 daily schools, several of which are endowed. The Fremington and the Reeth schools have each an endowment of upwards of £70 per annum: other charities £12 18s. 4d. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,677. Fairs for cloth, millinery, brass, pewter, and tin, are held on Good Friday, St. Thomas's day, and December 21st. At the source of a brook running through this parish, on its way to the river, is a curious cavern called Crack-pot, the entrance to which is extremely narrow. A few yards inwards is a spacious cavern which descends rather abruptly: at the bottom is a deep stream issuing out of the rock below, near which there is a curious pillar of solid stone. The narrow passages beyond are rather dangerous. Acres 49,810. Houses 976. A. P. £19,001. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Melbecks, Reeth, with the chapelry of Muker, 3,139; in 1831, 4,854.

GRISTHORPE, a township in the parish of Filey, north riding of Yorkshire. Acres 910. Houses 36. A. P. with Libberston, £2,527. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 217. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 17s.

GRISTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Wayland, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles south-east by east of Watton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 8s. 9d.; gross income £202. Patron, in 1835, F. Franklyn, Esq. The church was partly rebuilt in 1474. Charities, in 1834, £105 18s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £118. Acres 1,370. Houses 39. A. P. £242. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 203.

GRITTENHAM, a tything in the parish of Brinkworth, county of Wilts; 3½ miles west by north of Wootton-Basset. Houses 27. Pop., in

1811, 132; in 1831, 148. Other returns with the parish.

GRITTLETON, a parish in the hund. of North Damerham, union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Chippenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 10s.; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. W. Burne. The Baptists have here a place of worship; and there are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,060. Houses 76. A. P. £3,444. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 438. Poor rates, in 1838, £244 14s.

GRONDRE, a township in the parish of Kilymaen-llwyd, county of Pembroke, South Wales. Houses 5. A. P. £80. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 23.

GROOBY, a hamlet, formerly a market-town, in the parish of Ratby, county of Leicester; 5 miles north-west of Leicester, in the immediate vicinity of the Leicester and Sweamington railway. Tithes commuted in 1789. The country in this vicinity is diversified with hill and dale, and well supplied with meadows. Groby pool, a fine sheet of water, extends over about 80 acres, and adjacent to it are some slight vestiges of the site of a castle built by Hugh de Grentemaisnel, and which was demolished about 1176, when in possession of Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leicester. Lambard's account of its demolition is this:—"Kinge Henry II. havinge issue, a young gentleman called Henry also, and for the instruction of the prince, which was inheritable to the same, to crowne him kinge in his owne life; but eyther he had not learned, or did not remember thold lesson, nulla fides regni, nulla sancta societas est; for he proved to his great sorrowe, that the young kinge thoughte the son of his father's glorye to longe above the earth, and was thereby so swollen in pride that his father was constraigned in great greif of mynde for to say, poenitet me fecisse hominem. Theare wanted not also amongst the nobilitie that (desyrous of a change) ministred matter to this fyre, amongst whome Robert, earle of Leycester was one, withe whome the kinge taking just offence beseiged and spoyled his towne of Leycester, and not longe after toke him also by occasion of this, suche as he had placed in Groby, and Mountsorrel in Notinghamshyre, came and yielded themselves to the kinge at Huntingdon, and desyred that their lord might be mercifully entreated. The king accepted their surrender; but it was not longe before he rased to the grounde the castles of Leycester, Huntingdon, Walton, Groby, and some other of the earles." Acreage with the parish. Houses 63. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 335.

GROOMBRIDGE, a chapelry in the parish of Speldhurst, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent; 4 miles west-south-west of Tunbridge-Wells. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Speldhurst. Fairs for cattle and pedlery are held on May 17th, and September 25th. Other returns with the parish.

GROSMONT, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Skenfrith, union of Dore, county of Monmouth; 10 miles north-west by north of Monmouth, and bounded on the north and east by the river Monnow. Acres 5,810. Houses 128. A. P. £4,421. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 690. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £6 5s. 2½d.; gross income £152. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here, endowed with the interest of £800. Other charities, in 1833, £26 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £302 10s. The small but pleasant village of Grosmont "is situated in an undulating valley, diversified with wood and pasture, and beautifully accompanied by the mean-

dering Monnow. Though at present this place consists of an assemblage of small cottages only, it was formerly of more importance, and is yet governed by a mayor and burgesses. According to tradition, it once formed a town of considerable extent, and had a market held at the foot of the Graig. On an eminence at the south-east end of the village, and swelling above the river is the picturesque ruin of its castle; a pile of no great extent, but well disposed, and profusely decorated with shrubs and ivy. The form of this structure is irregular: large circular towers cover the angles of the ramparts; within which are traces of the baronial hall, and other apartments, and beyond the mount are some remains of the barbican, or redoubt, and several intrenchments. It is surrounded by a dry moat. All the door and window arches are pointed Gothic, and of the proportion in use about the 13th century; but the foundation of the castle is supposed to be coeval with that of Skenfrith's. The environs of the castle are delightful; the vale frequently swells into gentle eminences clothed with trees: on one side the view is bounded by the Graig, and on the other by the Garway, enriched and ornamented by the enchanting woods and plantations of Kentchurch park. This fortress was invested by the Welsh troops under prince Llewelyn, but before he could take it 'the king came,' says Lambard, 'with a great army, to raise the seige, whereof as soon as the Welshman had understandinge, they saved their lives by their legges.' In a subsequent expedition, the Welsh succeeded in cutting off the provisions of the royal army, obliging them to retreat; and while waiting for supplies they were surprised while asleep in the trenches, and deprived of 500 horses, baggage, waggons, &c. This castle was the favourite residence of the earls of Lancaster. The church continues to bespeak the former consequence of the place, for it is a large handsome structure, in the pointed style, with an octagonal tower. It is in the cathedral form, consisting of a nave, with two aisles, a transept, and a chancel. Many exterior traces of buildings, and raised causeways, constructed like Roman roads with large blocks of stone diverging from it, prove its antique extent and importance to have been considerable. Parts of these yet remain, measuring from 9 to 12 feet broad. The legend of this place recounts, with voluble earnestness, the exploits of their reputed necromancer, John of Kent."—Camb. Traveller's Guide. A market-day is held here on Tuesday; and there are fairs, principally for cattle, on August 10th and October 9th.

GROSMONT, or **GROMOND**, a hamlet in the parish of Egton, north riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles west-south-west of Whitby. Here, in the reign of King John, Joanna, the daughter of William Fossard, wife to Robert de Turnham, gave a parcel of land to the abbot and convent of Grandmont, or Gramont, in France, who settled it upon a convent of monks of their own order. When these alien priories became objects of jealousy to the English government, the abbot obtained leave to sell his right in this cell to John Hewit or Serjeant, in consequence of which it seems to have become 'Prioratus Indigena,' and to have subsisted till the dissolution, when there were not above four monks in it, whose revenues were rated at £12 2s. 8d. The site was granted, 35^o Henry VIII., to Edward Wright, Esq. From the ruins of the convent a spacious farm-house with out-offices were afterwards erected at the west end of the priory church.

GROTON, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Hadleigh. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the

dio. of Ely; rated at £8 1s. 8d.; no return. Patrons, in 1835, J. W. Willet and others. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1828, £17 15s. per annum. There are also several almshouses. Poor rates, in 1838, £270 12s. Acres 1,580. Houses 117. A. P. £1,719. Pop., in 1801, 516; in 1831, 577.

GROVE, a hamlet in the parish of Wantage, county of Berks; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Wantage, intersected by the Wilts and Berks canal, and near the Great Western railway. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 113. A. P. £3,719. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 520. Poor rates, in 1838, £173 4s.

GROVE, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Leighton-Buzzard, county of Buckingham; 2 miles south of Leighton-Buzzard, intersected by the Wendover canal, and in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £63. Patron, the Earl of Chesterfield. Acres 210. Houses 4. A. P. £791. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 21. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 12s.

GROVE, a parish in South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of East Retford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 14s. 2d.; gross income £155. Patron, in 1835, A. H. Eyre, Esq. Here is a daily school. Levinz's almshouse is endowed with £10 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 7s. Acres 1,500. Houses 20. A. P. £1,074. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 121.

GROVEBURY, a manor in the parish of Leighton-Buzzard, county of Bedford, given by Henry II. to the nuns of Fontevralt in Normandy, in lieu of a yearly pension granted them out of the exchequer by Henry I., whence it was settled with a convent of foreign monks. In consequence of the wars with France, it suffered the fate of the other alien priories, and after various grants of it by different monarchs, it came at last to the dean and canons of Windsor.—See Tanner, &c.

GRUMBALD'S-ASH HUNDRED, in the county of Gloucester. It lies in the south-east corner of the county. Area 40,670 acres. Houses 1,849. Pop., in 1831, 9,736.

GRUNDISBURGH, a parish in the hund. of Carleford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 3 miles north-west by west of Woodbridge, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £17 11s. 3d.; gross income £485. The Baptists have here a place of worship; and there are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £43 19s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £386 16s. Acres 1,420. Houses 105. A. P. £2,844. Pop., in 1801, 641; in 1831, 835.

GRUNTY-FEN-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty in the south division of the hund. of Wichford, isle of Ely, county of Cambridge. Acres 1,990. House 1. Pop., in 1831, 10.

GRWYNEY, or GROYNÉ-VAWR, a hamlet in the parish of Talgarth, county of Brecon, South Wales; 3 miles north-east of Talgarth. Tithes, with those of Grwyney, or Groyne-Vechan, commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £65, due to the dean and canons of St. George's chapel, Windsor, and £25 6s. 3d. to the vicar of Talgarth. Houses 4. A. P. £100. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 21. Poor rates, in 1838, £5 14s.

GRWYNEY, or GROYNÉ-VECHAN, a hamlet in the same parish with the above. Houses 20. A. P. £473. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 108. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 13s.

GUAHALL, one of the Scilly isles. It lies to the west of Brechar, and contains about 10 acres.

GUASH (THE). See RUTLANDSHIRE.

GUELDBALE, a township in the parish of Leek, north riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north-north-east of Thirsk. Acres with Nether-Silton 2,610. Houses 34. A. P. £395. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 126. Poor rates, in 1838, £26 4s.

GUERNSEY,

An island in the great gulf, or bay, of St. Michael, in the English channel, 7 to 8 leagues west of the Normandy coast, but subject to the British Crown, and frequently treated of, in topographical works, under article Southamptonshire. It is situated between 49° 24', and 49° 33' N. lat., and 2° 32', and 2° 48' W. long. It is distant about 108 miles south-west of Southampton; 94 south-west of Portsmouth; and 51 south of Portland. In relation to others of the channel islands, it is 7 leagues north-west of Jersey; 5 south-west of Alderney; and 2 west of Sarke. The two last are dependencies of Guernsey, as are Herm and Jethou, which serve to shelter the roadstead of Guernsey, but are otherwise of no importance. The form of this island is triangular, and its whole circumference,—upwards of 30 miles,—is deeply indented with commodious bays and harbours. Its length from north-east to south-west is about 12 miles: its breadth from north to south about 9. It contains 25 square miles, or 16,000 acres. Houses 3,476. Pop., in 1831, 24,349.

Physical aspect, &c.—The face of the country is varied with hills and little eminences, and it is tolerably well watered with springs and fine clear gravelly streams, many of them sufficiently copious to turn overshot mill-wheels. On the north or vale side, the coast, except a few rocky cairns and hillocks, is commonly low and flat, rising gradually, from a level very little above high water-mark, to the south side, which is intersected by deep ravines, while the cliffs on the coast rise precipitately to the height of 270 feet above sea-level. Off the land, at various distances, the island is surrounded with sunk rocks and crags, by which—together with the confluence of sea currents and tides rising frequently to the height of 32 feet,—at some places even to a much greater height—the approach is rendered extremely hazardous to strangers.* Amongst the curiosities of the coast is La Cave Mahie, at the foot of a rock, on a level with the sea, near Prevolet-point. It is upwards of 200 feet deep; and from the entrance, which is about 10 feet in breadth and 6 in height, it extends to 50 feet in either direction, and terminates in granite points. From one of the steep and rugged rocks by which the coast is defended, emeral, or emery, a substance used by lapidaries and cutlers in polishing precious stones, steel, &c., is collected. There was at one time a fine lake on this beautiful island. It was about half a league in extent, but was filled up and turned into a meadow. Many of the opulent inhabitants, however, have still very beautiful

* A safeguard is thus afforded against foreign invasion, while every part of the coast is fortified with breast-works and batteries, besides the regular fort and citadel: the whole is properly manned with military forces. There are also barracks in the island for 5,000 men; and a militia of 2,000 men has been organized. There were anciently four castles in the island, the principal of which is Castle-cornet, at St. Peter's Port,—to be afterwards described. The castle in the marshes appears to have been a Norman structure: the site is laid out in garden ground belonging to the governor. The Vale-castle occupies a commanding eminence near St. Sampson's harbour, and has still its ramparts mounted with cannon, and barracks for troops. The Castle du Grand Geoffrey stood in the parish of St. Mary de Castro: there are no remains of it now existing.

and convenient fish-ponds. The houses lie scattered throughout all the island; Peter's Port being the only town. Mansions, farm-houses, and even cottages, are handsomely built and delightfully surrounded by orchards. The scenery in general, however, is not much ornamented with trees; and though excellent elm and good oak, particularly the former, are commonly met with, there is nothing here that can be called a wood: coppices are equally rare. The fields are commonly divided either by stone fences, or by turf banks surmounted with furze. There are now good roads leading through the island from Peter's Port, but the other and older roads are very indifferent.

Soil, produce, trade, &c.—The soil rests almost entirely on granite, and some of the heights are composed of granitic columns, apparently raised by the operation of a vertical power. In the vale the soil is rich and fertile, and yields very fine pasture. That of the higher parts affords plentiful harvests; and even the steep cliffs are covered with verdure to the water's edge. Nevertheless, in the western and northern quarters of the island there is a considerable quantity of waste land covered with furze, which is cut for fuel. Vegetables are produced in great variety and excellent quality. One of the most useful of the natural productions is a marine plant, called by the generic name of *vrac*, which is used for manure; and also for fuel, as wood is not plentiful, and coals require to be imported from England, &c. To prevent the indiscreet destruction of the *vrac* by the inhabitants, two seasons only, Midsummer and Michaelmas, are appointed for its collection. By manuring the land with this sea-weed, which is spread over it for some time, and then ploughed in, a succession of crops is obtained without impoverishing the earth. Fallow is seldom or never allowed. The lands are clean and well cultivated; agriculture being studied and practised with much assiduity and success. The general produce is similar to that in the west of England. Grazing and the cultivation of wheat are particularly attended to. The wheat and oats are reaped in the usual manner, but a strange custom has prevailed of pulling up barley by the roots, and piling it up in sheaves of a singular spiral form. The annual average growth of wheat is estimated at about 4,000 quarters; of barley at somewhat less. The Guernsey cows are highly celebrated; and the milk which they yield is so peculiarly rich, that it is not necessary to let it stand for a deposit of cream; the whole being amenable to the operation of the churn at once. While at pasture in the fields, the cows, like those of Jersey, are tethered together, so that the fields may be regularly cropped across, and new grass as regularly arise; and in the orchards in which the under grass crop is always used as pasture, the head of each is attached to the feet to prevent the animal from injuring itself by eating the apples, &c. Cows are sometimes exported to England where they sell at high prices.* Swine are

numerous, and grow to a large size, affording excellent pork. They are generally fed with parsnips, the culture of which for fattening these, and for winter fodder to cattle, or for fattening them also, is much attended to. Few sheep are bred or fattened here: fat sheep, as well as oxen for beef, are generally brought from England or France. The insular breed of horses is poor: they are ill-shaped and have been worse kept, which must have debased their breed. No reptiles are seen in Guernsey, except the blind worm, a harmless snake, and some few lizards which frequent the furze lands. "More favoured, as to climate, than even Undercliff in the Isle of Wight, Guernsey emulates the genial lands of the south. The fig-tree attains great luxuriance, and sometimes reaches a remarkable size. This is literally the land of the citron and the myrtle. In the midst of a cider district, and besides the fig, there are sweet and Seville oranges, melons, &c. In January there are peas a foot in height, and blooming flowers. In summer you luxuriate among the flowers and foliage of the myrtle, aloe, lemon-scented vervain,—rising for more than 20 feet above your head, contending with a *camelia japonica* of equal growth,—the *fuschia*, 8 feet high; the *magnolia*, *nerium oleander*, *cistus*, *ceitis macrantha*; and the Guernsey lily, or *Amaryllis Sarniensis*, a most beautiful flower, supposed to be a native of Japan, and introduced by accident; but though here cultivated to perfection, never found to blow a second time in France nor England, where thousands are exported. Guernsey, nevertheless, is 3 degrees lower in temperature than Jersey." Snow, however, never lies above one or two days, and the summer's heat is always tempered by breezes from the sea. Though European fruits of almost all sorts grow in profusion, the chief fruit cultivated in the orchards is the apple; vast quantities of which are made into cider, and consumed in the island. It is the principal beverage of the inhabitants. The produce of the ocean in this vicinity is very various and abundant; and, in former times, most of the religious houses in Normandy were supplied from the fishery on this coast. Among the most common and plentiful fish are mackerel, sea-pike, whiting, pollack, bream, and rock-fish. There are also mullets, soles, and plaice, together with conger eels, sometimes weighing 30 or 40 lbs. In the reign of Edward I. and II., a duty was imposed on congers salted for export. Shell fish are no less abundant, amongst which are oysters, lobsters, and crabs of great size, and the ormer or sear, a fish which seems peculiar to this and the neighbouring islands. The mineral produce of the island consists principally of its fine granite, which is rather extensively exported to England for pavement, &c. At Grande Rocque are quarried large masses of sienite of the same quality as the beautiful stone of that species at Mont Mado in Jersey. It is used at Portsmouth, London, &c., for building and paving. Numerous vessels belonging to Guernsey, and averaging 100 tons burthen—but some of them much larger—are employed in the exports and imports of the island. Commercial in-

* In England, no difference between Guernsey and Jersey or Alderney cows is understood; but the number of the latter exported being by far the greater, they are generally better known to the jobbers. The Guernsey cattle are considerably larger than those of Jersey, and it appears from the evidence of the clerk of the market, that an ox has attained the weight of 1,500 lbs. Quail, in his report, says, those of 1,200 lbs., or 60 score, appear not unfrequently. It is said that a Guernsey cow, when its nativity is distinctly known, and when offered among those best able to judge, fetches a higher price than the Jersey cow. The importation into Guernsey or Jersey of any other than the native breed is prohibited under a severe penalty. Nay, it is said that a Guernsey farmer would not on any account admit even a Jersey cow on his grounds. The following is the description and standard of excellence of a Guernsey cow, transmitted by one well versed in these matters. Colour:

light red, yellow, and white. The points of excellence are 20, viz.,—1. Pedigree of the bull, as well as the cow; yellow ears, tail, and good udder, 7 points. 2. General appearance; colour, cream, light red, or both, mixed with white, 3 points. 3. Handsome head, well horned; and bright and prominent eye, 4 points. 4. Deep barrel-shaped body, 3 points. 5. Good hind quarters, and straight back, 2 points. 6. Handsome legs, and small bone, 1 point. This classification of points of excellence, however, is not rigidly adhered to. It has been stated of the Guernsey cows, young and old, that the general average is rather more than 365 lbs. of butter in the year, being equal to one lb. of butter, or eight quarts of milk, in the 24 hours. But the proof of the superiority of the Guernsey cow, most triumphantly appealed to, is the superiority of Guernsey butter.

seacourse is also constantly maintained by vessels from England, Ireland, and the continent. Timber and cordage being, like almost every thing else, admitted duty free into Guernsey, a great many vessels are built here. Previously to the act of parliament passed in 1807, subjecting the Anglo-Norman islands to our revenue laws, commercial pursuits were, in a great degree, superseded by smuggling both in Guernsey and the rest of these islands. Since that period, the people have turned their attention much to foreign trade, which has been chiefly carried on with the Spanish and Portuguese establishments in America, with Newfoundland, and with various European ports. Guernsey was at one time the grand depot of all the foreign wines and brandies imported to London, and many other ports in this country; but after the establishment of the London docks, &c., this lucrative system of warehousing was entirely lost.

Steamers ply regularly between Guernsey and various ports. Weymouth, distant 72 miles, has been considered the principal point of intercourse with England. The English mail is regularly despatched from Guernsey, Jersey, &c., by her majesty's packet to Weymouth. A steamer at present leaves London bridge wharf for Guernsey and Jersey, the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month, and returns from the islands on the 5th, 15th, and 25th: fares 20s. to 30s. Another steamer plies during summer between Falmouth, Plymouth, Guernsey, Jersey, and France. The Southampton steamers run every week to Guernsey and Jersey from Southampton, which is now connected with London by railway. Lists of the passengers' names appear to be published in the newspapers here on the arrival of the steamers.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—“This isle was pagan—and some of the heathen altars still remain, called *poquelays*—till anno 565, when Christianity was planted here by St. Magloire, who lies buried in a chapel in the parish of St. Saviour, still bearing his name.”—Mag. Brit. 1738. Childbert, king of France, annexed Guernsey and the other channel islands to the archbishopric of Dola. The bishop of Constance in Normandy afterwards held the ecclesiastical government; and, after the English reformation, refused to abjure the pope's supremacy in England, as the other bishops belonging to that crown had done. In the reign of King Edward, however, the English liturgy was used, though in that of Queen Mary the isles again conformed to the Roman doctrines. When Elizabeth restored the reformation, she took the episcopal jurisdiction from the diocese of Constance, and annexed it to that of Winchester. At this time “these isles were full of Frenchmen, who had fled hither from the persecutions of their own country, and some of their ministers had gotten possession of two of the chief churches, viz., St. Peter's Port here, and St. Helier in Jersey, and introduced the Geneva discipline, for which they sent a deputation to that queen, to beg her permission, that all the churches might be so modelled; but the queen utterly denied to grant it, yet allowed it to be continued in those churches. This did not discourage the ministers, but they went on to erect their worship, and having brought the English liturgy into contempt and disuse, convened two synods at Peter Port in Guernsey, to settle their form of classical discipline, which they digested into 20 chapters; the governors, contrary to the queen's order, agreeing to it, that they might keep possession of the dean's lands. Cartwright and Snape, the two famous English presbyterians, were at these assemblies. When King James I. came to the crown, they renewed their request for the settlement of their church government; and upon a

suggestion, that Queen Elizabeth had allowed it, obtained a confirmation of it; but Sir John Payton being sent governor, happened to have a contest with the colloquy or assembly, about the presenting to vacant benefices, in which the latter showed so much pride and insolence, that most of the chief men of the isles joined in a petition to have the liturgy and English church government settled among them; which was so acceptable to that king, that he immediately appointed a new dean and ministers, who being ordered to draw up a body of canons, which Archbishop Abbot, and the bishop of Lincoln and Winchester corrected, they obtained the royal assent, January 30, Reg. 21, and so the settlement was made, which has continued ever since.”—Mag. Brit. 1738. Guernsey thus constitutes a deanery in the diocese of Winchester. The religious services are still marked by traits of the Calvinistic discipline which prevailed till the time of Charles II.

Of the 10 parishes into which the island is divided, St. Peter's Port is the chief one. The living is a rectory; rated at £12; gross income £360. Patron, the governor. To the church there are two chapels-of-ease—Trinity chapel and Bethel chapel; gross income of the former £160; of the latter £100. Patrons, the proprietors. St. James's church may also be accounted a chapel-of-ease; gross income £165. Acres 1,728. Houses 2,864. Pop., in 1821, 11,173; in 1831, 13,893.—St. Samson's is a rectory, with the vicarage of the Vale annexed; rated at £5; gross income £130. In the patronage of the governor. Acres 183. Houses 187. Pop., in 1831, 1,109.—Torteval is a rectory, united with that of Forest; rated at £5; gross income £82. In the patronage of the governor. Acres 72. Houses 78. Pop., in 1831, 378. Acres of the Forest 117. Houses 145. Pop., in 1831, 695.—St. Saviour is a rectory; rated at £10; gross income £90. In the patronage of the governor. Acres 201. Houses 225. Pop., in 1831, £1,073.—St. Peter of the Wood is a rectory; rated at £11; gross income £91. In the patronage of the governor. Acres 218. Houses 264. Pop., in 1831, 1,191.—St. Martin's is a rectory; rated at £11 13s. 4d.; gross income £138. In the patronage of the governor. Acres 270. Houses 366. Pop., in 1831, 1,652.—St. Mary de Castro is a rectory; rated at £10; gross income £106. In the patronage of the governor. Acres 287. Houses 351. Pop., in 1831, 1,937.—St. Andrews is a rectory; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; no return. Acres 169. Houses 196. Pop., in 1831, 1,011.

The old churches all partake of the pointed, English, or Gothic style; but the most ancient have been greatly altered, if not entirely renovated, since the date of their dedication. They were all consecrated between the years 1111 and 1312: that of St. Samson appears to be of the greatest antiquity. There are many dissenters in the island. The Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, especially the latter, are very numerous, and have chapels, or meeting-houses for their accommodation. The Roman Catholics are few. The Society of Friends, or Quakers, established themselves here about the year 1782, and are increasing in numbers. There are also Baptists, Independents, &c. In the Vale parish there was a small priory or monastery of Benedictines, founded about the year 962 by the monks of Mount St. Michael, Normandy; and in St. Saviour's parish was the priory of Libou, founded in 1114, on a small island of that name which communicates with the mainland at low water.

Town of St. Peter's.—St. Peter's Port, the seat of government, and the only town in Guernsey, is situated on the side of a hill nearly at the middle of the east coast in 49° 26' N. lat., and 2° 42' W. long.

It extends along the coast, and towards the interior for a considerable distance. The streets in the lower or old part of the town are narrow and inconvenient, but in the upper they are very superior. The town and suburbs have been much extended and improved. One work alone, namely, the opening of a new street into the town, the erection of a market-house in it, and the purchase of the neighbouring land, cost the local States £80,000. The profits of this undertaking have enabled the States to erect another market-house, for the sale of fish. This building is on a magnificent scale. There are towns in England containing four times the population of the whole island of Guernsey, that cannot boast of a market-house equal to it. The public buildings here are generally built on an extensive scale. A college for the education of the middle class of the island has been erected at an expense of £40,000. There is a National school in the town. The government house is a handsome and substantial edifice, occupied by the lieutenant-governor, to whom the executive duties are generally deputed by the military governor: both are appointed by the Crown. A spacious court of justice and a new prison have been built. In the outskirts of the town stands the town hospital, one of two peculiar and excellent establishments to be afterwards described. The town has a public library, assembly rooms, and theatre. There is an excellent harbour formed by a pier extending northwards 460 feet; southwards 757 feet. The entrance to it is defended by Castle-cornet, a fortress built upon a rock, and strongly defended by batteries on all sides. Its foundation has been ascribed to the Romans, and has also been attributed to Duke Robert, the father of William the Conqueror. It was repaired in Queen Mary's days by Sir Leonard Chamberlain, Knt., governor of the island, and was afterwards strengthened with new works in Queen Elizabeth's days by his successor Thomas Leighton. The governor formerly resided here, "and would not suffer any Frenchman or woman to enter it upon any pretence whatsoever."—Mag. Brit. 1738. It formerly consisted of a keep, now made into casemates, and an outer-wall of great thickness flanked by several machicolated towers; but in 1672 it was much injured during a thunder-storm by an explosion of the magazine; and it has been much altered by modern engineers. Within the barriers of the town there is but a small proportion of the total number of houses. Fort-George, at a short distance south of the town, occupies a commanding eminence. There is a pleasant promenade called the New ground.

Government of the island, &c.]—Guernsey is annexed to the crown of Great Britain; but it is contended that the authority of the sovereign is exercised only in virtue of the ancient claim to the duchy of Normandy; and, therefore, that the power of legislation is vested in the sovereign and council, not in parliament. Neither parliament nor council, however, interfere on ordinary occasions with the internal regulations of the island. Both the judicial and executive authorities are exercised by a convention of several different bodies, collectively designated the Assembly of the States. The whole consisted of a bailiff, 12 jurats, the procureur, or attorney-general of the royal court, the 8 rectors of the 10 parishes, 2 constables from each parish, and 132 douzainiers from the whole. But the task of raising money, to defray public expenses, is committed to what is called the States of Deliberation, a political body, composed of the bailiff, 12 jurats, and a procureur, the 8 rectors of the 10 parishes, and the united voice of the constables and douzainiers of each

parish; the total number of voters being 32. Unless in cases of peculiar emergency, application must, however, be made to the sovereign, for permission to carry into effect the levies proposed by this convention. The revenue of the states amounts, it is said, to about £10,000 per annum, and consists in the general taxes, the harbour dues, the duties levied yearly upon licensed victuallers, or retailers of liquors in general, and the produce of lotteries, &c.; which, without overburdening the people by excessive taxation, afford ample provision for every necessity. The royal court consists of a bailiff, named by the king, and 12 jurats, chosen by the members of the states, who serve for life, unless discharged by the sovereign in council. The officers belonging to this court are the procureur, or attorney-general, the comptroller, the provost, or crown sheriff, the greffier, or registrar, and the crown serjeant. The royal court dispenses justice in all the other islands except Jersey. The legal institutions are a mixture of English with Norman law, precedent, and custom, and, in criminal cases, with the judgment of the assessors themselves. It is thought by some that the code by which justice is thus administered is scanty and imperfect: by others, that the simple institutions of the island are perfectly competent to the task of its internal regulation. The following are striking peculiarities of legal custom:—the children of parents who may have lived for years in open adultery, but who afterwards marry, are considered legitimate, and are entitled to inheritance, as is the case in Scotland:—it is even said that "by a singular anomaly there is no law against bigamy, which, according to some authorities, is prevalent; so that, if the natives were not sober and economical, it would not be impossible for them to be as blest with wives as a true believer."—an insolvent person is exonerated from his debts, on delivering, upon oath, the whole of his property, except his clothes, bed, and arms, and promising to make good the deficiency, if he should in future possess the power. Formerly, the insolvent claiming benefit under this law was compelled to wear a green cap, and to divest himself of his girdle; but these badges of humiliation have been discontinued.

Customs, condition, &c.]—The inhabitants of Guernsey are distinguished by several peculiarities from those of the rest of the British dominions. The old Norman French is generally spoken by all ranks; but there is usually a sufficient acquaintance with the English language among the upper classes. Most of the natives have a greater resemblance to the French than to the English nation; and, indeed, from continued intermarriage, some of these islanders are purer Normans than those on the continent. All their domestic utensils and implements of husbandry are after the French fashion, as also their dresses and mode of living. These, however, among the higher ranks, have been greatly modified by their increasing intercourse with England. The dwellings of the peasantry are considered by some to be very mean: by others to be remarkably neat and comfortable. One article of rural furniture appears to require notice for its peculiarity:—in the corner of the ordinary sitting-room of every cottage, is what the inmates call the 'lit de veille,' a wide bed-frame, raised about 18 inches from the ground, and covered with dry fern, or potatoe straw, on which the young men and women of the house or neighbourhood occasionally lounge, as on a common couch or sofa, only they are seated feet to feet in a circle. All classes are fond of dancing, especially at festivals. Riding in parties in the month of August, through the island,—a custom supposed to be derived from an ancient procession of the abbot of St. Michael,—is a favourite amusement among the country people; most of the females

being, it is said, mounted after the fashion of men. The common people still retain those characteristics of temperance and sobriety, for which their ancestors were distinguished, in the 12th century, as we are informed by honest old William of Malmesbury. An ordinary article of food amongst the farmers and peasantry, is a kind of soup made of cabbages, fat, flour, and dry bacon; and this seemingly uninviting dish, improved with a little beef, is not only said to be a favourite holiday fare, but has also been found at the tables of the gentry. Popular superstitions are fast disappearing, though it has been set forth, in prejudice to the worthy islanders in general, that because, not many years since, the royal court found it necessary, on one occasion, to interpose its influence in discouraging witchfinders, "the natives of this island still entertain some absurd superstitions:" it has even been rather ineptly and ultra-censoriously recorded, that, more recently still, attempts were made to revive the apparition of the Bete latwa, an imaginary spectre, supposed to perambulate the town of St. Peter's Port at Christmas:—with equal significance might even more recent attempts of a somewhat similar, but much less harmless, description, which occurred in England itself, be recorded as a general accusation of "absurd superstitions" amongst the natives there. The social interchanges of life are said to be "much embarrassed among those who dwell in the principal town, by an attention to the different classes or gradations of rank, in preference to a selection of company founded on the claims of merit and good fellowship. This pertinacity of adherence to degree," it is added, "is truly ridiculous, as well as troublesome, when it descends even to the retail traders of a small island possessing no native nobility." It has also been stated that "mediocrity, rather bordering on poverty, seems to prevail throughout the country; and a rigid economy is consequently practised:—on the whole, however, a totally different, although, it may be, somewhat too exclusively favourable an aspect, on the other hand, has recently been given to the general condition of Guernsey by a highly intelligent observer, whose comprehensive and rather interesting statements are as follow:—

"The happiest community which it has ever been my lot to fall in with is to be found in the little island of Guernsey.* The pictures of want, filth, and crime, which so frequently shock the eye of humanity in our own country, and which appear to a still greater extent in Ireland, and many parts of France, are not to be met with in Guernsey; but in their stead are to be seen the happy signs of abundance, comfort, and contentment. The poor man has his neat little house, is surrounded by his cheerful family, and is under no apprehension that he shall not be able, with moderate labour, to provide a full meal and a comfortable lodging for all who are dependent upon him. What are the causes of this superior state of things in Guernsey? Why is it, that, within so short a distance of places where the pining labourer is but half fed and half clad, the man of Guernsey should have a well-stored board and abundance of clothing? The climate is not peculiar; the land is not remarkably fertile. The southern parts of England are quite equal to Guernsey in both these particulars. How is it then that Guernsey should be so much ahead in the career of happiness?

—Guernsey has superior laws—superior institutions. And the state of things in Guernsey is one among the thousand proofs that have been given, that the prosperity and happiness of a people are much more dependent on its laws, institutions, and the manner in which its government is carried on, than on climate and fertility of the soil. I have twice visited the island of Guernsey under circumstances favourable for becoming acquainted with its condition: and in the hopes of directing general attention to a model from which much might with advantage be adopted, I will give a brief account of what fell under my observation.

"One of the most striking changes which the visiter, whether from England or France, meets with on his landing in Guernsey, is the entire absence of beggars. That miserable compound of imposture and real distress—the wandering mendicant—is there unknown. A tradesman who has been established at St. Peter's Port for upwards of thirty years, assured me that during the whole period of his residence in the island he had never once seen a beggar. For myself, I neither saw nor heard of one: and I was satisfied, from all I learnt, that a beggar is in Guernsey a being of a past age—a creation of history—a fit subject for the speculations of the antiquary—but too completely covered with the dust of ancient times, for those of the present day to examine. Not only is the island free from beggars, but it is free also from those debasing but unfortunate creatures whom the twilight of evening brings forth from their hiding-places, like swarms of moths, to join the giddy dance round the flame that is soon to destroy them. Prostitution proceeds from the same sources as mendicancy—want and ignorance; and where the latter is not found, the former will rarely be met with. Be that as it may, however, the fact is, that the streets and roads of Guernsey are not disgraced by the appearance either of the prostitute or the beggar.

"Two establishments, called the Town and Country hospitals, exist in the island, to which all persons are sent, who, for any reasons whatever, are unable to obtain an honest livelihood. In these establishments are to be found females who would otherwise be living by prostitution—the habitual drunkard—the lunatic—the destitute orphan—all have here an asylum, and are removed from the temptation and misery to which they would otherwise be exposed. I visited the town hospital, situated, not in the town itself, but in the outskirts, and I was very much gratified with what I saw. The scene was a busy one. The men were occupied, some in weaving cloth, some as tailors, others as shoemakers, &c. The women were engaged principally in washing. In addition to the washing for the hospital, a great deal is taken in from families living in the neighbourhood; and by this means the women do much towards paying the expense of their maintenance. The greater part of the cloth, shoes, &c., which the men manufacture, is sold. The men are also employed as scavengers. By thus employing the men and women at profitable labour instead of setting them to turn a great stone, as is done in some of our parishes, the expense of the maintenance of the inmates of the hospital is greatly reduced. The average yearly expense of each inmate is not more than seven pounds, notwithstanding that at least half of those in the hospitals are boys and girls who produce but little, being the greater part of the day in school; and, notwithstanding, also, that there are many lunatics and infirm people, who are of course unable to do any thing towards their own support. The number of inmates in the town and country hospitals together is about three hundred, and their expense to the island is about £2,000 a-year. The arrange-

* "I have in most cases confined the following observations to Guernsey, because I can speak of what relates to that island from my own observation. The other islands I have not had an opportunity of examining. Much, however, which I may say respecting Guernsey, would apply equally to Jersey and the other Norman isles."

ments of the hospitals, and the discipline maintained in them, are excellent; at the same time, the inmates are treated with great kindness, are allowed an abundance of good wholesome food, and are well clothed and lodged. Those whose conduct deserves reward are frequently allowed to visit their friends for a day or so: but if the privilege is abused, and, for instance, if any one returns to the hospital in a state of intoxication, he is not allowed to leave the hospital again for several months. On the whole, whether we regard these hospitals as asylums from misery, or as schools of morality, I must say that I have never yet seen any institutions in this country that would bear comparison with them.

"There are many causes which co-operate in preventing any numerous class of the people of Guernsey from sinking into that state of poverty which leads to crime and misery. In the first place, all the necessities of life are exceedingly cheap. Wheat during the last twenty years has been about two-thirds of the price at which it has been sold in England. In the summer of 1830, when I last visited Guernsey, wheat was twenty shillings (Guernsey money) per quarter, in the measure of the island. This price is the same as forty-six shillings English money for an English quarter. The price of wheat in England, at the same time, was sixty or seventy shillings per quarter. I need scarcely say, after mentioning the price of wheat, that our corn laws do not extend to Guernsey. Wheat, as indeed every thing else, with the single exception of tea, can be freely imported into Guernsey. In the year 1815, when the rigour of the English corn laws was greatly increased, it was intended to extend the corn laws to Guernsey, and the other Norman isles; but the inhabitants bestirred themselves, and succeeded in warding off this terrible blow to their prosperity. For their success in this struggle they were in a great measure indebted to the exertions of Mr. Brock, the judge or bailiff, as he was termed, of Guernsey—a gentleman who appears on all occasions to have been the good genius of the island. The inhabitants of each of the islands presented Mr. Brock with a piece of plate as a token of gratitude for his services on the occasion in question. The people of the Norman isles are not only allowed to import corn for their own use from wheresoever they choose, but they are permitted to export all the corn they themselves can grow to England. This being the case, the people, of course, consume but very little of the wheat their own islands produce. This latter supply is kept for the English market; so that there is the singular anomaly constantly going on of corn from the Baltic actually sailing by the coasts of England to supply the people of the Norman isles, and to enable them to send to England the wheat which is growing at their own doors.

"Provisions of other kinds are at prices proportionately low with those of wheat. The ordinary price of good meat is fourpence per pound; that of moist sugar, from threepence to fourpence a pound; potatoes sell for threepence a peck; the price of butter varies from sevenpence to tenpence per pound. Tea, though cheap compared with the price in England, [the price of the best black tea is from half-a-crown to three shillings a pound,] is dearer than it otherwise would be, did not the monopoly of the East India company extend to the Norman isles.* The tea consumed in these islands is not subject to a

farthing of king's tax, so that the sole cause which keeps up the price of tea in these islands, is, that the East India company have a monopoly of the supply. So much dearer, however, does this make the tea, that it is a constant article of smuggling from France. With the exception of tea, of which I have just spoken, and spirits, on which there is an import duty of one shilling a gallon, a perfectly free and untaxed importation is allowed of every species of food, and, indeed, of produce of every kind. The consequence is, that as far as their limited demand will command a market, the inhabitants of the Norman islands can select, from the whole world, the produce which each country is best able to furnish. Instead of using dear and bad Canadian timber, they employ good and cheap Baltic timber. Christiana deals, twelve feet long, nine inches broad, and three inches thick, sell for £15 15s. 6d. per 120, or rather more than half-a-crown each deal.

"Among other things which are cheap in Guernsey, in consequence of their being free from taxes, I may mention newspapers. With a population of only twenty thousand people, the inhabitants of Guernsey support five weekly newspapers.† The usual price of a newspaper is sometimes a penny, sometimes twopence. The charge for a short advertisement is sixpence. The taxes collected in the islands are very light. A tax of a shilling per gallon on imported spirits is the only indirect tax of any kind whatever. The principal tax is a direct one, of a very fair kind. It is a property tax, averaging about sixpence in the pound, upon all existing property. Thus, a man pays this property tax, not only for his land and houses, but for money which he may have in the funds, for money lent on mortgage, &c. The produce of this tax is appropriated to the support of the two hospitals, and the paving and lighting of the town. In addition to this property tax, and the tax on spirits, the church receives a tithe on all kinds of corn, on fish, and on a few kinds of agricultural produce of small importance, but not upon hay. This tithe completes the list of taxes in the Norman isles. If it should be a matter of surprise that these islands should have been so highly favoured by those who have had the framing of laws, and imposing taxes, the explanation is readily given. The Norman isles are so much nearer to the coast of France than to that of England, that it would not be a difficult matter for the inhabitants to transfer their allegiance from England to France. This would be a serious loss to England, as the islands are of great use as an asylum for English vessels, especially in time of war. The importance which has been attached to the possession of these islands, and their peculiar situation, has no doubt been the principal reason for the considerate manner in which they have been treated.

"Next to the blessings of light, taxes, and unrestricted importation of food, I may mention the state of the laws of inheritance as being very favourable to the happiness of the people living in the Norman isles. In our own country, when a man dies, his estate, if consisting of freehold land, goes altogether to his eldest son, the other children being left to do as well as they can; at least this is the case if the man has not left a will to direct that his property shall be divided, which is seldom done. But in Guernsey and the other Norman isles, a much fairer arrangement is adopted. Two-thirds of the estate

* Even this poor little grievance must be now removed, and with it any thing regarding the really unobjectionable duty on spirits which the most consummate grumbler ranked among the favourites of the monk of Malmesbury could, on any feasible pretence, construe into a hardship. Spirits are distilled on the island.—*Ed. P. G.*

† Three of which are printed in the French language and two in the English: though unstamped they may be sent by post, free of charge, throughout the united kingdom, and to various foreign ports. The motto or maxim borne on the front of one which we have seen, viz., 'The Comet,' is—"To be steadfast in our attachments; to bear good will to our enemies; to fear no man."—*Ed. P. G.*

are divided equally among the sons, however many there may be, and one-third among the daughters. This plan of division, though only an approach to perfect justice, is evidently much better than the one followed in this country. In order to prevent an unnecessary splitting up of estates, it is provided that the eldest son shall, if he has it in his power, be allowed to pay to each of his brothers and sisters the value of their share of the property, and then retain possession of the whole himself. The consequence of this state of the law of inheritance is, that instead of the property of the islands being held in huge masses, each acre of which is but of insignificant value to the owner, the islands are covered over with clusters of small estates of from four or five to forty or fifty acres, so that every person has a little plot of land which he can call his own. We all know how men's hearts are set upon this, and what a powerful stimulus it is to greater exertions, superior economy, and a love of independence.

"Next to the equal division of property, which prevents waste and extravagance on the one hand, and extreme poverty on the other, I may mention the abundance of paper money in the island of Guernsey, as a great cause of the prosperity of the island. The paper money is issued by the government of the island, and in the following way:—When any great undertaking has been determined on by the states, such, for instance, as the opening of new roads, there is, immediately, an issue of one pound notes by the government. These notes are sent out as the work proceeds, and as money is wanted. When the undertaking is completed, and begins to yield an income, the notes are gradually brought in again, and new undertakings are commenced. The notes are not payable on demand: indeed the government has not even an office at which the notes can be presented. Nevertheless, the notes are never refused. The people find, by experience, that their representatives 'the states' do not issue the notes in greater abundance than the demand for them justifies, and consequently no depreciation in their value is to be feared. Moreover, the purposes for which the notes are issued are of advantage to every man in the island; so that every one looks upon them as coming from the bank to which he is a partner. Here, then, in the little island of Guernsey, we have perhaps the only instance in the world of a really national bank; a bank in which the whole property of the state is the security, and the profit of which is shared by the people at large. By means of this truly 'healthy' currency, undertakings of great magnitude (considering the size of the island) have been executed during the last few years."

History.—Guernsey and the other channel islands appear to have been known to the Romans. Guernsey is thought to be the *Sarnia* of Antoninus; and perhaps it is the same with *Granona*, mentioned by the *Notitia in Armorica*. It is difficult, however, to identify each island, respectively, even with the names used by Antoninus; and none of his contemporaries are decidedly known to have treated of them at all. Guernsey and the other islands in this vicinity, "belonged formerly to Normandy, being given to Rollo, and his Normans, together with it, by Charles IV., surnamed the Simple, king of France. From Rollo, after five successions, they came to William the Conqueror, who gave the command of them to his son Robert, but after King Henry I. had defeated his brother Robert, in 1108, he annexed Normandy and the islands to the crown of England, to which they ever after steadfastly adhered, till King John being found guilty of the death of his nephew, Arthur, duke of Britain, by the parliament of Paris, called together by Philip, King of France,

to examine into it, was deprived of Normandy, which province revolted wholly from him, and never was since recovered; for King Henry III. being taken up with the barons' wars, was forced to neglect its recovery, and at length quit his title wholly to it, to rid himself of them. From that time they have continued firm in their allegiance, and are the only places that were William the Conqueror's inheritance, that remain in this crown. The French have made divers attempts to reunite them to that kingdom with Normandy, but in vain. In the reign of Philip de Valois, Hugh Quiriel, admiral of France, made a descent upon Guernsey, and having taken the castle, held it 3 years, but it was again recovered by the English fleet in 1342. So also Evan, a Welshman, descended from the princes of Wales, but then serving the French king, surprised Guernsey in the time of King Edward III., but lost it again soon after. In Edward IV.'s days, while he was contending with King Henry VI. for the crown, they got possession of Guernsey, but were beat off by the valour of Richard Harleston, vadelect of the crown, as he was then called, for which the king rewarded him with the government, both of the island and castle. Again, in the minority of King Edward VI., 1549, the kingdom being embroiled with wars, Leo Strozzi, commander of the French galleys, invaded that isle, but was repulsed with loss." —Mag. Brit. 1738. See also article JERSEY. "I finde in Galfride," says Lambard, "that Cadwallon, being embarked and under saile to have gone to Kinge Solomon of Brytaine in Fraunce, was dryven by tempest of winde into Gernsey; wheare he rested a fewe days. Kinge Jhon likewise comyng with his private familie out of Normannie, (for his souldiers departed for want of gould) reposed himselfe at Gernsey also."

GUESTINGTHORPE. See **GESTINGTHORPE**. **GUESTLING**, a parish in the hund. of Guestling, rape and union of Hastings, county of Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Winchelsea, near the coast of the English channel. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £12 Os. 7½d.; gross income £401. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £30 per annum. A fair for cattle and pedlery, is held on May 23d. Acres 3,180. Houses 134. A. P. £2,571. Pop., in 1801, 496; in 1831, 768. Poor rates, in 1838, £953 3s.

GUESTLING HUNDRED, in the rape of Hastings, county of Sussex, near the south-eastern corner of the county. Area 11,430 acres. Houses 365. Pop., in 1831, 2,202.

GUESTWICK, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Foulsham, and south of the river Bure. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 Os. 10d.; gross income £75. Patron, in 1835, W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq. The Independents have here a place of worship. The celebrated William Godwin, author of the 'Adventures of Caleb Williams,' and many other works, including political and economical treatises of a very novel description, was the son of an Independent minister, and a native of this parish. Acres 1,660. Houses 37. A. P. £1,519. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 188. Poor rates, in 1838, £198 1s.

GULDEN-MORDEN, a parish in the hund. of Armingford, union of Royston, county of Cambridge; 6 miles east by south of Biggleswade. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £7 3s. 6d.; gross income £190. Tithes commuted in 1799–1800. Patrons, the master and fellows of Jesus' college, Cambridge. Here are 6

daily schools. Charities, in 1836, upwards of £65 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £198 19s. Acres 2,506. Houses 136. A. P. £2,614. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 675.

GULDEN-SUTTON, a parish in the hund. of Broxton, union of Great Boughton, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles east-north-east of Chester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £12; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. T. Stanley. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,130. Houses 27. A. P. £2,111. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 132. Poor rates, in 1838, £72 12s.

GUILDFORD,

A borough and market-town, comprising the parishes of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Trinity, union of Guildford, county of Surrey: it is distant 6 miles from Woking-common, on the Southampton railway, and 29 by railway from London. A branch railway has been projected to run from about the station at Woking-common to near Barn-field, Guildford. Between Guildford and Godalming is the commencement of the Surrey and Sussex canal, which opens a communication between the Wey and the Arun. Guildford is the county town of Surrey. Acres 210. Houses 630. A. P. £7,859. Pop., in 1801, 2,634; in 1831, 3,813.

General description.—Guildford is picturesquely seated on the declivity of a chalk hill on the east bank of the Wey, which was made navigable thus far, about the year 1658, and over which there is here a bridge of 5 arches, originally built of stone, but subsequently widened with brick-work. The town is large and well-built, and consists chiefly of an excellent and spacious street, which, from its declivity, has a particularly striking aspect. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water from the river, by means of an engine which throws it into a reservoir, whence it is conveyed through the streets by pipes. The principal buildings,—an account of some of which will be afterwards given,—are the churches, chapels, hospital, and schools, with the guild-hall and council-chamber, an elegant county-hall, and a county-gaol, with a house of correction, and extensive barracks:—there is also a theatre. The town displays throughout an appearance of respectability, wealth, and commercial importance. The clothing trade, once so prosperous here, has been entirely abandoned. There are mills of various descriptions in the vicinity, and at the south-west side of the town are commodious wharfs on the river, where much business is done with London in coals, timber, &c. The market-day is Tuesday; and there are fairs for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, on May 4th and November 22d. Not far from the town is a race-course, where there are annual races which draw a highly fashionable company of visitors to the town.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The livings of the parishes are rectories in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated, St. Mary's, at £12 5s. 5d., united with Holy Trinity; rated at £11 11s. 0½d.; gross income £171. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. St. Nicholas is rated at £21 0s. 10d.; gross income £499. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. St. Nicholas church, erected here in 1837, is a Gothic building, with tower, crocketed pinnacles, &c., containing 1,100 sittings—cost £2,500. The other churches are ancient structures. St. Trinity's is situated on the top of the hill to the south of the High-street. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1802; a Wesleyan Methodist in 1827 or 1828; a place of worship for the Baptists; and a Friends' meeting-

house. There are 13 daily schools, one of which, the royal grammar-school, was endowed by Robert Beekingham in 1509, subsequently by others, and ultimately it was established by charter 6^o Edward VI. By the statutes the master is required to educate 100 boys as free scholars if required; but at the time of the charity inquiry there were only 6. The income of the school was £84 7s. 2d. per annum, exclusive of £39 per annum for an exhibition for 6 years, at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The Blue-coat school was founded by Thomas Baker, 21^o Elizabeth, and endowed by him and Caleb Lovejoy. Income, the profits of the market-house in the High-street, which were uncertain at the time of the inquiry. The premises were pulled down in 1758, and a new market-house for oats, &c., built on a more convenient site. This small building having become of little use as a market-house in consequence of the decline of the market for oats, malt, and rye, was subsequently converted into a repository for the water-engines belonging to the town. This school is principally supported by voluntary contributions. There are also two National schools. The hospital of the Blessed Trinity, for a master and 6 to 12 poor brethren, and 8 sisters, was founded 20^o James I., by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, and incorporated by letters patent. "If any brother or sister be convicted of incontinency, perjury, forgery, heresy, sorcery, charming, or witchcraft, or of any crime punishable by loss of life, limb, or ear," &c. &c., "such brother or sister shall be expelled; and if any brother or sister shall be convicted of being a blasphemous, gamester, drunkard, or scold," there is to be 1st, an admonition; 2d, a forfeiture of a month's allowance; and, 3d, expulsion. Various endowments were subsequently conferred on the hospital, and other 4 sisters were added. The income of this charity, in 1836, was £353 9s. per annum, besides occasional fines on renewal of leases, &c., to a considerable amount, and other sources of income. A moiety of the fines, amounting in 1835 to £250, was divided among the brethren and sisters. The 20 inmates on the original foundation receive weekly pensions of 5s. 6d. each, and the other four, of 4s. each, besides other emoluments. The hospital is a spacious quadrangle built of brick, having a handsome turreted gateway fronting the principal street of the town. The brethren reside on the west, the sisters on the east side of the court: the chapel occupies the principal part of the northern side. There is a walled-garden consisting of about half an acre, stocked with fruit trees and vegetables for the use of the establishment. There are other charities possessed by this town, the principal of which is Henry Smith's charity to the poor, founded in 1643: income in 1825, £850 10s. 8d. It is principally expended in money-payments, as occasion requires. Other minor charities produce nearly £100 per annum. On 12th January, 1837, there were 15 trustees appointed to manage the charities previously under the control of the corporation. The amount of income derived from these in 1838, was £369 16s. 4d., to which should have been added about £150 to complete the full year's income. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,818 19s.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Guildford, by the poor-law commissioners; the Guildford poor-law union comprehends 21 parishes, embracing an area of 101 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 22,147. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £21 346. Expenditure, in 1838, £11,621; in 1839, £10,883 3s.

Municipal affairs.—Guildford is a borough by

prescription, the date of its original incorporation being unknown. It was incorporated by charter 11^o Edward III., which continued to be the governing charter previous to 1835. Under this charter it was governed by a high-steward, mayor, recorder, two justices, bailiff, two coroners, &c. The magistrates held quarter-sessions for the trial of such offences as are usually tried by sessions; but not felonies the punishment of which affects life or limb. They occasionally held petty-sessions, and their jurisdiction by charters of Charles I. and James II., extended throughout the parish of Stoke; but it was seldom acted on. The jurisdiction was not exclusive; the justices of the county of Surrey having a concurrent jurisdiction. The court of record was held every third Monday; its jurisdiction being unlimited in amount. The title of the corporation was 'the mayor and approved men of the town of Guildford, in the county of Surrey.' Under the new municipal act, the borough is governed by 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The style of the corporation is 'the mayor and burgesses of the town of Guildford, in the county of Surrey.' It is included in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed. There is no jail for the reception of criminals belonging to the corporation: the borough magistrates are allowed to commit to the county prison. The midsummer quarter-sessions for the county are held here, and the midsummer assizes alternately here, and at Croydon. The prison, which is built of brick, and was completed in 1822, stands on extra-parochial ground, on the declivity of a hill, within a quarter of a mile of the town. It commands from its upper galleries a fine view of the river Wey, and the surrounding scenery. It is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and 12 visiting justices. With the exception of the chapel, and one small day-room, the whole prison is divided into separate cells, of which there are altogether 89. They are in single ranges, and approached by a corridor in each gallery, extending from one extremity of the building to the other. There are 7 wards, with airing-yards. The hard labour is the tread-wheel, which is productive, corn being ground for customers. The number of prisoners in 1836, was 552. The income of this borough in 1839, was £1,393 8s. 10d., arising principally from tolls, dues, and borough rates: expenditure £1,277 13s. 10d., the chief items of which are—

Police and Constables, . . .	£367	5	0
Salaries, &c., to municipal officers, . . .	344	2	8
Lighting and cleansing, . . .	161	0	0
Law expenses, . . .	131	8	8
Jail, maintenance, &c., of prisoners, . . .	107	2	0

The town has sent two members to parliament since 23^o Edward I., a privilege which it still enjoys. The right of voting was in the freeholders and freemen resident in the town paying scot and lot. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1831, was 170 in 1807. The boundaries did not include all the town, and were extended by the reform act so as to comprehend the 3 parishes belonging to the town. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries coincide. The number of electors registered for 1837, was 425. The number who polled at the general election in 1837 was 350, of whom 10 were freeholders and 12 freemen. This is a polling-place, and the chief place of election, for the members for the western division of the county.

Antiquities, &c.—Guildford is of some antiquarian and historical interest. On the declivity of the hill here are the remains of an extensive palace, where many of our sovereigns resided. "After the solem

death of Hardicanute, at Lambhythe," says Lambard, "the nobility of this realme agreed to restore to the royal dignitie the issue of Etheldred, which he in his lyfe-tyme had sent into Normandie for feare of the Danes; and for that purpose they dispatched embassadours to Richard, duke of Normandie, requyring him to send over Alfred and Edward, the sonnes of Etheldred, late kinge of England, promising to doe their endeavour to restore Alfred to his enheritance. The young princes having receyved succour theare, thought it fittinge to bring over with them dyvers younge gentlemen for their own avauncement and their comfort. But when they came to Gildford, Godwyn, perceyving that he could not make a matche betwene Alfred, beinge thelder of yeares, and greater in courage, and his daughter, and havinge hope to bringe it to effect with Edward the younger, if he could bringe to passe that he might weare the garlonde, he quarreled at their companie, pretendinge that Alfred ment (so some as he should be put in possession of the crowne) to place the Norman nobilitie, and displace his own countrymen; and by spreadinge of this suspition, so styrred the nobilitye against him, that first they killed at this place nyne throughout the hole number of his companie, reservinge on lyve the tenth; and afterward thinkinge the tythe to greate, they tythed that number also. As for Alfred, they sent him to Ely, where became of him, as appeareth before in that tittle—[see ELY]. Edward (feared with this crueltie) fled againe into Normandie; but Godwyn procured his retourne, and gyvinge to him his daughter in maryage, put on his head the crowne of this realme. This was the cause that Harold, Godwynes son (beinge (as he would have gone into Flanders) dryven by tempest to Pountiu) was brought to William, the duke of Normandie, who made him swear to be true to him, as touchinge the crowne, after the death of Edward; upon breache of which othe, followed the conquest. While Hen. II. lay at this house, [Guildford palace,] the prior of St. Swythines, at Wynchester, and his covent, exhibited before him a heavye complaint against one More, then byshop of Wynchester; for that he had abridged them of thre dishes at every meale allowed by their beneficial founders: The kinge asked them how many remayned; they answered, but ten: By the eyes of God, (quoth the kinge),—for that was his accustomed othe,—I had thought theyr house had bene on fyre, or that some worse chaunce had befallen them. Well, saythe he, if this be al the matter, I pitie them not; yea, rather, I would the byshop weare hanged if he bringe them not to thre, as I have alrede done in the court. Then sayed the monks, this petition of ours is chiefly for the care that we have to releive the poore. Nay, quoth the kinge, it is to fede your selves withal, for the poore may be by some other way better provided for. Kinge John kept a stately Christmas at this house; and amongst other acts of great magnificence, bestowed costly lyveries upon his men. Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, seinge that, and thinkinge that it became his spiritual honour to compare, in cost, with the kinge, was at the lyke charge with his servants also. But he therewith offended the kinge no less than he contented himselfe, as, by sundry tastes of his displeasure, was after made manifest. Kinge Henry III. used this house also; for when Edward his son had fought hand to hand with Adam Gurdon, and had partlye by trial of his vertue, and partly by promise of restitution, perswaded him to yeld, he broughte him to the quene at this house, and desyred her to be the meane of his reconciliation." "Edward III. held his Christmas here, and, within the octaves of the same feast, sent the earls

of Salisbury, Gloucester, Darby, and Angus, with the lords Piercy, Nevill, and Stafford, to besiege the castle of Dunbar, but without success."—*Mag. Brit.* 1738. Not far from the Wey are the ruins of an ancient castle. The principal remnant is a square tower of great strength built of flints, ragstone, and Roman bricks. In the year 1216, Louis, the dauphin of France, who had been invited, by the discontented barons, to take the crown of England, took this castle. From the time of Edward I. to the reign of Henry VIII., when a new one was erected, it was used as the county jail. In the chalk cliff, on which this castle stands, is a large cavern with several chambers, possibly excavated by the chalk diggers, but supposed by some to have formerly had a subterranean communication with the castle. Here were two monastic institutions, one of which was founded for Dominican friars by Queen Eleanor, consort of Henry III. The remains of one have served the judges at the time of the assizes. Sutton-place, near Guildford, erected in 1521 by Sir Richard Weston, presents the finest specimens perhaps extant of the stamped and baked clay of the 15th century, formed into large bricks 14 inches long by 9 wide, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, also into coins, mullions, weatherings, &c. The colour of this brick, or artificial stone,—a light warm ochre, resembling caenstone,—is excellent. The material is of a close texture, and rendered extremely hard by the fire of the kiln. The noble mansion which they constituted was quadrangular: 3 of the sides now remain. The ancient family of Weston of Sutton has been characterized by a steady adherence to the faith of the Romish church. The south-eastern gallery, at Sutton-place, is at this day a popish chapel. Guildford abounds in reminiscences of George, Archbishop Abbot, the founder of Trinity hospital, in Guildford, of which he was a native. "It has been said erroneously," observes the talented author of the 'Thames and its tributaries,' "that the archbishop erected this hospital as an atonement for the involuntary homicide which he committed while hunting, and which proved a source of great sorrow and discomfort to him during the rest of his life. The accident happened in 1621, two years after the foundation of the hospital. Being invited by Lord Zouch to hunt in Bramshill Park, he took up a cross-bow to make a shot at a buck; but unfortunately hit the keeper, who had run in among the herd of deer to bring them up to a fairer mark. The arrow pierced the left arm; and dividing the large axillary vessels, caused almost instantaneous death. The archbishop was in the deepest affliction: the event caused quite a commotion in the church; for by the canon law he was tainted, and rendered incapable of performing any sacred function; and by the common law, his personal estate was forfeited to the king. The doctors of ecclesiastical law were consulted upon the course to be adopted; and after some delay, it was finally agreed that the king should grant him a full pardon for the homicide, under the broad seal, and restore him to all his ecclesiastical authority. A commission of eight bishops, instituted for the purpose, at the same time granted him a dispensation in full form. The archbishop retired to his native Guildford during the progress of these debates, and passed his time in prayer and fasting. He instituted a monthly fast in memory of the accident, which he religiously observed during the remainder of his life, and settled an annuity of £20 upon the widow of the deceased." Robert Abbot, bishop of Salisbury, brother to the archbishop, was another distinguished native of Guildford. Sir Francis North was created Baron Guildford by Charles II., in 1683, on the death, without issue male, of John, duke of Lauder-

dale, in Scotland, on whom this title was also conferred by the same sovereign. Guildford has ever since given the title to the North family.

GUILSBOROUGH HUNDRED, in the county of Northampton. It lies in the north-west part of the county, bordering on the county of Leicester, from which it is separated by the Avon. Area 43,260 acres. Houses 2,032. Pop., in 1831, 9,719.

GUILSBOROUGH, a parish in the above hundred, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 10 miles north-west by north of Northampton, near the source of the river Avon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £17 3s. 4d.; gross income £265. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of the late Rev. T. Sikes. Improper and vicarial tithes commuted in 1774. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is a free grammar-school, endowed with £80 per annum, for the education of boys belonging to Guilsborough and adjacent parishes. A writing-school is also endowed with £60 per annum. There are 4 infant and 3 boarding schools. This parish gives name to the hundred, and is supposed to derive its own name from an extensive Roman encampment which lay between the sources of the Avon and Ness. The form is a parallelogram 600 feet by 300. The whole is encompassed by a single foss and vallum, comprising an area of about 8 acres. It is now called Borough-hill. Acres 3,080. Houses 200. A. P. £6,333. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Hollowell, 758; in 1831, 1,069. Poor rates, in 1838, £649 8s.

GUILSBOROUGH. See **GUISBOROUGH**.

GUILSFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Pool, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 3 miles north of Welshpool, and west of the Severn. It includes the townships of Garth Gungrog-fechan, Llanerchrochwell, Tirymynech, Trelydan, and Varchael, Lower and Upper Bronyarth, Hendrehene, and Llan-Trowscoed. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; gross income £193. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. There are 8 daily schools in this parish, one of which is a National school, endowed with a rent-charge of £10, originally belonging to Stephen Thomas's charity school, which was founded in 1735. The National school, however, is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions. Other charities, in 1836, about £50 per annum, besides an occasional sum of about £20 derived from Hester Farmer's charity. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,088 19s. The manufacture of flannel is carried on here to a considerable extent. Houses 453. A. P. £12,044. Pop., in 1801, 1,510; in 1831, 2,323.

GUILTCROSS HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk. It lies in the south side of the county, bordering with Suffolk, from which it is divided by the Ouse. Area 29,900 acres. Houses 1,009. Pop., in 1831, 6,761.—The union of Guiltcross, for which a workhouse has been erected, capable of accommodating 300 persons, comprehends 21 parishes, embracing an area of 72 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,873. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,833. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,542; in 1839, £7,666 7s.

GUISBOROUGH, or **GUILSBOROUGH**, a parish and market-town in the east division of the liberty of Lanbaurgh, union of Guisborough, north riding of Yorkshire; 45 miles north of York, and 245 north-north-west of London, north of the Cleveland hills, and about 5 miles from the German ocean. Acres 12,000. Houses 490. A. P. £12,039. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Commondale, Guisborough, Hutton-Locras, Pinchingthorpe, and

Tocketts, 2,003; in 1831, 2,210. Acres of the township, 6,120. Houses 449. A. P. £8,445. Pop., in 1801, 1,719; in 1831, 1,988. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, not in charge; returned at £100; gross income 72. Patron, the archbishop of York. Besides the established church, there are here two Independent churches, formed in 1798, and 1811; and places of worship belonging to the Society of Friends, and the Wesleyan Methodists. There are 3 daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools: one of the former is a free grammar-school, and the two latter are chiefly supported by the interest of an endowment of £2,900, vested in the three per cents. Connected with the free-school, first alluded to, there is an almshouse for 6 men and 6 women. The school and hospital premises consist of a small house for the master of the school, with a garden and stable; and 6 apartments for the alms-people. The schoolmaster's stipend is £50. The alms-people have each 5s. a-week, besides other emoluments. The income of this charity, in 1821, was £329 4s. 4½d. Other charities, £166 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £848 6s.; of the township, £653 17s. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Guisborough, capable of accommodating 130 persons. The Guisborough poor-law union comprehends 27 parishes, embracing an area of 113 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,038. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £3,321 13s.

Guisborough, says Camden, is really beautiful: it resembles Puteoli in Italy, he adds, but exceeds it in healthfulness. The town consists chiefly of one main street, running nearly east and west through a narrow but fertile vale extending along the Tees. This street is very wide, and many of the houses being built in a modern style, the town has a neat and pleasant appearance. A handsome town-hall of freestone was built, in 1821, on the site of the ancient tolbooth in the market-place. It was erected on projecting pillars and arches, with four cast-iron pillars in the centre: the lower part or area serves as shambles, &c., for the market-people, and the magistrates hold their meetings in the upper story. The markets are well-attended: they are held on Tuesday; and there are fairs or special market-days on the last Tuesdays in March and April, the third Tuesdays of August and September, and the second Tuesday in November. There is a branch of the Darlington District Joint Stock banking company here. In Guisborough, Sir Thomas Chaloner, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, established the first alum works in England. The pope honoured Sir Thomas by fulminating anathemas against him. A mineral spring, discovered here in 1822, has rapidly risen into notice, and is much frequented by rheumatic, scorbutic, and bilious patients. The water was analyzed by the celebrated Mr. Faraday of London, and the result showed that the specific gravity is 1,000·7. A pint contains 3 grains nearly of pure salts: the salts are muriate and carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime and magnesia, carbonic acid, and sulphates the smallest quantity. "Robert de Brus founded and amply endowed—A. D. 1129—a priory of canons, of the order of St. Austin, here, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its yearly revenues at the dissolution were worth £628 3s. 4d. Dugd.; £712 6s. 6d. Speed. The site was granted, 4° Edw. VI., to Sir Thomas Chaloner."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The ruins of this monastery are at the east end of the town. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this establishment when it was in the acme of its prosperity, from a manuscript in the Cottonian library, in which it is said,—“That

the prior kept a most pompous house, insomuch that the towne, consytinge of 500 householders, had no land, but lived in the abbey.”

GUISLEY, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south of Otley. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £26; gross income £801. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £152 10s. Patrons, in 1835, G. L. Fox, Esq., two turns, and the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge, one turn. Tithes of the township of Carlton commuted in 1772. Here is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. There are 13 daily, 5 infant, and 7 boarding schools. Two of the first are endowed: one is situated at Rawdon, and the other at Guisley. The endowments, in 1825, amounted to about £60 to the latter, and £10 to the former. Other charities upwards of £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £2,247 16s.; of the township, £425 2s.—Guisley is now included in the second division of a district throughout which a court of requests, established by act passed 24th August, 1839, has jurisdiction for all debts not exceeding £15, except in such parts of the jurisdiction of this court, as are also within the limits of the court of the honour of Pontefract, in which case no greater sum than £7 10s. shall be recoverable under this act. Guisley is an extensive clothing parish, in the district of Leeds, from which it is 9 miles distant. In 1833, 11 woollen mills here employed 717 hands: there were also hand-loom in the trade:—

At the village of Guisley, . . .	340
Yeaden, . . .	551
Rawden, . . .	317
Horsforth, . . .	360

In all, 1,568 looms.

Acres 8,890. Houses 1,921. A. P. £15,453. Pop., in 1801, returned under the chapelries of Horsforth, and Rawdon, with the townships of Carlton, Guisley, and Yeaden, 5,849; in 1831, 10,028. Acres of the township 1,580. Houses 305. A. P. £2,356. Pop., in 1801, 825; in 1831, 1,604.

GUIST, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 1½ mile north-west of Foulsham, bounded on the west by the river Wensum. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15 15s. 5d.; gross income £160. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Norris. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,190. Houses 78. A. P. £1,395. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 363. Poor rates, in 1838, £401 1s.

GULDEFORD (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, union of Rye, county of Sussex; 1½ mile north-east of Rye, on the eastern bank of the river Rother. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Playden, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8 4s. 7d.; gross income £450. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. A. Lambe. Acres 2,430. Houses 16. A. P. £4,329. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 126. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 10s.

GULVAL, a parish in the hund. of Penwith, union of Penzance, county of Cornwall; 1½ mile north-east of Penzance. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £6 11s. 0½d.; gross income £400. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 3 daily schools. Near Moddem in this parish is a spring called Gultwell, or 'the Hebrew brook,' at one time much resorted to by the credulous who desired to inquire for absent friends. As to the form of this superstition, it is related by Hale, that "an old woman attended to

show the well; before whom, on their approach, the question was to be asked aloud: if the person inquired after were in health, the water was instantly to bubble; if sick, to be suddenly discoloured; and if dead, to remain in its natural state." Borlase, who wrote in 1749, seems to speak of this woman as if she had not long been dead. "She was supposed," says he, "to be so conversant with the mysteries of the well, that she was daily resorted to by numbers of persons who wished to consult its oracular waters, and have their curiosity satisfied, particularly as to goods or cattle lost or stolen." Acres 3,280. Houses 287. A. P. £5,170. Pop., in 1801, 1,076; in 1831, 1,467. Poor rates, in 1838, £413 7s.

GUMECESTER. See **GODMANCHESTER.**

GUMFRESTON, a parish in the hund. of Narbeth, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales; 2 miles west by north of Tenby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £117 4s. 3d.; gross income £141. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £146 4s. Patron, in 1835, T. Meyrick, Esq. Houses 21. A. P. £964. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 2s.

GUMLEY, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, county of Leicester; 4½ miles north-west by west of Market-Harborough, intersected by the Union canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £16 2s. 6d.; gross income £390. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1772. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £2 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 3s. Gumley has long been celebrated for its fox earths. There is a mineral spring here containing iron, a small quantity of magnesia, and a very slight portion of salt: the water resembles that of Tonbridge. Acres 1,550. Houses 54. A. P. £2,217. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 272.

GUNBY, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 2 miles south-west by south of Colsterworth. Living, a rectory united to that of Stainby. Acres 930. Houses 30. A. P. £1,125. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 152. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 5s.

GUNBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 5 miles east of Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £3 10s. 2½d.; gross income £175. Tithes commuted in 1774; aggregate amount fixed by tithe commissioners in 1839, at £143 15s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. The family of Massingberd, of Gunby, possess a curious document, a patent of baronetcy, granted by Cromwell, when protector, in 1658, to Captain Massingberd. The preamble states the honour to be conferred "as well for his faithfulness and good affection to us and his country, as for his descent, patrimony, ample estate, and ingenious education every way answerable; who, out of a liberal mind, hath undertaken to maintain 30 foot soldiers in our dominion of Ireland, for three whole years." The patent bears the initials of Oliver's name, encircling a good likeness of him in a robe of ermine. Acres 600. Houses 8. A. P. £1,157. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 75. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 13s.

GUNHOUSE. See **HALTON WEST WITH GUNHOUSE.**

GUNNERTON AND CHIPCHASE, a township in the parish of Chollerton, Northumberland; 7½ miles north-north-west of Hexham, on the eastern

bank of the river Tyne. Near the village are distinct traces of a Roman intrenchment and a large barrow, now called Money-hill,—coins having been often found there. Houses 73. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 422. Other returns with the parish.

GUNTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Holt, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 6 miles west-south-west of Holt. Living, a rectory with that of Bale, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13; gross income £546. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. H. Sparke. Tithes commuted. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1832, £1 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £319 3s. Acres 1,420. Houses 70. A. P. £1,124. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 316.

GUNTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Lowdham, county of Nottingham; 7½ miles east-north-east of Nottingham, on the northern bank of the Trent. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship; and there is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 82. A. P. £1,764. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 383. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 6s.

GUNTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Belton, county of Rutland; 2½ miles south-south-east of Oakham. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £604. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 4s. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 8s.

GUNTHWAIT, a township in the parish of Penistone, west riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles west of Barnesley, and near the Sheffield railway. The inhabitants of this township have the privilege of sending all male children, when able to read the Testament, to the free grammar-school; and five female children to the National school, in Penistone. Acres 1,080. Houses 14. A. P. £887. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 99. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 14s.

GUNTUN, a parish in the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles north-west of North Walsham. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Hanworth, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8; gross income £242. Patron, in 1835, Lord Suffield. This parish is all comprised in the park and extensive plantation of Guntun-house, the seat of the Suffield family. The house is built of white brick, and stands on an eminence commanding a delightful view of the undulated park, and its judiciously arranged plantations. Acres 1,060. Houses 15. A. P. £736. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 84. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 15s.

GUNTUN, a parish in the hund. and union of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; 1½ mile north-north-west of Lowestoft, on the coast of the North sea. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £149. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £145 14s. 4d. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of T. Fowler. Acres 560. Houses 13. A. P. £1,306. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 63. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 10s.

GUNVILLE-TARRANT, a parish in the hund. of Cranborne, union of Blandford, Shaston division of the county of Dorset; 5 miles north-east by north of Blandford-Forum. This parish lies upon the small river Tarrant, whence, along with six other parishes, it takes its appellative—Tarrant. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £19 7s. 11d.; gross income £542. Patrons, the master and fellows of University college, Oxford. Acres 2,660. Houses 99. A. P. £1,451. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 502. Poor rates, in 1838, £313 15s.

GUNWALLOW, a parish in the hund. of Kerrier, union of Helstone, county of Cornwall; 5 miles south of Helstone, on the coast of the English channel. Living, a curacy united to the rectory of St. Breage. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £2 15s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 15s. Acres 1,440. Houses 39. A. P. £1,405. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 284.

GUSSAGE (ALL SAINTS), a parish in the hund. of Knowlton, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, county of Dorset; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Cranborne. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; ated at £6 3s. 9d.; gross income £85. Patron, the archdeacon of Dorset. Here is a day and Sunday National school. Acres 1,400. Houses 68. A. P. £1,903. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 373. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 18s.

GUSSAGE (ST. MICHAEL), a parish in the hund. of Badbury, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, county of Dorset; 5 miles west by south of Cranborne. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £20 0s. 2½d.; gross income £408. Patron, in 1835, E. B. Portman, Esq. Acres 2,650. Houses 42. A. P. £2,065. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 233. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 19s.

GUSTON, a parish in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Dover, county of Kent; 2 miles north-north-east of Dover. Living, a curacy exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Canterbury; valued at £14; gross income £76. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Acres 1,550. Houses 35. A. P. £1,253. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 197. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 7s.

GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED, in the county of Leicester. It occupies the southern extremity of the county, bordering on Warwickshire. Area 63,980 acres. Houses 4,734. Pop., in 1831, 22,591.

GUY'S-CLIFF, in the parish of Lock-Wootton, county of Warwick; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Kenilworth, a little to the north of Warwick, and of the Birmingham and Warwick canal. It is a romantic spot, standing on the south side of the Avon. "This place," says Camden, "is the seat of pleasure itself. Here is a shady grove, crystal springs, mossy caves, meadows ever green, a soft and murmuring fall of waters under the rocks, and to crown all, solitude and quiet, the greatest darlings of the muses." Its peculiar adaptation for lonely contemplation rendered it a favourite haunt of the religious recluse of early days. It is reported on the authority of Rous, a monkish antiquary who formerly resided at a cell in this vicinity, that there were here an oratory and hermitage in the earliest Saxon times. It is celebrated, however, as the spot to which the renowned Guy, Earl of Warwick, after his duel with Colebrand the Danish giant, retired from worldly strife, to contemplate and adore his Creator in the still solitude of nature. He "hewed with his own hands" a cave wherein to pursue his devotions, and to end his days in holy peace. This cave wherein he not only lived and died, but was also buried by his Countess Felicia, is still shown: on one side of it is a Saxon inscription now almost illegible. The well at which the warrior-hermit quenched his thirst is likewise pointed out, together with a walk called Phillis' walk, where Phillis or Felicia took her daily ramble. Another, though less celebrated hermit, dwelt here in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry IV. When Henry V. was at Warwick, he visited 'Guy's cliff,' the name which this locality had then obtained, and being greatly enchanted with the aspect of the spot, and the legend of Guy's history connected with it, he resolved to

found here a chantry for two priests; which resolution, however, was frustrated in consequence of his subsequent wars and early death. In the succeeding reign, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, carried the intention of his former sovereign into full effect, and founded a chapel here in which two priests were appointed to celebrate mass daily for the earl and his countess during their lives, and, after their deaths, for the welfare of their souls. This chapel has been much renovated and considerably altered since its erection: the rooms appropriated to the use of the two priests, however, still remain in their ancient state. "In the chapel is a colossal statue of Guy, measuring 9 feet in height, carved from the solid rock, on which the chapel abuts. This figure, although greatly mutilated, retains obvious traces of the gold and other embellishments with which it was formerly ornamented. The hands are both lopped off; and a few years since a leg was also deficient. This latter member of anatomy, so necessary to the understanding of the statue, was, however, supplied by a female statuary of rank and celebrity whilst on a visit at Guy's Cliff."

—Wild's Lond. and Birm. Railway Guide. This statue was also erected, or rather cut out, by Richard de Beauchamp, to perpetuate the memory of his ancestor Guy's exploits. The stables and other convenient out-houses belonging to a mansion erected about the middle of the 18th century, are formed here by excavations from the solid rock. The grounds surrounding this mansion are not extensive, but yet rich in all the natural luxuriance of picturesque beauty. The attractions of this interesting vicinity are multiplied and heightened by the winding banks of the Avon, which here meanders in all the freedom of serpentine grace, adorned on one side with luxuriant pastures and flowery meadows; and, on the other, with steep and wood-crowned rocks. This delightful part of the country may be reached from the London and Birmingham railway, at the Coventry station, a few miles to the north of Kenilworth.

GUYSON or GUYZANCE, a township in the parish of Shilbottle, Northumberland; 7 miles south of Alnwick. Here is a neat village with a daily school. About a mile north of the village is Bank-house, an elegant mansion imbosomed in rich and beautiful plantations. A priory was founded here in the 12th century by Richard Tyson. It was afterwards annexed to the abbey of Alnwick by Eustace Fitz-John. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 39. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 197. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 19s.

GUYTING-POWER, or **LOWER GUYTING**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Kiftgate, union of Winchcombe, county of Gloucester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Winchcombe. It includes the chapelry of Farmcote or Framcote. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Farmcote, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £14 19s. 5d.; gross income £129. Patron, in 1835, J. Walker, Esq. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1821, upwards of £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £382. Acres 3,380. Houses 155. A. P. £2,208. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 792.

GUYTING-TEMPLE, or **UPPER GUYTING**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Kiftgate, union of Winchcombe, county of Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Winchcombe. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £20, returned at £80; gross income £94. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ's-church, Oxford. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in

1821, £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £212 3s. Acres 6,180. Houses 110. A. P. £4,479. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 520.

GUYZANCE. See GUYSON.

GWAENYSGOR, a parish in the hund. of Pres-tatyn, union of Holywell, county of Flint, North Wales; 8 miles north-west by west of Holywell. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £144 19s. 4d.; gross income £193. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. The church is remarkable for its ancient register. Here is an infant school. The vicinity abounds with lead and coal. Houses 52. A. P. £699. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 247. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 15s.

GWARAVOG, a hamlet in the parish of Llan-Lleonoel, county of Brecon, South Wales; 7 miles west of Builth. Houses 13. A. P. £246. Pop., in 1811, 61; in 1831, 78. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 5s.

GWASTEDDYN-FAWR, a township in the parish of Nantmel, county of Radnor, South Wales; 7½ miles north-north-west of Builth, near Lly Gwyn and Dulas river. On the summit of Gwasteddyn hill there is a large cairn. Houses 81. Pop., in 1811, 346; in 1831, 423. Other returns with the parish.

GWEHELLOG, a hamlet in the parish of Usk, county of Monmouth. Acres 2,590. Houses 69. A. P. £2,232. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 418. Poor rates, in 1838, £152 19s.

GWENDALE (GREAT). See GIVENDALE.

GWENDDWR (NORTH and SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Talgarth, union of Builth, county of Brecon, South Wales; 4½ miles south of Builth. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the dio. of St. David's; rated at £65 5s.; gross income £143. Patron, in 1835, J. P. Pontywall. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1700. There are 2 daily schools. Houses 86. A. P. £1,810. Pop., in 1801, 516; in 1831, 460. Poor rates, in 1838, £223 9s.

GWENNAP, a parish in the east division of the hund. of Kerrier, union of Redruth, county of Cornwall; 3 miles east-south-east of Redruth. Acres 7,940. Houses 1,640. A. P. £18,273. Pop., in 1801, 4,594; in 1831, 8,539. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £16 18s. 11½d.; gross income £527; nett income £482. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Besides the church, a chapel has been erected in the parish; and there are places of worship for the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists. Here are 24 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £18 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,890 19s.

Here are some highly productive mines,—chiefly copper,—the Gwennap district being generally cupriferous; and, indeed, being termed 'the great cupriferous parish of Cornwall.' De la Beche, the celebrated geologist, states, that, in part of the Gwennap district, "the country can be considered as little else than a mass of huge fragments cemented together by various mineral substances; the great dislocations having been produced at two different times, at least; the last cutting off the continuity of numerous fissures previously filled in part by the ores of the useful metals,—in this case chiefly by those of copper." Poldice mine in this parish, however, was one of the most productive tin mines of early date: according to Hals, it employed, for 40 years together, 800 to 1,000 men. Borlase says, that the greatest and most sudden gain from mines ever heard of in his time was in 1757, from Wheal Virgin mine in this parish:—the first fortnight produced £5,700: in the next 3 weeks and 2 days as

much as sold for £9,600. Several of the Gwennap mines, however, afterwards became still more productive. In the year 1806, when, on account of the high price of copper, the quantity raised considerably exceeded the average, the copper raised from Wheal Virgin mine was 252 tons; from Wheal Fortune, about 293; Treskerby, 335; Poldice, 402; Wheal Unity, 496; and Wheal Damsel, 539. The total produce of the Gwennap mines, that year was 2,962 tons. The most productive copper mines in Cornwall, within 20 years previous to the publication of the 'Mag. Brit.' by the Messrs. Lysons, in 1814, were considered to be Wheal Unity, Wheal Damsel, Wheal Virgin, United mines, and Treskerby, in this parish, followed up by a few more from Gwinnear and other parishes. In 1800, out of 45 copper mines in Cornwall,—exclusive of tin mines,—11 were situated in this parish. There were four of the Gwennap mines producing tin and copper, and one, silver and copper. At the time the Lysons wrote, the Wheal Unity, United mines, Wheal Damsel, and Treskerby, were still among the richest in the country. Wheal Unity was also one of the most productive tin mines. In 1817, the United mines here were those which afforded the largest sum (£63,116) for their ores: in 1818, the value of the ores raised from these mines was £88,541. In 1822 the Consolidated mines, consisting of Wheal Virgin and the two adjoining mines, became those whence the copper ores raised afforded the greatest amount of money, being in that year £80,311; and they have continued to occupy the chief position in this respect, throughout Cornwall, to the present time. In 1838, these mines produced 19,459 tons of ore, worth £126,211. "During about 20 years underground operations in the consolidated mines in sinking and driving, mostly in the solid rock for the sole purpose of discovery, have been executed to the extent of more than 55,000 fathoms, or about 63 miles; at an expense which cannot have fallen short of £300,000."—De la Beche's Geolog. Report. The following account of the receipts and expenditure for 1836, of the Consolidated and the United Mines here, while under the same management, will afford some insight into the money transactions of one of the largest copper-adventures in Cornwall. The accounts were obtained by M. De la Beche, from Mr. John Taylor:—

Produce in 1836.		Tons.	Value.		Lord's Dues.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Quantity of ores raised in the Consolidated Mines.	Copper 18,498½		143,039	12	5	5,959	19	5		
	Tin . . . —		2,533	0	10	105	10	9		
	Arsenic . . . —		144	7	10	6	0	4		
			145,717	1	1	6,071	10	6		
Quantity of ores raised in the United Mines.	Copper 2,874		26,272	6	1	10,094	13	4		
	Tin . . . —		106	11	0	4	8	8		
			26,378	17	10	1,099	2	0		
<hr/>										
Amount of Ore-money, deducting Dues			Consolidated Mines		£139,645		10		7	
			United Mines		26,279		16		10	
					£164,925		7		5	
Total Expense for the Year.	Consols	£102,007	12	17						
	United Mines	35,960	16	0			137,968		8	1
					£164,925		7		5	
							137,968		8	1

Materials, consisting of Gunpowder, Picks, Ropes, Timber, &c., &c.	15,008	6	4	5,222	9	0
Engine or Water-cost (including rent of Water, £405 13s.)	15,415	7	4	4,967	19	8
Expenses on Ores	7,803	8	7	767	17	5
Tribute Subsidy, and Balances	25,030	17	0	9,219	12	3
Sundry Payments	1,872	3	1	339	19	4
Doctor and Club (half to each)	795	9	6	323	7	6
	£102,007	12	1	£35,960	16	0

The following is a list of the numbers and descriptions of persons employed in these mines in 1836:—

	Consolidated.	United.	Total.
Agents	28	9	37
Tutwork-men	441	198	639
Tributers	392	217	609
Surface-men	335	110	445
Boys underground	109	138	247
“ surface	327	23	350
Females	755	114	869
	2,387	809	3,196

The following was the rate of wages paid in this year:*

	Per Month.		Per Month.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Tutwork-men	3 11 6	Girls from 12 to 14	0 12 0
Tributers	4 5 0	Girls from 9 to 12	0 8 0
Surface-labourers	2 6 0	Boys above 12	0 13 0
Women and Girls above 17	0 18 0	Boys below 12	0 9 0
Girls from 14 to 17	0 15 0		

For a detailed account of these most extensive mines—see Mr. Burr's description of them in the English Mining Review, No. VII. July 1835, p. 17. The same author has given, in his 'Elements of Practical Geology,' a very elegant small mining section of the Consolidated mines, which affords an excellent general view of the chief lode with its levels, adit, and shafts, as also of the great extent of these mines, which are nearly two miles long, and, in their greatest depth, nearly 1,800 feet.

The Great adit, as it is termed, through which the waters of numerous mines in Gwennap, and near Redruth, are discharged, measures, (according to Mr. Thomas, who has laid it down in his map of the mining district from Chacewater to Camborne,) about 26,000 fathoms, or nearly 30 miles in length, the various branches being included. "The greatest length to which any branch appears to have been extended from the adit mouth is at Cardrew mine, measuring about 4,800 fathoms, nearly 5½ miles. The highest ground it has penetrated is at Wheal Hope, where the adit is 70 fathoms deep, at Chilcot's shaft, and is deeper in the branches extending from thence."—Thomas's Report. This adit is 39 feet above the level of the sea at high-water in Restronger creek, into which the waters discharged from it flow; its mouth being near Nangiles, in a valley communicating with the creek.†

GWERNESNEY, a parish in the hund. of Usk, union of Pont-y-pool, county of Monmouth, South Wales; 2½ miles east by north of Usk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at

£2 18s. 6½d.; gross income £124. Patron, in 1825, the duke of Beaufort. Acres 630. Houses 10. A. P. £794. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 62. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 19s.

GWERN-Y-BWLCH, a township in the parish of Cemmaes, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 6 miles south-west of Dinas-Mowddu. Houses 99. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 522. Other returns with the parish.

GWERN-HOWEL, an extra-parochial district in the hund. of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales. It is situated on the great road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead, nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Houses 16. Pop., in 1811, 97; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1838, £27.

GWERSYLT, WITH ERTHIG, PARLAS AND BORRAS, a township in the parish of Gresford, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 3 miles north-north-west of Wrexham. Houses 173. Pop., in 1801, 761; in 1831, 834. Other returns with the parish.

GWESTYDD, a township in the parish of Llanllwchaarn, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 3 miles north of Newtown. The manufacture of flannel is carried on here.

GWINNAR, a parish in the hund. of Penwith, union of Redruth, county of Cornwall; 7½ miles south-west by west of Redruth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12; gross income £362. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here are 3 daily schools. There are several valuable copper mines in this parish. Between 1718 and 1758, Borlase enumerates Herland mine here, as one of the most profitable in Cornwall. Previous to 1814, when the Lysons wrote, this mine was one of the 3 principal mines for silver in Cornwall. Wheal Alfred was one of the most productive mines for copper. Wheal Hope is another valuable mine in this parish. Acres 4,400. Houses 500. A. P. £5,185. Pop., in 1801, 1,654; in 1831, 2,728. Poor rates, in 1838, £611 6s.

GWITHIAN, a parish in the hund. of Penwith, union of Redruth, county of Cornwall; 7½ miles west of Redruth, on the coast of the Bristol channel, and south of the small river Gwithian, which falls into St. Ives bay. Living, a rectory united with that of Phillack. Here are 2 daily schools. The church and a great part of the parish were long ago totally overwhelmed with sea-sand, drifted by the winds from the shore. The village itself has escaped the same fate only by the timely planting of the sea-rush around it, which has arrested the progress of the sand. Acres 2,070. Houses 104. A. P. £1,110. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 539. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 10s.

GWNNWS, a parish in the hund. of Ilar, union of Tregaron, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 3 miles west of Tregaron, and west of the river Teifi. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; rated at £36 0s. 4d.; gross income £113. Patron, in 1835, T. P. B. Chichester. Here is a daily school. Houses 185. A. P. £2,015. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 919. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 16s.

GWYDELWERN, a parish in the hund. o. Edernion, union of Corwen, county of Merioneth, North Wales; 3½ miles north-west by west of Corwen, on the eastern bank of the river Alwen. It includes the hamlets of Cwm, Uwchmynydd, and Uwchafon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph's; rated at £30; gross income £138. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £632 14s. 2d. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Houses 302. A. P. £4,857. Pop., in

* As the wages in this year were higher than usual in consequence of the great demand for miners, so that it was difficult to procure agricultural labourers in the mining districts during 1836, the usual rate should be estimated somewhat lower.

† The variable heights of other adits in the same district will be seen by the following table, by Mr. Thomas, of those of other adit-mouths above the same level:—

Carn Marth Cove Water shoot	413 feet
Adit at Laity Mill	52 —
New Wheal Virgin Adit	374 —
Padden Andrea	287 —
Tresavean	208 —
Wheal Harmony	171 —
Wheal Mary	81 —
Wheal Sparagou	315 —

1801, 1,143; in 1831, 1,577. Poor rates, in 1838, £548 10s.

GWYDIR, a township in the parish of Llanrwst, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 1 mile south-west of Llanrwst. This township lies on the banks of the Conwy, and contains Upper and Lower Gwydir, the ancient residences of the Wynnes. A. P. £1,063. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 376.

GWYNEDD (THE), a river in North Wales, which rises in the southern quarter of Snowdon, and passes with great rapidity through that wild district by the hamlet of Beddgelart: clearing its way between the stupendous rocks and mountains which separate the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, it precipitates itself in a succession of falls at the singular bridge called Port-Aberglaslyn, which crosses it, and over which is the only road practicable in this rough district: issuing through an estuary it falls into Cardigan bay.

GWYNFE, a hamlet in the parish of Llangadock, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 5 miles south-west of Llandovery. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; returned at £56; gross income £107. Patron, the vicar of Llangadock. Here is a daily school. Houses 158. A. P. £1,972. Pop., in 1821, 857; in 1831, 845.

GWNFIL, a township in the parish of Llanddewi-Brefi, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 5 miles south-west of Tregaron. Here is a daily school. Houses 75. Pop., in 1811, 239; in 1831, 315. Poor rates, in 1838, £74 13s.

GWYTHERIN, a parish in the hund. of Isaled, union of Llanrwst, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 6 miles east of Llanrwst. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph's; rated at £126 3s.; gross income £133. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Here is a place of worship for the Calvinistic Methodists. A fair for cattle is held on May 6th. Houses 91. A. P. £1,415. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 463. Poor rates, in 1838, £176 12s.

GWYFFYLLIOG, a parish in the hund. and union of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 5 miles west of Ruthin. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Llanyynis. Here is a daily school. Houses 122. A. P. £2,117. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 636. Poor rates, in 1838, £368 18s.

GYFFIN, a parish in the hund. of Isaf, union of Conwy, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; about a mile south of Aber-Conwy. The living is a stipendiary curacy to the living of Conwy, the tithes being uplifted by the dean of Bangor. It is in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, and returned at £50; gross income £115. Here is a daily school, endowed with £5 per annum. Houses 110. A. P. £2,048. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 641. Poor rates, in 1838, £302.

GYHERNE, a chapelry in the parish of St.-Mary-Wisbeach, county of Cambridge; 5 miles south-west of Wisbeach. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St.-Mary-Wisbeach, in the archd. and dio. of Ely; not in charge, returned at £75; gross income £80. Patron, the vicar of Wisbeach.

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HABBERLEY, a parish in the hund. of Ford, union of Aitcham, county of Salop; 9 miles south-west of Shrewsbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 0s. 2½d., returned at £130; gross income £172. Patron, in 1835, John Mytton, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1832, £1 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 11s. Acres 1,110. Houses 19. A. P. £766. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 128.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles south-west of Burnley, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here are 10 daily schools. A new church has been built in this township, by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with tower, at an expense of £2,750. Sittings 1,056. Barracks were erected here in 1819. Burnley and Habbergham-Eaves formerly constituted one entire town or township; but since the year 1791 they have been disunited for parochial purposes. This town, by its great facility of land and water carriage, and its mines and quarries of coal, stone, slate, &c., has become a place of considerable trade and manufacture, and contains large and extensive cotton and woollen mills, and calico printing works—see **BURNLEY** and **WHALLEY**. Acres 3,910. Houses 1,131. A. P. £7,351. Pop., in 1801, 1,919; in 1831, 5,817. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,598 5s.

HABROUGH, a parish in the east division of

the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-west of Great Grimsby, and west of the river Humber. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Killingholme. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and there are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,570. Houses 53. A. P. £1,289. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 313. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 13s.

HABTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Kirkby-Misperton, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-west by north of New Malton, on the northern bank of the river Rye. Acres 990. Houses 23. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 12s.

HABTON (LITTLE), a township in the above parish and county; 4 miles north-west of New Malton, bounded on the west by the river Rye. Acres 490. Houses 7. A. P., including Great Habton, £1,215. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 56. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 10s.

HACCOMBE, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Wonford, county of Devon; 3 miles east-south-east of Abbot's-Newton, near the English channel. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Devon and dio. of Exeter; rated at £25; gross income £253. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. P. Carew, Bart. The church contains several interesting monuments. "In the church of St. Blaize here, was a college, or

large chantry, of 5 priests, under the government of an archipresbyter, in the time of King Edw. III." —Tanner's Not. Mon. An exemption from parochial assessments was granted to Haccombe by the crown, in return for some important services rendered by an ancestor of the Carews, to which family this place for many years belonged. Acres 290. Houses 2. A. P. with the parish of Combintinhead. Pop., in 1821, 27; in 1831, 13.

HACCONBY, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Bourn. Living, a discharged vicarage, united to that of Morton. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 3,220. Houses 67. A. P. £2,966. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Stainfield, 260; in 1831, 381. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 9s.

HACEBY, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Grantham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 2s. 11d., returned at £97 11s. 3d.; gross income £227. Patrons, in 1835, Earl Brownlow and Sir W. Welby. Near the village of Hacey, on the side of a hill commanding a view of the coast at Boston-haven, rather extensive remains of ancient buildings, tessellated pavements, and other interesting vestiges of a fixed Roman military station, were discovered in 1818. The roof of one of the buildings appeared to have been covered with coarse blue slates, and the interior of the walls lined with tiles of various colours, and in some places with fine cement painted in imitation of stone. Some fragments of glass also were discovered: one piece was stained of a beautiful blue colour. Acres 730. Houses 13. A. P. £1,039. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 66. Poor rates, in 1838, £22 15s.

HACHESTON, a parish in the hund. of Loes, union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north of Wickham-Market, on the western bank of the river Alde. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Parham. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £236 10s. 3d. impropriate, and £154 13s. 1d. vicarial. A fair for boots, shoes, upholstery, and joinery, is held here on November 12th. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum for educating 12 children. Other charities, in 1829, £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £268 8s. Acres 1,780. Houses 110. A. P. £2,327. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 549.

HACKERSALL. See **PREESALL** WITH **HACKERSALL**.

HACKFORD BY **REEPHAM**, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 7 miles west-south-west of Aylsham. Living, a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Whitwell, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15 10s. 5d.; gross income £365. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £232 4s. 6d. Patron, in 1835, G. H. Holley, Esq. Here are 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £26 11s. 8d. per annum besides a workhouse. Poor rates, in 1838, £297 14s. Acres 820. Houses 153. A. P. £3,231. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 698.

HACKFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 4 miles west by north of Wymondham, on the western bank of the river Yare, near one of its sources. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 15s. 10d.; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Gardon, Esq. Charities, in 1834, £11 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 3s. Acres 820. Houses 52. A. P. £1,144. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 229.

HACKFORTH, a township in the parish of Hornby, north riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Catterick. Here is a daily school. This was the native place of Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham, who concurred in most of the proceedings instituted by Henry VIII. for the reformation of the church, but died in confinement for denying the supremacy of Queen Elizabeth. Acreage with the parish. Houses 29. A. P. £1,735. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 142. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 12s.

HACKINGTON, or **ST. STEPHEN'S**, a parish in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Blean, county of Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Canterbury, and north-west of the river Stour. The Canterbury and Whitstable railway runs through this parish. Acres 1,190. Houses 64. A. P. £3,611. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 436. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 2s. 3d.; gross income £547. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £611. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a beautiful model of a village church. It is cruciform, with a tower surmounted by a low spire at the west end. The principal part was erected about the close of the 12th century. The entrance at the west end is in the Norman style, and displays the zigzag moulding in a state of good preservation. The south cross was rebuilt by Sir Roger Manwood, lord of the manor, who lies buried here in a large vault made during his lifetime. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Sir Roger Manwood's hospital, locally situated in this parish, though more particularly belonging to Canterbury, was founded previous to 1592. It consists of 6 tenements or almshouses under one roof, with gardens behind, and a small court in front. It is inhabited by 6 alms-people who are not maintained, but derive various benefits from the small endowments of the hospital. Other charities, in 1836, £17 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £213 6s. Hales-place, belonging to the Hales family, is a noble and majestic mansion erected, in 1768, on the summit of a rising lawn, and surrounded with tall poplars and firs in all the variety of forest scenery. "In the churchyard here, A. D. 1187, Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, began a chapel in honour of St. Stephen and St. Thomas of Canterbury, wherein he proposed to found a noble college of 40 secular priests, and that the king and every one of his suffragan bishops should have a prebend, every one to be worth 40 marks per ann.; but the prior and monks of Christ-church made such vigorous opposition to this design in the court of Rome, that after the archbishop had, in the next year, settled some secular canons here, he was forced to desist, and the chapel was, by the pope's command, levelled with the ground, A. D. 1191."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

HACKLESTON, a hamlet in the parish of Piddington, county of Northampton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Northampton, in the vicinity of the London and Birmingham railway. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Particular Baptists: the church was formed in 1781. There is also a Sunday school, with a lending library attached. Acreage with the parish. Houses 93. A. P. £1,387. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 425. Poor rates, in 1838, £192 2s.

HACKLESTONE, a tything in the parish of Fittleton, county of Wilts; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Ludgershall. The General and the Particular Baptists have places of worship here. Pop. returned with the parish.

HACKNESS, a parish in the liberty of Whitby-Strand, union of Scarborough, north riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Scarbor-

ough, comprising the townships of Broxa, Hackness, and Sufileld with Everley, and the chapelry of Harwood-Dale with Silpho. The river Derwent flows through the parish. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the north riding and dio. of York; valued at £21; gross income £53. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. The small village of Hackness stands in a highly romantic valley, whence others branch forth in different directions. They are for the most part profusely adorned with the richest foliage to the very summit of the heights by which they are surrounded. Springs of water bursting from the sides of the hills in natural cascades, or falling with gentle murmurs, contribute to enliven the scenery, and the Derwent, which has its source in the mountainous country to the north, glides with a gentle stream past the village, to the westward of which the bleak and barren moors form a striking contrast with the luxuriant scenes of Hackness. To this delightful spot, St. Hilda, foundress of Whitby abbey, gave the name of Hactenus, whence Hackness, and "built a monastery a little before her death, A. D. 680, which, probably by the wars and devastations of the country, was demolished long before the Conquest. In the time of King William Rufus, the pirates having sacked Whitby, and driven away the monks from thence, William de Percy gave them this place, where they continued some time, and then returned to Whitby, but left some of their number here in the church of St. Peter, as a cell subordinate to their abbey."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Here is the elegant mansion built by Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. Acres 12,730. Houses 101. A. P. £5,089. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 749. Poor rates, in 1838, £291 1s. Acres of the township 1,940. Houses 22. A. P. £1,286. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 215. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 14s.

HACKNEY, a parish in the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Hackney, county of Middlesex; 3 miles north-east by north of St. Paul's cathedral, London. The Lea navigation and the Regent's canal intersect the parish. It is divided into three districts: viz., Hackney-St. John, South Hackney, and West Hackney; and contains the hamlets or villages of Hackney,—including Mare-street and Church-street,—Homerton, Lower and Upper, Clapton, Dalston, Stamford-hill, Shacklewell, part of Stoke-Newington, and most part of Kingsland. Acres 3,300. Houses 5,220. A. P., in 1823, £144,581. Pop., in 1801, 12,730; in 1831, 31,047.

The living of the central parish is a rectory; gross income £1,150. Patron, in 1835, F. J. D. Tyssen. The church is a handsome brick edifice, with a cupola and dome of stone, and contains several ancient monuments, among which is that of Christopher Urswick, almoner to Henry VII., and rector of this parish. West Hackney is a rectory; gross income £465. The church, a handsome structure, was opened in 1824. South Hackney is also a rectory; gross income £443. Patron, in 1835, F. J. D. Tyssen. The church was built in 1810 as a chapel-of-ease. There are here 3 Independent churches, formed in 1672, 1800, and 1803; a Presbyterian, in 1715; a Unitarian chapel in which the celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestley, Dr. Richard Price, and Thomas Belsham, acted as pastors. Among the Independent ministers were Matthew Henry, the learned Commentator on the Bible, and Dr. William Bates. There are 4 infant schools here, one of which is endowed; and 59 daily schools, including 2 National and 2 daily schools. Amongst the daily schools are several supported by endowment, or subscription, or both. The London Orphan

asylum situated at Clapton, is a very valuable institution. Here 300 children are educated, clothed, and boarded. The income of this establishment arises from voluntary contributions. The hospital is a handsome building. The parochial school originated in voluntary subscription, and has since derived its chief support from the same source, with the aid of legacies and other occasional donations and collections made at church. Between 1809 and 1818, this establishment was endowed with property, producing a permanent income of £37 2s. per annum. This is one of the National schools. The endowments of other educational establishments here at the time of the inquiry were as follows:—the Ram's chapel schools for boys and girls, at Homerton, endowed, the former with £60, and the latter with £35 16s. per annum; Norris's school in Grove-street, endowed with £10 per annum; the free-school belonging to Wells-street chapel, endowed with £46 6s. per annum. The Homerton academy or college for the education of Congregational or Independent ministers, originated in 1769. About 18 students have generally enjoyed the benefits of this institution: of these, 12 are sent under the auspices of the King's Head society, and 6 under those of the Congregational Fund Board. They are instructed in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, and in theology, &c. They have the benefit of an extensive library which has arisen from subscriptions, &c. The funds annually applied in support of this establishment, at the time of the charity inquiry, were about £1,500, besides which, upwards of £500 per annum were applied to several purposes not connected with education here, and to a school at Llan Brynmar in Montgomeryshire. Besides numerous minor benefactions, amounting in all to upwards of £500 per annum, there are various almshouses in Hackney, endowed with from £50 to £100 per annum, or upwards, each, and other valuable charitable institutions, including the Cumberland benevolent institution, a School of industry, the Metropolitan asylum for females, and a Savings bank. Poor rates, in 1838, £12,505.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Hackney. The Hackney poor-law union comprehends 2 parishes, embracing an area of 6 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 34,527. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £10,378 4s.

By the rapid increase of modern buildings around the metropolis, Hackney has become so connected with it as almost to form a part of its north-eastern suburb. This was one of the earliest favourite country residences for the citizens; and it is supposed to have given name to hackney coaches, by such as these having been first established for the purpose of accommodating the residents at Hackney. There were nearly 100 of these coaches kept here even in the first quarter of the 18th century. Over the river Lea here there is a handsome iron-bridge of one arch. To the south of this bridge are the Temple mills, originally belonging to the Knights Templars, who had a palace here. These mills were some years ago used for the manufacture of sheet-lead. The chief branches of manufactures carried on here are the preparation of colours, dyeing, calico-printing, and calendering, and the making of optical glasses. The lands in this vicinity are occupied by brick-makers, dairymen, and nurserymen. At Hackney there are splendid nurseries, green-houses, hot-houses, &c., with one of the finest collections of exotic plants in England. In 1838, 2 woollen mills here employed 10 hands. Silk was at one time extensively manufactured. In the reign of Charles II., a water-mill was erected on Hackney-marsh for practising a method of boring guns, dis-

covered by Prince Rupert; but on his death the establishment was broken up, as he did not explain his invention. "At the bottom of Hackney-Marsh, through which the river Lea runs, between Old-Ford and the Wyck, there have been discovered, within these few years, [previous to 1751,] the remains of a great stone-causey, which, by the Roman coins, &c., found there, was no doubt one of the famous highways made by the Romans."—*Old Eng. Gaz.* The Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John, as well as the Templars, anciently had property here. In Wells-street was a building, now destroyed, called St. John's palace, where the prior of the Knights Hospitallers resided. The principal historical event connected with Hackney, was the assembly of the duke of Gloucester and his adherents in arms against Richard II.: here they remained to await the return of a deputation sent to lay their grievances before the king. Howard, 'the philanthropist,' is supposed to have been born here, though no authentic record of his birth has been discovered. His father had a house in the parish, whither he retired after having made a fortune as an upholsterer and carpet-warehouseman in London. Sir Ralph Sadler, knight, a distinguished statesman and diplomatist, who died in 1587, and Dr. Robert South, an eminent divine, who was born in 1634, were natives of Hackney. Sir Ralph Sadler—say the editors of the *Mag. Brit.*, 1738—"was first a servant to the Lord Cromwell, by whom being commended to King Henry VIII.'s favour, he was made secretary of state to that prince. He was as eminent for the sword as the pen, for in the battle of Muscledorburgh in Scotland, where the English were almost routed, he brought up our scattered troops, and invited them to fight by his example: which piece of valour so pleased the general, that he created him a knight banneret. He was small in stature, but tall in performances."

HACKTHORNE, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoke, union and county of Lincoln; 7 miles north of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4; gross income £139. Patron, in 1835, R. Cracroft, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,890. Houses 31. A. P. £2,614. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 244.

HACKWELL, or **HAWKWELL**, a parish in the hund. and union of Rochford, county of Essex; 1½ mile north-west of Rochford, and south of the river Crouch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £392. Patron, in 1835, R. Bristow, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,250. Houses 55. A. P. £1,824. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 329. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 19s.

HADDENHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 6½ miles south-west by south of Aylesbury. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Cuddington, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 17s. 1d.; gross income £370. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1810, and 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1832, £45 5s. 9d., besides wheat and barley out of tithes for bread to poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £934 4s. Haddenham was formerly a market-town, but the market has long since fallen to decay. Acres 3,150. Houses 322. A. P. £4,293. Pop., in 1801, 964; in 1831, 1,477.

HADDENHAM, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Witchford, Isle of Ely, union of Ely, county of Cambridge; 6 miles south-west by south of Ely, and north of the old West river. Living, a perpetual curacy, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Ely; gross income £235. Patron, the archdeacon

of Ely. Here are a Baptist chapel and 14 daily schools, one of which is endowed with property producing, in 1836, £74 2s. per annum, and another with about £26 per annum as schoolmaster's salary. Other charities possessed by this parish yield about £187 15s. per annum, arising chiefly from town lands. £20 per annum are applied to educational purposes, and the remainder principally given to the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £775 11s. Acres 9,530. Houses 289. A. P. £13,236. Pop., in 1801, 1,090; in 1831, 1,929.

HADDINGTON, a township in the parish of Awbourn, county of Lincoln; 7½ miles south-south-west of Lincoln, on the western bank of the river Witham. Acres 910. Houses 16. A. P. £955. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £17 11s.

HADDISCOE, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles north-north-east of Beccles, and west of the river Waveney. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Monk's-Toft, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £794; in the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £29 16s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £202 7s. In the reign of Henry III. here was a preceptory of Knights Templars. Acres 2,180. Houses 71. A. P. £2,957. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 333.

HADDLESEY-CHAPEL, a chapelry in the parish of Birkin, west riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles south-south-west of Selby, near the junction of the Selby canal with the river Aire. In consequence of the formation of a new and shorter north road from Doncaster to York, a cast-iron bridge of 3 arches has been here erected by the Butterley company over the Aire. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Birkin. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,140. Houses 39. A. P. £1,245. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 196. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 5s.

HADDLESLEY (WEST), a township in the parish of Birkin, west riding of Yorkshire; 4¼ miles south-west of Selby. Acres 1,160. Houses 44. A. P. £1,617. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 293. Poor rates, in 1838, £178 2s.

HADDON, a parish in the hund. of Norman-Cross, union of Peterborough, county of Huntingdon; 3 miles north-west by north of Stilton, and east of Billingbrook. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11 5s.; gross income £385. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Aboyne. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,240. Houses 29. A. P. £1,818. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 130. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 8s.

HADDON (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 7½ miles north-west of Northampton, and in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £15; gross income £152. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Smyth. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1825, £9 1s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £543 18s. Acres 2,990. Houses 153. A. P. £4,090. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 644.

HADDON (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Guisborough, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 8 miles north-north-east of Daventry. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, S. Spence, Esq. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1821; and a daily school supported by endowment. Charities, in 1825, £81 14s. per annum, of which £60

2s. 8d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £620 13s. Acres 2,900. Houses 133. A. P. £4,737. Pop., in 1801, 806; in 1831, 909.

HADDON (OVER). See BAKEWELL.

HADDON HALL, or HADDON GRANGE, in the parish of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, county of Derby, is a very venerable relic of the baronial period. It is situated about 2 miles south-west of Chatsworth house, 10 miles west-south-west of Chesterfield, and 10 west of the North Midland railway, at Clay Cross tunnel, where it is joined by a zigzag coal railroad. The following general account is chiefly taken from the Peak Guides of Glover and Rhodes, the *Archæologia* of King, &c.,—which see for a more particular detail. Haddon hall stands on an eminence of limestone rock, which is curiously imbedded with other strata, on the east bank of the river Wye; and overlooks the romantic dale of Haddon. This castellated mansion is considered to be one of the most complete residences of the feudal lords of England now remaining, and presents an interesting study to the historian and antiquary. It is uninhabited and partially dilapidated, but it contains enough to show the arrangements of the domestic economy of the great in the middle ages. We trace in it, their festive entertainments and their profuse hospitality, and obtain considerable insight into the rude magnificence of their general mode of living :—

Haddon, within thy silent halls,
Deserted courts, and turrets high,
How mournfully on memory falls
Past scenes of antique pageantry.
A holy spell pervades thy gloom,
A silent charm breathes all around,
And the dread stillness of the tomb
Reigns o'er thy hallow'd, haunted ground.
King of the Peak! thy hearth is lone,
No sword-girt vassals gather there,
No minstrel's harp pours forth its tone
In praise of Maud or Margaret fair,
Where are the high and stately dames
Of princely Vernon's banner'd hall?
And where the knights, and what their names,
Who led them forth to festival?
They slumber low, and in the dust,
Prostrate and fallen the warrior lies,
His falchion's blade is dim with rust,
And quench'd the ray of beauty's eyes!
Those arms which once blazed through the field,
Their brightness never shall resume;
O'er spear and helm, and broken shield,
Low droops the faded, sullied plume.
Arise! ye mighty dead, arise!
Can Vernon, Rutland, Stanley, sleep?
Whose gallant hearts and eagle eyes
Disdain'd alike to crouch or weep?
And ye who owned the orbs of light,
The golden tress—the pure fair brow—
In the cold sleep of endless night,
Say, do the Vernon's daughters bow?
No, no, they wake! a seraph guard,
To circle this their loved domain;
Which time has spared, nor man has marr'd
With sacrilegious hand profane.
Haddon! thy chivalry are fled!
The tilt and tourney's brave array,
Where knights in steel from heel to head,
Bore love's or honour's prize away.
No hunter's horn is heard to sound;
No dame, with swan-like mien glides by,
Accompanied by hawk and hound,
On her fair palfrey, jocosely.
Thy splendid sun has set in night:
But gentler, holier, more subdued,
Than earth's most brilliant dazzling light,
Thy moonlight garden's solitude.

H. B. in 'Bijou,' 1828.

There is a romantic grandeur in the position of Haddon hall, which produces an intense effect upon the mind of the beholder, independently of the recollections connected with its antiquity. The rocks in which it is based rise immediately from the banks of the Wye, and are enveloped in foliage. The

lofty embattled turrets that present themselves above the trees impart to the scene a bold and magnificent character, and realize to the painter's eye many of those views which are seldom seen in England, except upon canvass. When Rhodes visited this interesting spot,—“The Wye, swollen by heavy rains, had overflowed its banks, and its windings, round the base of the wooded eminence on which Haddon stands, presented the appearance of a formidable river, which happily harmonized with the surrounding objects, and completed the composition of one of the sweetest pictures in the Peak of Derbyshire. The day was gloomy, and the sombre effect of the sky, together with the dark unvaried tone that prevailed, increased the solemnity of the scene. A transient ray of sunny light moved gently over Haddon as we beheld it, and gradually unfolded its architectural detail: it was a momentary gleam, at whose bright touch the landscape glowed with beauty: too soon it passed away! a thicker gloom succeeded, and again involved the whole in shadow.” Haddon hall is built in the castellated style, the elevations being embattled with lofty turrets, which give the whole edifice the appearance of a strong fortress, not only at a distance but also upon a nearer approach. The most ancient portion may have been intended for warlike purposes, but not even that or any other part could have been capable of any very effectual resistance. We are inclined, observes Mr. Glover to believe, with Gilpin, that there was a castle on the same site previous to the conquest; as vestiges of Saxon architecture are perceptible in the towers and in the chapel. It is generally said that the structure was not intended for warlike purposes, but this must have alluded entirely to the edifice as it now appears, and of which the origin cannot be traced higher than the fourteenth century, or rather the fifteenth and sixteenth. The great eastern tower may very probably have been the remains of an ancient fortress. One of the descendants of William Peveril is said to have resided here in the turbulent times of Stephen, when every baronial hall was a citadel. Early in the reign of Richard I. Haddon came into the possession of the Vernons, with whom it remained through a period of nearly four centuries, during which time it was invariably regarded not only as the seat of feudal splendour, but of the most sumptuous and munificent hospitality. Sir George Vernon, who died in the seventh year of the reign of Elizabeth, was distinguished by the appellation of the ‘King of the Peak.’ His wealth, and his influence in the neighbourhood where he resided, were alike unbounded: he was the lord of thirty manors, which at his death descended to his two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy, the latter of whom was married to Sir John Manners. Report says that this marriage was clandestine; and the apartment from which the lovers effected their escape through the gardens is still pointed out. Thus Haddon passed to the noble house of Rutland, and was the family residence until the beginning of the last century, when it was deserted for the more splendid castle and palace of Belvoir.

Grand and imposing as Haddon is without, but little attention has been paid to convenience in its interior construction. With the exception of the kitchen, the cellar, the dining-hall, and the gallery, it is a discordant mass of small and uncomfortable apartments, crowded together without order. The style of architecture that prevailed in England previous to the reign of Elizabeth, when it experienced considerable improvement, was but little adapted to domestic convenience, and some of its defects are exemplified at Haddon. Those portions of this old mansion which were appropriated to the purposes of

good living, and essential to the princely hospitality by which it was distinguished in the days of the first duke of Rutland, when upwards of 140 servants were maintained within it, are sufficiently ample to justify all that tradition has told of the ancient festivities of the place. The very limited capacity of the chapel, says Rhodes, when contrasted with the magnitude of those apartments, shows, that though the good people of this establishment took up a large space in which to manage their temporal affairs, they contrived to arrange their spiritual concerns within very modest dimensions. Many of the rooms in the hall are hung with loose tapestry. "The doors," observes Mr. King in the *Archæologia*, "were concealed everywhere behind the hangings, so that the tapestry was to be lifted up to pass in and out; only, for convenience, there were great iron hooks (many of which are still in their places) by means whereof it might occasionally be held back. The doors being thus concealed, nothing can be conceived more ill-fashioned than their workmanship; few of these fit at all close; and wooden bolts, rude bars, and iron hasps are in general their best and only fastenings." The gloomy apartments and general appearance of this antique edifice, are said to have suggested to Mrs. Radcliffe some of the traits she has introduced in her terrific descriptions of castles in the *Mysteries of Udolpho*. "Nothing," says King, "can convey a more complete idea of the ancient mode of living than is to be obtained on this spot. Many great dwellings, which formerly helped to preserve the same ideas, are now quite razed and gone; and others are only heaps of ruins, so far maimed, that it requires much attention to make out or comprehend what they once were, or to understand any thing of their original plan; and it is much to be wished by every lover of antiquities, that this princely habitation may never come so far into favour as to be modernized, lest the traces of ancient times and manners, which are now so rarely preserved in this country, should be utterly lost."

As an object of antiquarian attention Haddon hall will have its attraction as long as it exists, while the beauty of the country around it will ever excite the admiration of the traveller. The magnitude of this venerable pile of buildings—its castellated form—and its embattled turrets rising above the trees that adorn and encompass it, have a magnificent effect, especially when seen from the vale between Haddon and Rowsley, where the best and the most imposing view of this fine old mansion is obtained. From this situation its richest and most ample front is displayed, its towers rise more majestically, and its groves assume a considerable portion of grandeur. The romantic Wye meanders here in so devious a course that the distance along its banks is double of that by the road between Bakewell and Rowsley. Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, asserts of "the fair pastures nigh Haddon, belonging to the duke of Rutland," that they are "so incredibly battenning (fattening) of cattle, that one proffered to surround it with shillings to purchase it, which because to be set sideways, not edgeways, were refused."—The rising grounds around the hall are covered with plantations of oak, lime, ash, and sycamore. The grove of lime trees is remarkably fine. The hall garden and summer-house are laid out and built in the style of the sixteenth century, with terraces, yew hedges, and stone ascents. They convey a striking image of the manners of those days, where we read of walks with stone balustrades, and much of the formality of art mingled with the luxuriant beauties of nature. The summer-house stands on an elevation, and commands an extensive view of the mountain scenery of this part of the county. The duke of

Rutland established a bowling-green in these grounds for the accommodation of his tenantry and the visitors at Bakewell and the vicinity, but it is now totally neglected. The Wye falls into the Derwent near the village of Rowsley, at the distance of a mile and a half from Haddon. At Rowsley visitors find excellent accommodations at the Peacock Inn. Here, as at Bakewell, permission is obtained for fishing, and many gentlemen during the summer season make this inn their temporary residence.—The duke of Rutland's fishing and shooting seat in this neighbourhood is a romantic place called Stanton Woodhouse, embosomed in trees. Of this house, the elegant authoress of the *Vignettes of Derbyshire*, says it "might have been an appendage to Haddon. Its thick walls and iron-bound windows, circular stone stair-way and turreted chimneys accord with that ancient place. One spacious apartment has been modernized, perhaps sixty years ago, and the present domestic accommodations are well suited for the habits and residence of a gentleman's family. Fine old yews and hollies, that have almost attained the size of forest trees, grow beneath the terrace; and in a line with the house, elms that might vie with the horse-chestnut of a hundred years, spread their leafy arms around." There is a very extraordinary echo opposite to Haddon hall.

HADFIELD AND DINTING, a township in the parish of Glossop, county of Derby; 11 miles north-north-west of Chapel-in-le-Frith, bounded on the north and west by the river Etherow. The Manchester and Sheffield railway runs within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the village of Hadfield. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1808. This was at one time entirely an agricultural district, but cotton factories, &c., have been established—see **GLOSSOP**. Cattle fairs are held on the 9th of May and 15th of October. Acreage with the parish. Houses 225. Pop., in 1831, 1,270.

HADHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Edwinstree, union of Bishop-Stortford, county of Hertford; 4 miles west by south of Bishop-Stortford, on the western bank of the Ash river. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Little Hadham, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £66 13s. 4d.; gross income £1,654. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are a place of worship for Independents; and 3 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Charities, in 1834, nearly £90 per annum, besides a few almshouses. Poor rates, in 1838, £692 2s. A fair for toys is held on June 24th. The bishops of London once held the manor-house here. Acres 4,350. Houses 241. A. P. £5,728. Pop., in 1801, 900; in 1831, 1,288.

HADHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Edwinstree, union of Bishop-Stortford, county of Hertford; 3 miles north-west by west of Bishop-Stortford. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Great Hadham. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1804; and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1834, £17 7s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £699 10s. A fair for toys is held here on July 15th. Acres 3,070. Houses 123. A. P. £4,203. Pop., in 1801, 635; in 1831, 878.

HADLEIGH, a market-town and parish in the hund. and union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Ipswich, and 64 north-east of London, pleasantly situated on the river Bret. Acres 3,440. Houses 662. A. P. £7,605. Pop., in 1801, 2,332; in 1831, 3,425. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £45 2s. 1d.; gross income £987. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church constitutes a principal ornament to the town. It is a tasteful edifice with an elegant steeple. There is a tomb in

this church said to be that of Guthrum, the Dane, who, after his defeat by Alfred, embraced Christianity and held the government of the East Angles. Here are an Independent church, formed about the beginning of the 18th century; a Baptist, in 1820; and other dissenting bodies. There are 6 daily schools here, one of which is supported by £34 5s. per annum, arising from three endowments, viz.: Dr. Pykenham's, Anne Beaumont's, and Alabaster's. There are also 2 day and Sunday National schools. The estates and property derived under sundry charitable donations for the poor of this parish have long been combined, and are vested in trustees called the Grand Feoffees for behoof of the poor, &c. The income arising from these in 1823, amounted to £771 0s. 6d. After deducting various necessary expenses, this income is applied in allowances of money, clothing, fuel, &c., to poor people, including the inmates of certain almshouses, 12 of which for 24 poor people were erected, together with a chapel, in Magdalene-street, by William Pykenham, LL.D., archdeacon of Suffolk, and rector of Hadleigh, and by his last will, dated in 1497, endowed with lands in Whatfield, Aldham, Hadleigh, &c., which now constitute part of the Grand Feoffment. Two additional almshouses for 4 poor people were attached by Dr. Good to those founded by Dr. Pykenham; and in 1540, John Raven erected and endowed 4 almshouses in Benton-street, for 8 poor inhabitants of Hadleigh. Of the residue of the charity income, £17 were paid as schoolmaster's salary. Other charities, about £90 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,254 19s. The town of Hadleigh was anciently governed by a mayor and corporation, but the charter was surrendered under a writ of quo warranto, in the reign of James II., and has never been restored. Hadleigh is one of the polling-places for the members for the western division of the county. The woolen trade was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but it has long since declined. In 1838 a silk mill here employed 295 hands. The market is on Monday; fairs are held on Whit-Monday, for toys; and on October 10th, for butter, cheese, and toys.

HADLEIGH, a parish in the hund. and union of Rochford, county of Essex; 2½ miles north-west of Leigh, and north of the mouth of the Thames. It stands on high ground near South Benfleet, and is separated from Canvey island by a branch of the river named Hadleigh Ray. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £11 14s. 7d.; gross income £450. Patrons, the rector and fellows of Lincoln college, Oxford. Here are 2 daily schools. The Hadleigh Sunday school charity, in 1836, amounted to £23 8s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £116 12s. The ruins of Hadleigh castle, built here by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign and by the leave of Henry II., are picturesquely situated on the summit of an eminence which commands a pleasing and extensive prospect over the broad estuary formed by the junction of the Medway with the Thames at the Nore. This castle appears to have been a grand structure of stone, strongly cemented together by mortar of extraordinary hardness mixed with shells. The north and south walls were strengthened with buttresses. The walls at the bottom of the towers which remain are 9 feet thick: elsewhere they are 5 feet. Though nearly covered with moss, these ruins exhibit traces of ancient magnificence, as well as strength. A fair for toys is held here on June 24th. Acres 4,480. Houses 82. A. P. £2,152. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 365.

HADLEIGH, a hamlet in the parish of Boxford,

county of Suffolk. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 610. Houses 46. A. P. £446. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 214. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 11s.

HADLEY WITH BLAGRAVE, a tything in the parish of Lambourn, county of Berks; 3 miles south-west of Lambourn. Houses 84. A. P. £3,277. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 414. Other returns with the parish.

HADLEY-MONKEN, a parish in the hund. of Edmonton, union of Barnet, county of Middlesex; ¾ mile north-north-east of Chipping-Barnet. Living, a donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; returned at £65 2s. 2d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. R. Thackeray. The church is a handsome structure, exhibiting various styles of architecture. The steeple or tower is built of flint. On the top there is still preserved an iron pitch-pot, or fire-pan, anciently used as a beacon. Very few such beacons now exist. The views from this tower over Enfield-chase, the Thames, and the county of Kent, are uncommonly beautiful. There are 2 daily, and 2 day and Sunday schools in this parish. Charities, in 1822, £132 per annum, chiefly consisting of bequests by Sir R. and Lady Wilbraham and others, principally for the endowment of almshouses for 6 poor women. Poor rates, in 1838, £409 1s. The village of Hadley stands on higher ground than any other in the vicinity of London. The name is compounded of the Saxon words Heed-leagh, which signify a high place. The appendage of Monken occurs in ancient records, and probably originated in its having been connected with the abbey of Walden. The approach to the village from the high road is through an irregular avenue of trees, progressively opening to view a succession of rural retreats scattered about in pleasing irregularity. At a spot where the road divides, there is a column erected in commemoration of a battle fought there between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1741. Acres 2,530. Houses 164. A. P. £3,780. Pop., in 1801, 5,591; in 1831, 979.

HADLOW, a parish in the hund. of Tonbridge, lathe of Aylesford, union of Tonbridge, county of Kent; 3½ miles north-east of Tonbridge, and north-west of the river Medway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £13, gross income £974. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. P. Monypenny. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; and 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £22 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,053. On an average of 7 years to 1835, 586½ acres of this parish were cultivated as hop-gardens: average of hops charged 645,828 lbs.: excise duty £5,381 18s. A fair for cutlery is held here on Wednesday. Acres 5,930. Houses 363. A. P. £6,365. Pop., in 1801, 1,115; in 1831, 1,853.

HADNAL-EASE, a chapelry in the parish of Middle, county of Salop; 5 miles north-north-east of Shrewsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; returned at £50 1s.; gross income £55. Patron, the rector of Middle. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1797; and a daily school, endowed by the late Lady Hill, with £15 per annum. Acres 430. Houses 77. A. P. £2,441. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 398. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 13s.

HADSOR, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; 1¼ mile south-east of Droitwich, intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and the Worcester and Birmingham canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £6 7s. 3½d.; gross income £254. Patron, in 1835, J. H. Gatton, Esq. The church is

small and ancient, but of singularly beautiful architecture. This parish unites with Droitwich in returning a member to parliament. Acres 940. Houses 23. A. P. £1,602. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 100. Poor rates, in 1838, £122 11s.

HADSPEN, a tything in the parish of Pitcombe, county of Somerset. Pop., in 1821, 246. Other returns with the parish.

HADSTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Freshwell, union of Linton, county of Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Linton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £19; gross income £269. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £2 3s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £221 10s. A fair for horses, &c., is held here on June 28th. Acres 1,870. Houses 84. A. P. £2,070. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 424.

HADSTON, a township in the parish of Warkworth, Northumberland, near the river Coquet; 10 miles north-north-east of Morpeth. Tithes commuted in 1839: aggregate amount £22 11s. 3d. vicarial; and £154 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the bishop of Carlisle's. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 17. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 97. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 13s.

HAFOD, or **EGLWYS-NEWYDD**, a township and parish in the hund. of Ilar, union of Aberystwith, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 14 miles south-east of Aberystwith. Living, a perpetual curacy to the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creiddyn, in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; rated at £27 17s. 8d.; gross income £98. Patron, in 1835, T. Johnes, Esq. The name Hafod denotes 'the summer residence.' This place is known to the literary world as the demense of Thomas Johnes, Esq., editor of 'Froissart's Chronicles,' and lord-lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and member of parliament, for the county of Cardigan. The Rev. Richard Warner describes it as a deep and narrow valley, widening between mountains of towering height and fantastic shapes, thickly mantled with luxuriant woods, which fringe the precipitous sides of these enormous protuberances from their summits to their base. Through this valley, the river Ystwith, a truly Alpine stream, impetuous, foaming, and fierce, throws its crystalline waters; sometimes darting from an open rocky ledge into a deep and dark abyss below; at others, pouring through the gloomy recesses of an impenetrable wood, and discovering its course only by the roaring of its waters; increasing its current as it flows, by the addition of numberless little streams, which, leaping down the mountains in all directions, hurry to unite themselves with it. On a gentle rise of land, which swells gradually from the river, and backed by a noble wood, that sheltered it from the eastern blasts, stood the delightful mansion of Mr. Johnes, built in the modern Gothic style, uniting every possible convenience and comfort with an appearance of the greatest elegance, and the most correct taste. Around it, walks, varied and extensive, commanded views beautiful, romantic, and astonishing; woods and rocks; bridges and cataracts; the highly ornamented garden, and the rugged, uncultivated mountain. Indeed, the whole together formed a scene so striking, that while wandering through its ever changing beauties, we felt, says Warner, no inclination to tax Mr. Cumberland with enthusiasm, when he declared, that in 10 years travelling through the Alps, the Apennines, the Sabine hills, and the Tyrolese; the shores of the Adriatic; the Glaciers of Switzerland; and the banks of the Rhine; he never saw any thing so fine, never so many pictures concentrated in one spot. But what Hafod was most celebrated for, was its

invaluable library, collected during a space of 40 years, by the indefatigable industry of the intelligent proprietor, and a gallery of paintings by the first masters. This magnificent accumulation was totally destroyed by fire on the 13th of March, 1807. A short time previous to this lamentable event, a printing-house had been erected in the demesne, where the translations of Froissart, Joinville, Brocquiere, and Monstrelet were printed. A new and equally elegant mansion was afterwards built, and another library accumulated. These, together with the furniture, wines, &c., and the estate itself, and the timber on it, were sold to the Duke of New castle, in 1833, for £62,000. In the vicinity of Hafod is 'the Devil's-bridge,' a single arch, 29 feet in span, thrown over the original one, which still remains;* while both surmount "a profound chasm, stretching nearly east and west for upwards of a mile, the almost perpendicular sides of which are completely covered with trees of different kinds; the elegant foliage of the mountain-ash, the mournful shade of the pensile birch, and the broad arms of the majestic oak. Through the bottom of this abyss the river Mynach pours its roaring tide, hidden from the eye by the deep shade of surrounding woods, but bursting upon the ear in the awful 'sound of many waters;' in the thunder of numerous cataracts, leaping from ledge to ledge, and lashing the hollows of excavated rocks, which reverberate and multiply the roar. Immediately above this rich but awful scene, rise the neighbouring hills of Cardiganshire, bleak, barren, and dark, assuming the most fantastic shapes, and thrown about in the wildest confusion. The horizon is bounded by the lofty summits of the more important mountains of Montgomeryshire and Merioneth, amongst which the broad huge head of Plinlimmon exalts itself to the skies."—Warner. Adjacent is the Hafod Arms inn, a neat and comfortable house built by Mr. Johnes.

HAFODRYNNOG, or **HAVODDRYNNOG**, a hamlet in the parish of Llanwanno, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, situated in an iron and coal district near the Rontha Vach; 8 miles west-south-west of Merthyr-Tydfil. Houses 118. A. P. £1,519. Pop., in 1831, 679.

HAFOD-Y-PORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Margam, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; about 6 miles south-east of Neath. Here was formerly a chapel. Returns with the parish.

HAGBORNE, a parish in the hund. of Moreton, union of Wallingford, county of Berks, including the liberties of East and West Hagborne; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Wallingford, in the vicinity of the Great Western railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £15 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £136; gross income £166. Patron, the Rev. R. Meredith. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, about £45 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £608 17s. Here is a small endowment for the education of children. Acres 2,830. Houses 155. A. P. £3,796. Pop., in 1801, 695; in 1831, 782.

HAGGERSTON, a parish—formerly a chapelry to St. Leonard's—in the Tower division of the hund. of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex. The Regent canal intersects the parish. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of London, not in charge; gross

* The newer arch was built in 1758. The older about the conclusion of the 11th century by the monks of Secota Florida abbey, a religious house 10 miles distant, the picturesque ruins of which still remain. The old bridge is called in Welsh Pont-ar-Mynach, the bridge of the Mynach; and Pont-ar-Diawl, the bridge of the Devil, vulgar superstition asserting Satan to be the constructor of it.

income £157. Patron, the archdeacon of London. The church is a neat stone edifice recently built. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Pop. with the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

HAGHMON-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty in Wellington division of the hund. of South Bradford, county of Salop; 8 miles east-south-east of Shrewsbury. Here are the ruins of an abbey, which Tanner informs us was "founded in 1110 by William Fitz Alan of Clun, for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, which was dedicated to St. John the apostle and evangelist, and had at the dissolution, revenues yearly worth £259 13s. 7d. q. Dugd.; £294 12s. 9d. Speed. The site was granted to Edmund Lytlington, 32^o Hen. VIII."

HAGLEY, a parish in the hund. of Halfshire, union of Bromesgrove, county of Worcester; 2½ miles south-south-east of Stourbridge. Living, a rectory, with the curacies of Frankley and St. Kenelm, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £10 6s. 5½d.; gross income £834. Patron, in 1835, Lord Lyttleton. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1830, £16 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £324 11s. Near the village is Hagley Park, justly esteemed as one of the most elegant and delightful seats in England. As it was once the retreat of the accomplished Lord Lyttleton, and was frequently visited by Pope, Thomson, Hammond, and other eminent persons of first-rate genius and literary talent, it may now be truly considered British classical ground. Hagley-hall is beautifully situated on an undulated lawn. The interior is decorated with many exquisite and interesting productions of art. The grounds are full of natural and artificial objects of attraction—picturesque scenes and ornamental structures, with everywhere a profusion of timber, numerous lawns and vistas displaying the wildness of the forest or the desert, and the beauty of the garden. There are other elegant seats in this vicinity. Acres 2,830. Houses 135. A. P. £3,894. Pop., in 1801, 621; in 1831, 691.

HAGLOE. See **AWRE**.

HAGNABY, a parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 4 miles south-west of Spilsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8; gross income £82. Patron, in 1835, T. Coltman, Esq. Acres 640. Houses 14. A. P. £1,140. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 71. Poor rates, in 1838, £9 15s.

HAGNABY WITH HANNAY, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Lowth, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-east of Alford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10; gross income £98. Patron, in 1835, J. Grant, Esq. "Herbert fil Alardi de Orreby, and the Lady Agnes his wife, built, A. D. 1175, a Premonstratensian abbey here, to the honour of the then new saint, Thomas of Canterbury; wherein a little before the suppression, were nine canons, whose possessions were then valued at £37 11s. 4d. per ann., as Dugd.; and at 98 7s. 4d. as Speed. The site was granted, 30^o Hen. VIII., to John Freeman of London."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 1,010. Houses 18. A. P. £1,278. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 97. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 15s.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-west by west of Spilsby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 10s. 5d.; gross income £540. Patron, the bishop of Ely. The church contains an ancient and very curiously carved font. Here are 3 daily

schools, one of which is endowed. Acres 2,430. Houses 124. A. P. £3,518. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 593. Poor rates, in 1838, £225 17s.

HAIGH, a township in the parish of Wigan, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north-north-east of Wigan, near the Wigan and Preston railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £94. Patron, the rector of Wigan. The chapel is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward II. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £49 12s. 9½d. per annum. "This is one of the most interesting amongst the numerous townships in the parish of Wigan, and the increase of its inhabitants is proceeding with a rapidity which sufficiently indicates its prosperity, for the influence of the moon is scarcely more certain upon the tides of the ocean, than the influence of prosperity is upon the tide of population. Haigh has long been celebrated for its cannel pits—a species of coal which takes that name probably because it serves for candle as well as for fire. It is found in beds about 3 feet in thickness, with a black bass below and above, and the declination or dip of the cannel is one yard in twenty. The fires made by it are cheerful and cleanly, and the coal itself of this kind is so clean, that at Haigh Hall, a summer-house is made of it, which the ladies, with their delicate drapery, visit with impunity. Toys of various kinds are also made from cannel, and when formed into plates, boxes, &c., it receives a polish as fine as black marble. On an eminence in this township stands Haigh Hall, the seat of the earl of Balcarres, an ancient edifice, built at several times, and inhabited, through a long succession of ages, by a family of Saxon origin. The chapel is supposed to be of the age of Edward II., and in front are the Stanley arms, with those of the Bradshaighs. The hall stands delightfully, and is considered one of the best situations in Lancashire, in the vicinity of a manufacturing town. From a large mount in the park are seen, on a clear day, thirteen counties of England and Wales, together with the Isle of Man; and yet, so well are the gardens and pleasure-grounds sheltered, that vegetation here puts on her richest and most luxuriant garb."—Baines' Hist. &c., of Lancashire. Acres 2,050. Houses 212. A. P. £5,653. Pop., in 1801, 798; in 1831, 1,271. Poor rates, in 1838, £334 18s.

HAIGHAM, or HOUGHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-north-west of Grantham, on the river Witham. Living, a rectory with that of Marston, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £33 8s. 6½d.; gross income £644. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. C. Thorold. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,590. Houses 57. A. P. £3,479. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 304. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 16s.

HAIGHTON, a township in the parish of Preston, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles east-south-east of Preston. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £4 6s. property of the vicar of Preston. The children of this township are eligible for the endowed school at Broughton. Acres 1,050. Houses 36. A. P. £1,799. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 192. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 4s.

HAILES, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Kiftgate, union of Winchcomb, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north-east of Winchcomb. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Didbrook. "Richard, earl of Cornwall, and afterwards king of the Romans and emperor of Germany, began here, A. D. 1246, and finished, at the expense of 10,000 marks, A. D. 1251, an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order brought from Beaulieu in Hampshire. It

was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, and valued, 25^o Hen. VIII., at £337 7s. 8d. per annum. ob. Dugd. The site was granted, 1^o Edw. VI., to Sir Thomas Seymour, and after his attainder to William, marquess of Northampton, 4^o Edw. VI.—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 1,520. Houses 21. A. P. £2,607. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 123.

HAILEY, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Witney, county of Oxford; 1½ mile north of Witney, and north of the river Wye. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; returned at £44; gross income £153. Patron, in 1835, the rector of Witney. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Acres 2,120. Houses 242. A. P. £5,689. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1,236. Poor rates, in 1838, £668 14s.

HAILSHAM, a market-town and parish, partly in the hund. of Dill, and partly in the liberty of the corporation of Pevensey, union of Hailsham, rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex; 11 miles east by south of Lewes, pleasantly situated in a fertile vale between the rivers Ashbourn and Cuckmere, about 3 miles from the sea. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £16 6s. 8d.; gross income £364. Patron, in 1835, E. Mitchell, Esq. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1794; and a Primitive Methodist chapel; besides 4 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school, having a small endowment. At Michaelham, in this vicinity, there was a priory of Black canons founded by Henry III. There are a few acres of hop ground in this parish. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on April 5th, and June 14th, for horned cattle and pedlery. Acres 6,350. Houses 260. A. P. £3,863. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 1,445. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,371 3s.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Hailsham, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Hailsham poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing 78 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,825. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £18,349. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,979; in 1839, £10,950 18s.

HAINAULT: see EPPING. Amusements were formerly carried on here annually, on the first sabbath in July, whereat multitudes from the metropolis and the surrounding country assembled. In 1839 a committee of the Religious Tract society appointed 20 missionaries to distribute tracts during the Sunday,—which they did to the number of 43,000;—and two of them who stood for half-an-hour at Barking-side gate, on the return of the people, counted 344 vehicles, principally vans, containing an average of 10 persons. Pedestrians were passing at the same time in crowds; and the number present was estimated, in all, at upwards of 60,000. Amongst the booths one missionary counted 108 places where drink was sold; and many vans were supplied with beer from the booths by men who went with jars into the wood to sell it. There were numerous shows; and gambling was practised in the most open and impudent manner. The missionaries counted 72 gambling-tables, each attended by about 4 conspirators. They also observed that temporary places were erected in the wood for the filthiest crimes. These proceedings are now, as far as possible, suppressed; and the fair which was held for two days has been limited to one.

The following account of this celebrated fair, as it took place on Friday, 3d July, 1840, has been abridged from a periodical of the day: it may prove interesting as a record of one of the most prominent amusements and curious practices of the citizens of London during the 18th and 19th centuries:—"The

beautiful forest of Hainault, twelve miles from London, was the scene yesterday of great rejoicing and gaiety, in consequence of the fair being allowed to continue but for one day only on the old spot; and we are sure that if those who are ill-natured enough to wish to restrict the amusements of the people had seen the orderly conduct, cheerfulness, and good humour of the countless thousands assembled on Hainault forest yesterday, they would repent having restricted Fairlop fair to one day, instead of two, although the propriety of suppressing the amusements on the first Sunday in July cannot be questioned, and has given much satisfaction to all classes. The roads leading to Ilford, and thence to the fair, presented a scene of animation and bustle from morn to night, with the East-enders proceeding to and from the fair. Vehicles of every description were in requisition, and numberless vans, each drawn by two horses, covered with awnings, and gaily decorated, followed each other in rapid succession along the Lea bridge and Mile-end-roads. Great confusion sometimes prevailed at the turnpike-gates from the number of vans, gigs, omnibuses, carts, &c., waiting to pass. The police had an arduous duty to perform at the gates, but they pleased everybody with their mildness and forbearance, and the jokes levelled at them they took in good part. The impositions of some of the turnpike-men were loudly complained of, and they would have been greater but for the attendance of the police. The great attraction of the day were those amphibious vehicles, the watermen and blockmakers' boats, mounted on carriages, and each drawn by six post-horses, with postillions superbly dressed. The watermen's boat, which is called the Unity, had been repainted for the occasion, and great pains had been taken in decorating her. She has three masts, and was rigged out exactly like a ship; the sides of the boat were painted a bright yellow, with false ports, and a gilt streak all round. The boats, masts, and rigging, were covered with streamers and flags, and the horses attached to the carriage which supports the boat were decorated with ribbons. The Wapping watermen, a set of jolly fellows, who prided themselves on a good turn out on this day, were dressed in their best clothes. At half-past seven the Unity got under weigh, from Green Bank, Wapping; the band who accompanied the watermen playing 'God save the Queen' as she started, amidst the cheers of the spectators. The Unity proceeded along in fine style, and being unable to pass under the arches of the Blackwall railway, in consequence of the height of the masts, passed over Old Gravel-lane, Ratchiff-highway, Upper East Smithfield, the Minories, and Whitechapel-road. The wives of the watermen followed in an open landau, and the rear was brought up by a large van, covered with an awning, containing about 50 persons and a band of musicians. The van was drawn by six horses, and was very neatly adorned with ribbons, nosegays, and colours. In the Mile-end-road the procession was joined by 'the Maggot,' the blockmakers' boat, also drawn by six grey horses. The masts and rigging of the Maggot were decorated similar to the Unity, and was followed by open barouches, each drawn by two horses containing the blockmakers' wives. The procession was a very imposing one, and attracted a vast number of spectators who lined the roads. As the boats passed along the green lanes leading from Ilford to the forest, their appearance with the flags and banners waving in the breeze was singularly interesting, while the music re-echoed through the woods and fields. The watermen remained in the fair about an hour and a half, and then proceeded to Chadwell-heath to hold their bean feast. The blockmakers remained in the

fair about the same time, and then went to Woodford to dine, and play at cricket and trap, bat, and ball. They did not return until a late hour in the evening. The forest presented a verdant and beautiful appearance, and malgré the boisterous state of the weather and the rain which occasionally fell during the day, the people seemed highly delighted with the place, an enjoyment which many of them only realize once a-year. Gipsy parties were formed in all quarters of the vast forest, which, until the establishment of the fair, had been wild, dangerous, and almost unexplored. There was a large assemblage of the Essex farmers and country people at the fair, to whom the shows and booths, and the antics of the mountebanks afforded great delight. The fair is held in a very pretty spot, in the heart of the forest. Richardson's theatre, conducted by Nelson, Lee, and Johnson, was the most prominent exhibition. There were smaller shows, for gingerbread stalls, swings, roundabouts, and refreshment booths in profusion; and the gipsies mustered in considerable numbers to impose on the credulous lads and lasses with their predictions and idle tales. The thimble and pea-rig cheats were not so plentiful as they were at Egham and Ascot, and seemed to do very little business. Before sunset the Londoners began to return to town, and the road presented the appearance of a moving forest, for every vehicle and every horse was decorated with oak boughs, cut from the forest trees. All the booths and shows were to be cleared away by midnight, and the multitudes who will, according to annual custom, probably visit Hainault forest on Sunday, must take their own refreshments with them, for they will find no booths there. A numerous body of the K division of police were on the ground, who afforded great protection to the visitors, and prevented robberies. There were not less than 200,000 persons in the fair and about the forest during the day, and but few robberies and fewer outrages occurred; indeed, in this respect, Fairlop fair presents a favourable contrast to the many scenes of ruffianism, outrage, and robbery, which yearly take place at Epsom on the Derby day. Fairlop oak, the pride of Hainault Forest, which for so many years overshadowed with its verdant foliage the thousands who crowded under it, and the antiquity of which the tradition of the country traces half-way up to the Christian era, was partly destroyed by fire in the month of June, 1805, and the high winds of February, 1820, stretched its massive trunk and limbs on that turf which it had for so many years shaded. Under this oak Daniel Day, an eccentric and wealthy block and pump-maker, of Wapping, commonly called 'Good Day,' who died on the 19th of July, 1767, aged 84, was in the habit of repairing on the first Friday in July, having previously invited a party of his neighbours to accompany him, and here under the shade of its thickest branches and leaves the party dined on beans and bacon. This attracted public curiosity to the spot, and the fair, which has ever since been a place of great resort, was established."

HAINFORD, or **HAYNFORD**, a parish in the hund. of Taverham, union of St. Faith, county of Norfolk; 7 miles north of Norwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 2s. 1d.; gross income £415. Patron, in 1835, R. Marsham, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is a National school, chiefly supported by subscription. Charities, in 1832, £118 4s. 1d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £175 17s. Acres 1,600. Houses 74. A. P. £1,470. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 605.

HAINTON, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-east of

Wraggöe. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 10s. 10d.; gross income £240. Patrons, the dean and chapter or Lincoln. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. There is also a daily school. Acres 2,780. Houses 49. A. P. £2,447. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 263. Poor rates, in 1838, £190 8s.

HAKIN, a small sea-port in the parish of Hubberston, county of Pembroke, South Wales; about 2 miles west-south-west of Milford, situated on a creek running inwards from Milford-haven. The packets for Ireland sail from this station.

HALAM, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 1½ mile west-north-west of Southwell. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the collegiate church of Southwell, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at 7s., but returned at £80; gross income £85. Charities, in 1825, £8 3s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £112 1s. Acres 1,310. Houses 82. A. P. £1,803. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 371.

HALBERTON HUNDRED, on the eastern side of the northern division of the county of Devon, bounded on the north and east by Rimpleton hundred; on the south by Haybridge and Clyston hundreds; and on the west by Tiverton hundred. Area 10,090. acres. Houses 525. Pop., in 1831, 2,866.

HALBERTON, a parish in the above hund., union of Tiverton, county of Devon; 3 miles east of Tiverton, intersected by the Western canal, and in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £31; gross income £625. Formerly in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1819, £47 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,044 5s. In 1838 a woollen-mill here employed 12 hands. Acres 5,960. Houses 306. A. P. £10,223. Pop., in 1801, 1,436; in 1831, 1,636.

HALDEN (HIGH), a parish in the hund. of Blackbourne, lathe of Scray, union of Tenterden, county of Kent; 3¼ miles north-north-east of Tenterden, and in the line of the South-eastern railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £19 4s. 7d.; gross income £362. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which, the free-school, was founded and endowed by James Tylden, under his will bearing date 30th October, 1725. Other charities, in 1836, £5 2s. 6d. per annum, besides a distribution of bread to the poor, and 7 half-crowns to lying-in women, from a Tenterden charity. Poor rates, in 1838, £399 6s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, there were 71½ acres of hop-grounds cultivated in this parish: lbs. of hops charged 44,764; amount of excise duty £373 0s. 8d. Acres 3,340. Houses 99. A. P. £3,634. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 649.

HALDENBY AND EASTOFT, a township in the parish of Adlingfleet, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south-east of Howden, and west of the river Trent. Tithes of Eastoft commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £42 6s. vicarial, and £16 16s. impropriate. Haldenby-park is a handsome seat, 9½ miles from Howden. Acres 1,490. Houses 25. A. P. £3,360. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 157. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 14s.

HALDON, a hamlet in the parish of Kenne, county of Devon; 4½ miles south-south-west of Exeter, and east of the river Teign. It is remarkable for a mountainous ridge, called Haldon-hill, extending 7 miles from north-west to south-east, on which are several tumuli. Haldon-hall is a noble edifice, erected in 1735. It is surrounded by fine grounds, commanding a view of the Exe in its course

from Exeter to the sea, the Quantock-hills, and the English channel.

HALE, a township in the parish of Bowden, co-palatine of Chester; 2 miles south-east of Altringham, and north of the river Bollin. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 3,540. Houses 167. A. P. £6,368. Pop., in 1801, 783; in 1831, 945. Poor rates, in 1838, £425 10s.

HALE WITH WILTON, a parish in Allerdale-ward above Derwent, union of Whitehaven, county of Cumberland; 2½ miles south-east of Egremont, near Copeland forest, and east of the river Ehen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £7; gross income £82. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. Here is a daily school. Acres 3,220. Houses 45. A. P. £1,858. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 272. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 19s.

HALE, a township in the parish of Wrotham, county of Kent. Pop., in 1811, 388. Other returns with the parish.

HALE, a chapelry in the parish of Childwall, co-palatine of Lancaster; 6½ miles south of Prescott, on the northern bank of the river Mersey. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Chester, of the certified value of £17 17s., but returned at £140; gross income £105. Patron, in 1835, E. B. Blackburn, Esq. Here is a daily school with a small endowment. Other charities, in 1828, £10 13s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 12s. Hale-hall, the seat of J. Blackburn, Esq., is an ancient structure, commanding a view of the river Mersey. John Middleton, the celebrated giant of the reign of James I., was born here in 1578. His height was 9 feet 3. Acres 1,410. Houses 117. A. P. £2,561. Pop., in 1801, 537; in 1831, 572.

HALE, formerly a township in the hund. of Willybrook, county of Northampton; 3 miles south of Kingscliffe, and west of the river Nen. In the year 1352, it was designated 'Hale near Nassington,' and had a church dedicated to St. Nicholas. Nothing remains of this town but the vestiges of 3 streets and the old manor-house, now included in Lord Westmoreland's park. The adjoining fields are called 'Hale fields.'

HALE, a parish in the hund. and union of Fording-bridge, New Forest, west division of the county of Southampton; 3½ miles north-north-east of Fording-bridge on the river Avon. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; returned at £92; gross income £122. Patron, in 1835, Captain Burgoyne. Acres 1,210. Houses 34. A. P. £796. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 203. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 5s.

HALE (GREAT), a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-north-east of Fellingham. It includes the township of Little Hale. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 6s.; gross income £393. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are a daily, a day and boarding, and 3 infant schools. Acres 5,110. Houses 168. A. P. £7,902. Pop., in 1801, 627; in 1831, 966. Poor rates, in 1838, £582 13s.

HALE (LITTLE), a township in the above parish and county; about a mile south of Great Hale. Here is an infant school. Acres 2,480. Houses 42. A. P. £2,742. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 299. Poor rates, in 1838, £221 3s.

HALES, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Loding and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles north-west of Beccles. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, of the certified value of £10; gross income £32.

Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Smith, Bart. Acres 1,120. Houses 37. A. P. £1,392. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 314. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 14s.

HALES, a township in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales, county of Stafford; 2½ miles east of Market-Drayton. Pop., in 1821, 252. Other returns with the township of Blore.

HALES (NORTH). See COVE-HYTHE.

HALES-OWEN, a market-town and parish, partly in the hund. of Brimstree, union of Stour-bridge, county of Salop, and partly in that of Halfshire, county of Worcester, but of which the isolated portion has now been annexed to the latter county. It is distant 118 miles north-north-west of London, and 22 north-north-east of Worcester, in a valley watered by the river Stour. The Dudley extension canal on the east side of the town of Hales-Owen, runs through Lapal tunnel, which is 3,776 yards in length, and terminates in the Worcester and Birmingham canal. The parish of Hales-Owen includes the chapelry of Cradley, and the hamlets of Luttley and Warley-Wigorn. Acres 11,290. Houses 2,411. A. P. £13,988. Pop., in 1801, 9,308; in 1831, 11,839. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £15 8s. 11½d.; gross income £686. Patron, in 1835, Lord Lytton. The church is remarkable for its beautiful spire. "King John," Tanner says, "ann. reg. 16, gave the manor and advowson of the church here to Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, for the endowment of an abbey for canons of the Premonstratensian order, which seems to have been begun and finished at the charges of the crown, though the bishops of Winchester had the patronage. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist, and was possessed, at the dissolution, of yearly revenues to the value of £280 13s. 2d., ob. Dugd.; £337 15s. 6d., ob. Speed. The site, and most of the lands belonging to the monastery, were granted 30° Hen. VIII., to Sir John Dudley." Part of the abbey walls are yet standing, but they are over-grown with bushes and weeds. Here is a chapel supposed to have been erected by the Saxons. An Independent church was formed here in 1804; and there are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists: there are also 2 day and Sunday and 9 daily schools, one of which, the free grammar-school, was founded in 1652, and affords instruction to 40 boys: income in 1821, £105 4s. 1d. Other charities, £11 14s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £809 10s. The market is on Monday. Fairs are held on the Monday in Easter-week for horses, toys, &c.; and on the Monday in Whitsun-week for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese. Hales-Owen is celebrated as the birth-place of the poet Shenstone, whose paternal estate, the Leasowes, has been justly praised for its natural beauty, as well as for the taste and elegance with which the grounds were laid out in landscape-gardening, by the proprietor.

HALESWORTH, a market-town and parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 101 miles north-east of London, and 33 north-north-east of Ipswich. It is pleasantly situated in a valley on the banks of the river Blyth, which is navigable for small craft to the town. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Chediston, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £20; gross income £481. Patron, in 1835, R. P. Ward, Esq. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1794; and places of worship for Baptists and Unitarians. There are 10 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1828, about £420 per annum, of which £193 2s. 9d., arising from the town-estate charity, were applied to parochial purposes; and £133 14s. 6d. arising from

the charities of Keble and others, were expended, one-half among 20 poor widows, principally residing in almshouses also possessed by this parish, and the other half in the apprenticeship of poor boys. Poor rates, in 1838, £700 15s. Halesworth is a place of great antiquity, and chiefly consists of one principal street about half-a-mile long: it is one of the polling-places for the eastern division of the county. The inhabitants of this town have been chiefly employed in spinning linen-yarn, and converting it into cloth. Hemp is cultivated in the adjacent country. An iron-foundry was erected in the town some years ago. Its principal trade is in corn, malt, lime, and hemp. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs for Scotch cattle are held on Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and October 29th. Near the town is a mineral spring successfully employed in topical inflammations, particularly those of the eye. Acres 1,070. Houses 491. A. P. £3,894. Pop., in 1801, 1,676; in 1831, 2,473.

HALE-WESTON, a parish in the hund. of Toseland, union of St. Neot's, county of Huntingdon; 2 miles north-west of St. Neot's, on the southern bank of the river Kym, and west of the Ouse. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Southoe. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,860. Houses 74. A. P. £1,881. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 346. Poor rates, in 1838, £183 10s.

HALEWOOD, a township in the parish of Childwall, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles south of Prescott, and north-west of the river Mersey. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £332 4s. 3d., the property of the bishop of Chester, and £64 18s. 8d. of the vicar of Childwall, and the incumbent of the chapel of Hall. Here is a daily school. Acres 3,450. Houses 162. A. P. £6,190. Pop., in 1801, 777; in 1831, 930. Poor rates, in 1838, £352 13s.

HALFORD, or **HALFORD BRIDGE**, a parish in the hund. of Kingston, union of Shipston-on-Stour, county of Warwick; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Shipston-on-Stour. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £10 9s. 9½d.; gross income £218. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1826, £1 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 16s. This place was originally named Aldford, from the Old Ford which it had over the river Stour. Acres 1,010. Houses 67. A. P. £1,220. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 315.

HALFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Bromfield, county of Salop; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ludlow, on the eastern bank of the river Onney. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bromfield. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 25. Pop., in 1821, 51. Poor rates, in 1838, £68.

HALFESHIRE HUNDRED, in the northern quarter of the county of Worcester. It is bounded on the north by Warwickshire, and parts of Salop and Stafford shires; on the east by Pershore hundred, and part of Warwickshire; on the south and west by the hund. of Oswaldslow, and on the west also by Doddington hundred. Area 112,180 acres. Houses 14,841. Pop., in 1831, 76,787.

HALGAVER-MOOR, near Bodmin, in the county of Cornwall, is celebrated for an annual carnival which is supposed to have originated with the Saxons. One of the sports on this occasion is to draw the unwary into a quagmire; another is to try persons for some small offence,—the delinquent is brought before one who assumes the title of mayor of Halgaver, who is sure to inflict some harmless but ludicrous punishment. Slovens are threatened to be sent to Halgaver court. King Charles II., when on his way to Scilly, touched at this place,

and was so much amused with the sports of the day that he became a brother of this jovial society.

HALGH. See **TONGE WITH HAUGH**.

HALGHTON, a township in the parish of Hammer, county of Flint, North Wales, on the turnpike-road between Wrexham and Whitechurch; 5 miles north-east of Ellesmere, and in the vicinity of the Ellesmere canal. Here is a daily school. Houses 93. A. P. £2,933. Pop., in 1801, 413; in 1831, 491. Poor rates, in 1838, £233 13s.

HALIFAX,

A parish, township, and market-town in the wapentake of Morley, union of Halifax, west riding of Yorkshire. The parish is one of the largest and most populous in England. It is larger than the whole county of Rutland, and comprises 19 townships; namely, Barkisland, Erringden, Fixby, Halifax, Hipperholme with Brig-house, Langfield, Midgley, Norland, Ovenden, North Oram, South Oram, Rishworth, Shelf, Skircoat, Soyland, Stainland, Stansfield, Wadsworth, and Warley; with the chapelries of Coley, Elland with Greetland, Heptonstall, Raistrick, and Sowerby. "From the boundary of Lancashire to the valley which separates the townships of Halifax and Ovenden from North Oram, the whole basis of the parish is gritstone. Immediately to the east of this valley, argillaceous strata, with their general concomitants, stone and iron, once more appear; and to this cause, together with the abundant supply of fuel, and the rapid descent of its numerous brooks, so important in manufacture before the introduction of the steam-engine, the parish of Halifax is greatly indebted for its wealth and population. The land in the vicinity of the town of Halifax is naturally sterile and unproductive: it is, however, in a good state of cultivation; and this township, more perhaps than any other in the country, serves to prove how completely the wealth and industry of man can triumph over the most stubborn indispositions of nature."—Baines. The parish is 17 miles in length, and averages 11 in breadth. Acres 75,740. Houses 2,115. A. P. £63,374. Pop., in 1801, 57,526; in 1831, 109,899. Acres of the township 990. Houses 3,244. A. P. £38,337. Pop., in 1801, 8,886; in 1831, 15,382.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living is a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £34 13s. 6½d.; gross income £1,804; nett income £1,678. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church stands near the south-east end of the town of Halifax; the chancel directly fronting the entrance from Wakefield. It is a large edifice in the pointed style: its length is 192 feet: breadth, within the walls, 60. The precise era of its erection cannot be ascertained. It appears evident that there was no church here at the time of the Conqueror's survey; for the Domesday book states, that in the manor of Wakefield, of which Halifax formed a part, there were only two churches;—and it is clear that these were at Wakefield and Sandal. Internal as well as external evidence fixes the erection of Halifax church in the reign of Henry VI.; but it has since been frequently re-edified, and the chancel seems to have been an addition to the original fabric. The steeple, which was built by the munificence of the Lacy and Saville families, the founders of the parish itself, was begun in the year 1450; and the tower, which is well-proportioned, is said to be 117 feet in height from the ground to the summit of the pinnacles. In the interior of the church are two chapels; and there are several splendid monuments by Westmacott. The font is an octagonal basin, with a beautiful spiral cove, 16 feet

in height, richly carved, with crockets, &c. Near this is the full-length effigy of a man holding the poor-box in his hands. The Holy Trinity is a perpetual curacy; gross income £130. Patron, in 1835, J. Whitacre, Esq. The church was erected by Dr. Coulthurst, vicar of Halifax, in 1798, under the sanction of an act of parliament. It stands at the upper part of the town of Halifax, and displays some excellent and elaborate workmanship. The burial-ground is laid out with neatness and good taste. St. James's is a perpetual curacy; gross income £260; in the patronage of the vicar of Halifax. St. John's-in-the-Wilderness is also a perpetual curacy; gross income £76; in the patronage of the vicar. In all there are 12 chapels in the parish to which the vicar appoints the curates. There are 4 Independent churches, formed in 1761, 1763, 1817, and 1823; a Baptist, in 1763; a Presbyterian, in 1709; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1776; a Primitive, in 1823; one of the New Connexion, in 1806; a Friends' Meeting-house, and a Unitarian chapel. A Roman Catholic chapel has been recently erected.

This parish possesses 108 daily and 40 infant schools; besides several day and boarding, a Lancasterian, and two National, schools. The free grammar-school, at Skircoat, was founded by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1585. It is superintended by 12 governors chosen from the most respectable inhabitants of the parish. At the time of the charity inquiry, in 1827, the income of this school was £189 0s. 6d., of which only £80 were paid as salary to the schoolmaster, the residue being allowed to accumulate. The free grammar-school, at Kipperholme with Bridgehouse, was originally founded under the will of Matthew Broadley, dated in 1647: income £111 10s. 8d. per annum, paid to the master; besides a house and grounds occupied by him, and valued at £90 per annum. About 20 scholars received gratuitous instruction in the classics. There are also endowed schools at Elland, Heptonstall, Barkisland, North Oram, &c., with incomes varying from £83 to £13 per annum. In 1642, Nathaniel Waterhouse, by will, founded a Blue-coat hospital for 20 poor children, and an almshouse for 12 poor widows. He also bequeathed £60 per annum among the curates of the several chapels within the vicarage; and other sums for charitable purposes. The income arising from these bequests, according to returns published by order of parliament made in 1786, amounted to £475 16s. 6d. per annum; and at the time of the inquiry, in 1827, to £1,181 3s. 4d. per annum, of which about £600 were applied to parochial purposes, and about £80, besides clothing, to the maintenance and education of the children in the Blue-coat hospital. There are numerous other charities possessed by this parish, including almshouses in the townships of Halifax, Sowerby, &c. The total revenue arising from charities coming under the cognizance of the charity commissioners, including the school endowments, &c., already particularized, amounted to about £2,565 per annum. Besides these there are several charitable institutions principally supported by voluntary subscriptions, particularly a most respectable institution called the Halifax Infirmary and General Dispensary, in the town of Halifax; where, amongst others, there is also a Benevolent society which distributes money and clothing to the sick and destitute, &c. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £19,155 8s.; of the township, £4,108 9s.—The Halifax poor-law union comprehends 20 parishes, embracing an area of 81 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 89,739. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £12,191 7s.

Town of Halifax.—This celebrated commercial

town is situated on the western declivity of a gentle eminence; but being surrounded by hills of considerable elevation, it appears, on approaching it, to stand in a deep valley. On every side, the town and its environs have a picturesque and somewhat singular appearance. The mixture of brick and stone buildings in the town* forms a variegated picture; and the numerous small enclosures, surrounded with stone walls, in the valleys, and on the declivities of the hills, resemble an assemblage of gardens; but the landscape is almost entirely destitute of hedges and wood. The town is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length from east to west; but the breadth is narrow and irregular: it contains many handsome buildings, the principal of which, besides the churches and chapels, are the cloth or piece-hall, the assembly-rooms, theatre, &c. There are here a literary and philosophical society, a mechanics' institution, a horticultural and floral society, &c. Some of the streets in this town are very narrow, with ancient timber mansions on each side. Crown-street is a tolerable specimen of the early style of street architecture.

Franchise and Municipal affairs.—The fidelity of Halifax to the parliamentary cause was rewarded by the privilege of sending members to the house of commons, both under the parliament and the protectorate. This privilege was withdrawn at the restoration; and the town continued without representatives till the provisions of the reform bill entitled it to return two members. The parliamentary boundary includes the whole township of Halifax, together with small parts of those of North and South Oram, into which the town extends across the Hebble brook, which divides the township of Halifax from the two latter townships. The number of electors registered for 1837, was 970: the number polled at the general election, in 1837, 793. The returning officer is such person as the sheriff of the county may appoint.

Petty-sessions are held here; and a court of requests for the Halifax and Huddersfield districts was established by act of parliament, 33rd Geo. III. c. 15, for all debts not exceeding 40s. The jail or court of requests prison, belonging to the Halifax court, stands in a retired spot about a mile from the town. It was erected in 1828 in conjunction with, and on a similar plan to, the one at Bradford. The jail for the liberty of Wakefield is situated in Jail lane, and is the property of the duke of Leeds, as lord of the manor and liberty, the jurisdiction extending over a population of 200,000. It consists of an ancient public house, where the court-leets have been held for upwards of a century and a half; and has a wine licence. It has fallen into such disuse since the introduction of the non-omittas clause into writs upon mesne process, that a portion of the old building has been let off for a police-office. Debtors are still, however, sent here in execution.—The town lock-ups have been recently built, and consist of police-office, apartments for the keeper and 2 rooms for prisoners, who are lodged here while under examination, and upon committal are sent to Wakefield.

The Gibbet law.—For many centuries a peculiar mode of trial and execution existed in the forest of

* The use of brick here, as a material in building, was introduced about the middle of the last century; the use of stone being attended with great expense. But as stone is extremely plentiful in the environs of the town, and several quarries within a short distance produce an excellent sort for building, it is difficult to conceive how brick can be the cheaper material. The inhabitants of Settle, Skipton, Keighley, Bradford, &c., seem to make a different calculation; for these towns are almost entirely built of stone; and in the villages scarcely any brick is seen, either in the most elegant mansions or the humblest cottages. Whatever be their reason, however, the people of Halifax, though living in a land of stone, seem to have a strong predilection for brick.—*Beauties of England and Wales.*

Hardwick, which was co-extensive with the parish of Halifax. This custom, which has been noticed by every historian and antiquary who has treated of the town and parish of Halifax, has obtained the distinguishing appellation of 'Gibbet law,' or 'Halifax law.' It attracted the attention of Camden and his commentators, and is amply explained by Bentley, Wright, and Watson. Bentley, in his 'Halifax and its gibbet law,' p. 24, gives the following account of it:—"The inhabitants within the forest of Hardwick had a custom, from time immemorial, that if a felon were taken within their liberty, with goods stolen out, or within the liberty of the said forest, either hand-habend, back-berand, or confessand, any commodity of the value of thirteen pence halfpenny, he should, after three markets, or meeting days, within the town of Halifax, next after such his apprehension, and being condemned, be taken to the gibbet, and have his head cut off from his body." But the felon was to be publicly and deliberately tried by the frith-burghers within the said liberty. The process of the gibbet law was this:—When the felon was apprehended, he was immediately brought before the lord's bailiff, at Halifax, who kept the common gaol in the town, had the custody of the axe, and was the legal executioner. The bailiff then issued his summons to the constables of four several townships within the liberty, to require four frith-burghers within each, to appear before him on a certain day, to examine into the truth of the charge. At the trial, the accuser and the accused were confronted before the jury, and the goods stolen were produced. If the party accused was acquitted, he was instantly liberated; if condemned, he was either executed immediately, if that was the principal market-day, or set in the stocks on the other meeting days with the stolen goods on his back, if portable, or if not, they were placed before him. The jurors were not sworn, and bishop Hall insinuates that they were not impartial—

"Or some more strait-laced juror of the rest
Impannelled on a Halifax inquest."

But it is not easy to perceive how justice could be perverted by a tribunal of this nature: there were no niceties of evidence to balance, no doubtful points to clear; the whole duty of the court consisted in identifying the goods alleged to be stolen, in ascertaining their value, so as to bring them within the custom; and in proving that they were either hand-habend, or back-berand, or confessand, that is, that the offender was taken with them, in his hand, or having them on his back, or that he had confessed to have stolen them. Dr. Grey supposes that thirteen-pence halfpenny may have been called hangman's wages, in allusion to Halifax law; and Mr. Watson supposes that this sum was given at Halifax as a gratuity to the executioner. The execution always took place on the great market-day, in order to strike the more terror into the neighbourhood. When the criminal was brought to the gibbet, which stood a little way out of the town, on the West end, the execution was performed by means of an engine, called a gibbet, which was raised upon a platform four feet high, and thirteen feet square, faced on every side with stone, and ascended by a flight of steps. In the middle of this platform were placed two upright pieces of timber, fifteen feet high, joined at the top by a transverse beam. Within these was a square block of wood, four feet and a half long, which moved up and down by means of grooves made for that purpose; to the lower part of this sliding block was fastened an iron axe, of the weight of 7 lb. 12 oz. The axe thus fixed was drawn up to the top by a cord and pulley. At the end of the cord was a pin, which being fixed to the block, kept

it suspended till the moment of execution, when, the culprit having placed his head on the block, the pin was withdrawn, and his head was instantly severed from his body. If the offender was condemned for stealing an ox, a sheep, or a horse, the end of the rope was fastened to the beast, which, being driven, pulled out the pin, and thus became the executioner. In other cases, the bailiff or his servant cut the rope, and allowed the axe to descend. From this description of the Halifax gibbet, it appears, that it was an engine similar to the guillotine erected in France soon after the breaking out of the revolution, and by which fatal machine so much blood was shed. The Gibbet-law at Halifax seems to have been nearly coeval with the town itself, but its origin is unknown. It began about the time that the manor of Wakefield, (which includes the present parish of Halifax,) was bestowed upon the earl of Warren, and it may be traced to as early a date as 1280. Records of the executions are brought down to the year 1650, about which time it ceased, on an intimation to the bailiff, that if these executions were repeated, he would be called to public account for his conduct. The earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, in passing through Halifax, about the middle of the 16th century, witnessed one of the executions by the gibbet, and ordered a model to be taken of the machine, which he carried into Scotland, and had one of similar construction made from it. This instrument remained long unused, and hence obtained the name of 'the Maiden;' but in the year 1581, that nobleman himself was brought to the block, and suffered by the machine which he had caused to be erected. Remains of these fatal instruments may still be seen both at Halifax and Edinburgh. The number of persons executed in Halifax, under the operation of the gibbet, during little more than a century, namely, between 1541 and 1650, amount to no less than 49. And Mr. Watson observes, that this list of executions, combined with the strict discipline observed by the police of Hull, probably gave rise to the proverbial petition of thieves and vagabonds, "From Hull, Hell, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us!"

The felon being liable to suffer under the Halifax law, if he was taken within the liberty or precincts of Hardwick, this refers us directly to the privileges of infangtheft, and outfangtheft, the origin of which is of great antiquity. These privileges are mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confessor, which William the Norman afterwards confirmed, in the 21st chapter "De Baronibus, qui suas habent curias et consuetudines," "concerning the barons who have their courts of law and customs." In this article there is an express mention of "infangtheft and outfangtheft," which is thus explained, "Justitia cognoscens latronis sua est, de homine suo, si captus fuerit super terram suam." "He has the right of taking cognizance of felony, in respect of his own vassals, if the felon be taken within his own manor." But here is nothing said "de homine extraneo," or such as did not belong to the manor whom the lord had power to execute by the privilege of outfangtheft if taken as a thief within his manor, let the robbery have been committed wherever it might. This power, however, was undoubtedly exercised at Halifax, as appears in the following entries in the register: "Quedam extraneus capitalem subiit sententiam, 1^o Jan. 1542." A certain stranger suffered capital punishment, Jan. 1. 1542, and "Richard Sharp, and John Learoyd, beheaded the 5th day of March, 1563, for a robbery done in Lancashire." But there is such a variety of opinions brought forward by different writers concerning the power of infangtheft and outfangtheft, that the recital of these

would be tedious, and Spelman very justly observes, that the true signification must be sought in the customs of particular places. At Halifax it appears that the felon was to be taken within the liberty, and that if he escaped out of the liberty, even after condemnation, he could not be brought back to be executed; but if ever he returned into it again, and were taken, he was liable to suffer, as was the case of a person named Lacy, who, after escaping, remained seven years out of the liberty, but, venturing to come back, was beheaded on the former verdict, in the year 1623. It is a circumstance particularly worthy of remark, that this power of the barons to inflict capital punishment was kept up at Halifax a considerable time after it had ceased in every other part of the kingdom. This, however, seems to have been merely accidental. The privilege was not taken away from any place by act of parliament, but fell by degrees, in consequence of the alteration of circumstances; for as the "tenures in capite" ceased, the liberties annexed to them became extinct. But as Halifax was a place of so much trade, this custom, which was calculated to strike terror into thieves, was found to be so great a safeguard to the property of the manufacturers, that they kept it up as long as they dared.

Commercial importance, &c.—Before the art of manufacturing cloth was introduced into England, the staple trade of the nation was the exportation of wool into foreign countries, especially to Flanders. This defect in the system of English commerce attracted the attention of King Edward III. who invited cloth-workers from foreign parts, assigned them proper places for their residence, of which York was one of the principal, and granted them very considerable privileges. The exportation of wool was also prohibited; but as the cloth manufacture was not sufficiently established to work up the great quantities of wool produced in the kingdom, it was necessary that the raw material should continue to be an article of foreign trade. But in order to support and encourage the home manufacture, a tax of fifty shillings per pack was imposed. Notwithstanding these restrictions, so much wool still continued to be exported that the customs amounted to the sum of £250,000 per annum. By degrees, however, the art of clothing-making became more generally known and practised, and the extension of the manufactures diminished the export of wool more effectually than could have been done by prohibitions or imposts. The cloth manufacture could no longer be confined to the places first assigned to its conductors, but extended itself to such situations as seemed most favourable for carrying it on with success. Among these, the parish of Halifax being situated in the vicinity of the great wool districts of Yorkshire, in the midst of excellent water power, presented advantages for a seat of extensive manufacture too obvious to escape notice. But at what time or from what place this branch of manufacture was introduced here is uncertain. There are some notices of cloth being woven at Halifax so early as 1414, in the 2d year of Henry V.; but it must have been very inconsiderable, as, in 1443, the site was only occupied by a village of thirteen houses. In the reign of Henry VII., however, many Flemish manufacturers settled in this country, to which they were the more easily persuaded to resort by the distress they suffered in their own. The influence which this improvement had on the prosperity of Halifax is indicated by the fact that, in 1540, the number of houses had increased to 520. Many of the Flemings are conjectured to have settled at Halifax; and this supposition is strengthened by the similarity which exists in the dialect of the labouring classes there and in the low

countries, particularly in Friesland, and hence the following distich:—

"Goid brade, botter, and cheese,
Is Goid Halifax, and goid Friese."

Camden, who visited this vicinity about the year 1574, thus describes the state of Halifax at that time:—"It is remarkable for the unusual extent of the parish, which has under it 11 chapels, two whereof are parochial, and about 12,000 men in it: so that the parishioners are wont to say, they can reckon more men in their parish than any kind of animal whatever; whereas, in the most populous and fruitful places of England, elsewhere, one shall find thousands of sheep, but so few men in proportion, that one would think they had given place to sheep and oxen, or were devoured by them. But of all others, nothing is so admirable in this town as the industry of the inhabitants, who, notwithstanding an unprofitable, barren soil, not fit to live in, have so flourished by the cloth trade, which within these seventy years they first fell to, that they are both very rich, and have gained a reputation for it above their neighbours, which confirms the truth of that old observation, that a barren country is a great whet to the industry of the natives, by which we alone find Norinberg in Germany, Venice and Genoa in Italy, and, lastly, Limoges in France, have ever been flourishing cities." The population has since that time rapidly increased. In the year 1764, the parish was found to contain 8,244 families, which, on the calculation of five persons to a family, will amount to 41,220 inhabitants. During the latter part of the 18th, and beginning of the 19th century, the number rapidly increased, in consequence of the flourishing state of the trade, which extended itself into the most remote and sequestered parts of the parish, and planted new colonies in places formerly uninhabited, and regarded as almost uninhabitable:—

"The echoing hills repeat
The stroke of axe and hammer; scaffolds rise
And growing edifices; heaps of stone
Beneath the chisel, beauteous shapes assume
Of frieze and column. Some with even line
New streets are marking in the neighbouring fields,
And sacred domes of worship."—DYER'S FLEECE.

The prosperity of this thriving parish having been sustained on the general adaptation of the steam-engine to manufactures, by its vicinity to an abundant supply of coal, and facilities of transport being afforded by the Calder navigation,—which passes quite through the parish, and within a mile-and-a-half of the town of Halifax, joining the Rochdale and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal near Sowerby-bridge, and thus opening to this manufacturing district a communication by water both with the eastern and western coasts,—it has become one of the principal seats of manufacture,—especially of cloth,—in England. Its manifold advantages have, moreover, been recently further increased to an incalculable extent, by the Manchester and York railway, which intersects the parish, passing within a mile of the town, and thus opens up an unlimited field of commercial intercourse throughout the whole country.

The articles chiefly manufactured in the woollen trade are shalloons, camlets, taminets, duroys, everlasting, calimancoes, moreens, shags, serges, baizes, coatings, and carpets, with narrow and broad cloths, and kerseymeres both for domestic use and for the army. Ten thousand pieces of shalloon are said to have been annually made in this parish several years ago: considerable quantities, of a scarlet colour, and chiefly used for turbans, &c., are sent to Turkey and the Levant. The various processes of carding, spinning, weaving, dressing, and dyeing the several kinds of cloth, and other articles of commerce, are all extensively carried on. Excellent wool and

cotton cards are also manufactured. In 1838 there were 80 worsted, and 63 woollen-mills in this parish besides 71 cotton and 7 silk mills. Collectively they employed 13,579 hands. There are also numerous hand-loom weavers in the trade. A weekly market is held on Saturdays, chiefly for the sale of woollen cloth. The Cloth or Piece hall was erected by the manufacturers for the convenience of trade, at an expense of £12,000. It is a handsome quadrangular edifice of freestone, situated in the lower part of the town, and occupying a space of 10,000 yards, with a rustic basement story, or square cippi, at the lower side, and above, two other stories, fronted by two entire colonnades within, which are spacious walks leading to arched rooms where the goods of the respective manufacturers in the unfinished state are deposited, and exhibited for sale to the merchants, every Saturday, from 10 o'clock till 12. This structure, which unites elegance, convenience, and security, contains 315 separate rooms, and has the merit of being proof both against fire and thieves. The bank establishments here are the Halifax Joint stock banking company, formed in November, 1829; the Halifax Commercial banking company, in June, 1836; and the Halifax and Huddersfield Union banking company, about the same time. There is likewise a branch of the Northern and Central bank of England; and also of the Yorkshire District bank. A fair for horses is held on 24th June.

History and antiquities.—The town of Halifax cannot boast of great antiquity; its name is not found in Domesday book, nor is it mentioned in any ancient record, before a grant of its church was made by the lord of the manor, Earl Warren, to the priory of Lewes, in Sussex, probably in the early part of the 12th century. The origin of the name has been variously given. Dr. Whitaker supposes it to be half Saxon, half Norman: and states, that formerly, in the deep valley where the church now stands, there was a hermitage dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the reputed sanctity of which attracted a great concourse of persons in every direction; and that there were four roads by which the pilgrims entered,—hence the name of Halifax, or Holyways; for fax in Norman French is an old plural noun denoting highways. Another conjecture is, that the name originated in a tradition regarding St. John's hermitage, where it was pretended that the face of this saint was kept, and that from thence the name Halifax or Holyface was derived—the English word face having been expressed by fax in the Anglo-Saxon, which, with a mixture of Danish, was undoubtedly the popular language of Yorkshire for some time after the Conquest. The idea of the existence of such a hermitage is supported by the circumstance, that the present church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. "If indeed this was formerly a hermitage, it must be acknowledged that a more proper place could not have been chosen for that purpose. The traveller who looks down on the situation of Halifax from the adjacent heights, and by the aid of imagination takes a retrospective view of times long since past, will readily form in his mind the idea of a deep and lonesome valley, where almost impenetrable woods, and rugged sterility, forbade the herdsman to enter with his flocks; and will contemplate with equal delight and astonishment the effects of manufacture and commerce, which have so wonderfully changed the scene, and overspread the dreary desert with wealth and population."—*Beauties of Eng. and Wales.*

Being situated in a rugged and mountainous country, and out of the ordinary range of hostile armies, Halifax does not appear from any records

to have suffered much from the calamities of war. In the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., it was garrisoned by the parliamentarians, and seems to have been strongly attached to their cause. Clarendon, speaking of the strength which the parliament had in the north, enumerates "Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, three very populous and rich towns, which depending wholly upon clothiers, too much maligned by the gentry, were wholly at their disposal." The same historian also relates, that when Lord Fairfax was obliged to quit Selby, Cawood, and Tadcaster, he retreated to Pontefract and Halifax. Archbishop Tillotson was born here in 1630; and among other eminent natives of this parish were Sir H. Saville and Dr. D. Hartley. Sir William Herschel and Daniel Defoe resided here.

In different quarters of the parish there are remains of intrenchments, but there are few vestiges of antiquity. End of last century, however, a workman digging peat on Mixenden-moor, near the town of Halifax, "struck his spade through a black polished stone, resembling a hone or whet-stone: adjoining to this was a most beautiful brass celt, in excellent preservation. These remains were accompanied by 4 arrow heads of black flint; by a light battle-axe head of a beautiful green pebble; and lastly, by a hollow gouge, or scoop, of hard grey stone, evidently intended for the excavation of canoes and other wooden vessels. The last is unique, no implement for this purpose having ever been discovered before. Together they seem to have formed the imperishable part of the arms of a British soldier, who, by some other means than in battle, had perished, perhaps two thousand years ago, amongst these wastes, where all remains of the body, together with the handles of the weapons, had long been decomposed, and mixed with the common earth."—Whitaker.

HALING, an island near Gosport, county of Southampton, containing 3 villages. It is of a triangular form, and is separated from the coast by a channel 1 mile in breadth.

HALKIN, a parish in the hund. of Coleshill, union of Holywell, county of Flint, North Wales; 3 miles south-west of Flint. It includes the townships of Hendrefigitt, Lygan-y-lan, and Lygan-y-wern. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; gross income £318. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £367 10s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Here are a place of worship for the Calvinistic Methodists; and 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, about £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £488 5s. On the north-east stands Moel-y-Gaer, 1,020 feet high; on its summit there is a British fortress, surrounded by a dyke and fosse. Halkin mountain rises 992 feet above sea-level. The vicinity is abundant in minerals, lead, and calamine, with limestone, chert, &c. Here is one of the magnificent seats of Earl Grosvenor, called Halkin-hall. Houses 331. A. P. £2,496. Pop., in 1801, 1,152; in 1831, 1,538.

HALLAM (KIRK), a parish in the hund. of Morleston, union of Shardlow, county of Derby; 7½ miles east-north-east of Derby, intersected by a branch of the Erwash canal. It includes the township of Mapperley. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £4 9s. 7d.; gross income £313. Patron, in 1835 F. Newdigate, Esq. Charities, in 1826, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £130 9s. Acres 1,620. Houses 87. A. P. £2,058. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 486.

HALLAM (NETHER), a township in the parish of Sheffield, west riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile west of Sheffield. There are 15 daily schools here, 2

of which are endowed. Acres 5,480. Houses 905. A. P. £6,995. Pop., in 1801, 1,974; in 1831, 4,658. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,252 6s.

HALLAM (UPPER), a township in the parish of Sheffield, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Sheffield. There is an endowed daily school here. Acres 5,870. Houses 189. A. P. £3,693. Pop., in 1801, 794; in 1831, 1,035. Poor rates, in 1838, £498 1s.

HALLAM (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Shardlow, county of Derby; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Derby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £8; gross income £284. Patron, in 1835, F. Newdigate. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. There are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £169 13s. 4d. per annum. Other charities, in 1826, £40 14s. 11d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 13s. There is a branch to the Ervash canal, with railroads from coal-pits, east of Hallam. Hops are cultivated to some extent in this vicinity. Acres 1,280. Houses 124. A. P. £2,923. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 710.

HALLAMSHIRE, a district composed of the two parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield, in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of the county of York. The superficies of these two parishes forms no inconsiderable portion of the whole extent of the deanery of Doncaster; and in point of population, such is the power of manufactures to attract and retain the inhabitants of a country within narrow bounds, that these two parishes contained, in 1821, a number of people greater than the whole united force of the other parishes which compose the deanery. The centre of the population is the town of Sheffield, which is seated in the fork of the Don and the Sheaf, but which has now extended itself beyond those streams, and in all directions, into the adjacent townships. Yet the remote parts of Hallamshire are but thinly peopled. The great tract of Upper Hallam, called Fulwood, retains something of its pristine forest character, and Bradfield, which in extent is more than half of Hallamshire, lying between the Kireling and the Don, and extending to the hills which separate the counties of York and Derby, has for the most part been only lately redeemed from its unenclosed state, and there are not less than 20,000 acres over which no plough has yet passed, and where scarcely a human habitation is to be found. These, together with lands of the same character in Peniston, and in the Derbyshire parishes of Dronfield, Hathersedge, Castleton, Hope, and Glossop, form what are called the moors, the great scene of grouse-shooting in this part of the country. One common character pervades these lands. The surface is covered with grass, heath, fern, and similar plants, among which lurk the wires of the bilberry, the cowberry, and the more richly-flavoured cranberry. In this bed the grouse make their nests, and are little disturbed in their solitary abode, till the day arrives when their fears, their flutter, and their death, is to make sport for man.

It is an unsettled question among those who have attended to this department of our popular antiquities, when shooting the wild fowl flying was first practised in England. By a warrant of the time of James I. for the preservation of the game in these regions, it has been found that it was then the practice to take them either by nets or with hawks; and, in a memorandum made by Wilson of Broomhead, the antiquary of Bradfield, that the first person who shot grouse on the wing on these moors, was a member of his own family, who died in 1687, at the age of 61. Much of this part of Hallamshire

was, however, chase in forest land, and particularly the sides of the deep valleys in which the rivers of Hallamshire have their beds. There were fertile spots, islands, or promontories, jutting into the waste, which had been redeemed in the earliest times, and on which a race of yeomen had been seated, whose lines may be traced in the court rolls of Sheffield, and in existing evidences, to a very remote period. Pasturage was the chief husbandry; and it has been found in the wills of ancient inhabitants of this part of Hallamshire, that the keeping of bees was an occupation of importance with the husbandmen borderers on the moors. Hives of bees are no unfrequent subject of bequest; and there must have been large establishments of this kind belonging to one Nicholas Broomhead of Thornssett, who, in 1638, left one-sixth of his whole apparatus of bee-hives to each of 3 nephews, whom he names.

After rain, the ground on these moors is swampish and spongy. There are instances of persons being lost and buried in the soil, and their bodies being discovered, little changed, many years afterwards. Fir-trees are also sometimes found in an undecayed state in these beds of turf. Still it is not, like the turf of Hatfield, used for fuel, and we hear nothing in our early charters of the rights of turfing in Hallamshire, though much of the rights of herbage and windfall. In dry summers the inhabitants are sometimes alarmed by the firing of the dry vegetable matter on the surface. The summer of 1826 was one of this kind, when several thousand acres in the tract of Bradfield, which is called Broomhead-moor, and extends to Hobson-moss, lost all its herbage, and for some time bore the appearance of a scorched desert.

HALLATON, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Gartree, union of Uppingham, county of Leicester; 7 miles north-north-east of Market-Harborough, and 90 north-north-west of London, on a branch of the river Welland. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Blaston, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £36; gross income £650. Patrons, in 1835, the Rev. C. J. Bewicke and the Rev. G. Fenwicke. The church is an elegant and spacious edifice. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with 68 acres of land. There are also Parker's endowed almshouses inhabited by 3 widows. Charities, in 1836, nearly £200 per annum; besides other bequests for the relief of the poor. The market is on Thursday; and fairs for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass, and cloth, are held on Holy Thursday, and Thursday three weeks after. A singular custom is said to be practised here, according to the will of a person who bequeathed a piece of land to the rector, on condition that he should provide two large pies, a quantity of ale in wooden bottles, and two dozen of small loaves, to be scrambled for by the poor of the parish. There is no trace, however, in the charity reports, of any bequest for so foolish a purpose. Goodman's charity to 'the most indigent, poorest, aged, decrepit, miserablest paupers' in this and other parishes, was declared to be void as a gift to these parishes, and 'the money to be employed for the redemption of Turkish captives,' should any part of it be 'employed for easing town levies, or not according to the intent of the testator.' Poor rates, in 1838, £157 15s. Hallaton was noted in the 18th century "for its poverty in the midst of a rich soil." About 1 mile west of the town, are the remains of an ancient encampment called Hallaton-castle-hill: it consists of a conical eminence, on which stood a keep, surrounded by banks and ditches. Acres 2,360.

Houses 159. A. P. £4,924. Pop., in 1801, 548; in 1831, 653.

HALLGARTH, a township in the parish of Pittington, co.-palatine of Durham; 4 miles east-north-east of Durham, on a branch of the river Wear, and in the vicinity of the Great North of England railway. Here is a colliery, the property of the marquess of Londonderry, whence a line of railroad is formed to the Wear at Painshaw, a distance of about 8 miles. Acres 2,750. Houses 296. Pop., in 1811, 277; in 1831, 1,632.

HALLIKELD WAPENTAKE, on the south side of the north riding of Yorkshire, lies between the rivers Ure and Swale. It is bounded on the north by Hang-East wapentake; on the east by Gilling-East, Birdforth, and Bulmer wapentakes; on the south and west by Claro wapentake, and on the west also by Hang-East. Area 33,850 acres. Houses 1,368. Pop., in 1831, 6,424.

HALLING, a parish in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, county of Kent; 4 miles south-south-west of Rochester, situated near a ridge of hills on the river Medway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £7 13s. 4d.; gross income £171. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. Here are 2 daily schools; and the inhabitants are entitled to have 10 children gratuitously educated at a charity school in Snodland parish. Other charities, in 1836, £3 15s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £204 8s. A few acres of hops are cultivated in this parish. The town and manor anciently belonged to the bishop of Rochester. Here "Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, ended his life in the house of the byshop of Rochester that then was."—Lambard. Acres 1,690. Houses 80. A. P. £1,231. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 431.

HALLINGBURY (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Harlow, union of Bishop Stortford, county of Essex; 2½ miles east-south-east of Bishop Stortford, east of the river Stort, and in the vicinity of the London and Cambridge railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £22; gross income £646. Patron, in 1835, J. A. Houlblon, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,390. Houses 134. A. P. £3,815. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 695. Poor rates, in 1838, £409 19s.

HALLINGBURY (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Harlow, union of Bishop Stortford, county of Essex; 10 miles east-north-east of Ware. Living, a rectory in the jurisdiction of the commissary of Essex and Herts, and in the dio. of London; rated at £15; gross income £430; nett income £289. Patrons, the governors of the Charter-house. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,610. Houses 74. A. P. £2,242. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 483. Poor rates, in 1838, £184 4s.

HALLINGTON, a parish in the Wold division, hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 2 miles south-west of Louth. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Raithby. Acres 860. Houses 14. A. P. £705. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 67. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 15s.

HALLINGTON, a township in the parish of St. John Lee, county of Northumberland; 8½ miles north-north-east of Hexham. This is supposed to be the same place as Hefen felth, i. e., Heaven field, so called from a famous battle won there by King Oswald in 675. A mile and a half east of Hallington is a hill, called the Mote Law, having a small intrenchment upon it, in the middle of which is a hearthstone for kindling alarm fires on. At a little distance, south-west from St. Oswald's chapel, is a curious hill called Hangingshaws, with several gradations of artificial terraces on its sides. Cockby

tower was a strong old fortress, now in ruins, though the dungeons and rooms in its turrets are nearly perfect, and traces of painting are still observable on the walls. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 24. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 120. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 10s.

HALLIWELL, a township in the parish of Dean, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles west-north-west of Bolton-le-Moors. A neat little church, capable of containing 600 persons, has been recently built here by subscription, and the endowment has been considerably augmented by the liberality of the Diocesan Church Building society. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which, called the Jubilee school, is endowed with £10 per annum, under the will of the late Richard Ainsworth, Esq. Smithells-hall, an ancient structure, beside a rocky glen, in this vicinity, contains near the dining-room, a natural cavity resembling a man's foot, said to have been miraculously impressed by George Marsh, the martyr, in 1555. Smithells is subject to the lordship of Sharples; and has been successively possessed by the Radcliffes, Bartons, Fauconbergs, Byrons, and Ainsworths. Halliwell-hall was the seat of the late R. Ainsworth, Esq. Doffcocker and Mort Field are villages. Acres 2,320. Houses 522. A. P. £4,139. Pop., in 1801, 1,385; in 1831, 2,963. Poor rates, in 1838, £829 14s.

HALLLOUGHTON, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scredoby, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 1¼ mile south-south-west of Southwell, and west of the river Trent. Living, a perpetual curacy, and peculiar of Southwell, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at £10; gross income £46. Patron, the prebendary of Halloughton. Acres 800. Houses 19. A. P. £1,006. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 1s.

HALLOW, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Martley, county of Worcester; 3 miles north-north-west of Worcester, on the banks of the Severn. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Grimley. Here are 2 daily schools, endowed with £60 per annum. Hops are cultivated in this parish to the extent of about 36½ acres. Acres 3,550. Houses 252. A. P. £6,227. Pop., in 1801, 878; in 1831, 1,227. Poor rates, in 1838, £287 12s.

HALLYSTONE, a parish in the west division of Coquetdale ward, union of Rothbury, Northumberland; 6 miles west-north-west of Rothbury, on the northern bank of the river Coquet. It comprises the townships of Barrow, Dueshill, Hallystone, Harbottle, and Linsheeles. Living, a curacy united to that of Allenton. There is a daily school in this parish. On the first introduction of Christianity into Northumbria, according to the venerable Bede, no fewer than 3,000 persons were baptized here by Paulinus, so that this must have anciently been a place of great consequence. The village of Hallystone is situated between and near the confluence of the Dove, Crag-bourn, and Coquet. "Here was a small priory for seven or eight Benedictine nuns, founded by — Humfravill of Harbottle castle, whose yearly revenues are certified 26° Hen. VIII., not to exceed £11 5s. 7d. Dugd.; and £15 10s. 8d. Speed."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Lady's well, supposed to have belonged to the nunnery, is a fine basin of water, the bottom of which is variegated with a mixture of green and white sand. It was enclosed with a hewn freestone wall, part of which is still standing, romantically shaded with trees and shrubs. At Harbottle are the ruins of an ancient castle, in which it is said an ancestress of the present

royal family was born. The rugged, frowning crags of Harbottle heighten the sublimity of the scenery in this vicinity. The celebrated Drake stone, near the Loughs, rivals the Bowder-stone in Westmoreland. At Dueshill, is Harehaugh, the site of a strong Saxon fortified camp. Acres 19,900. Houses 82. A. P. with Allenton. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 462. Poor rates, in 1838, £182 2s.

HALMER-END, a liberty in the parish of Audley, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Houses 118. Pop., in 1821, 553; in 1831, 681. Other returns with the parish.

HALMOND'S FROME, or **FROME HALMOND'S**, a township in the parish of Bishop's Frome, county of Hereford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Bromyard, on the western bank of the river Frome. Acreage with the parish. Houses 79. Pop., in 1831, with that of Leadon, 368.

HALSALL, a parish in the hund. of West Derby, union of Ormskirk, co.-palatine of Lancaster, comprising the townships of Halsall, Down-Holland, and Lydiate, with the chapelries of Maghull and Melling. The parish is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £24 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £3,095; in the patronage, in 1835, of A. and B. Blundell. There are 11 daily schools here, several of which are endowed. Charities, in 1827, including school endowments, about £200 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,311 1s.; of the township, £504 2s. Acres 15,540. Houses 613. A. P. £24,378. Pop., in 1801, 2,701; in 1831, 4,159. Acres of the township 6,320. Houses 160. A. P. £8,340. Pop., in 1801, 751; in 1831, 1,169.

HALSE, or **HALSE-PRIORS**, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemaners, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; 4 miles east of Wiveliscombe, in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £5 19s. 7d.; gross income £208. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Langham, Bart. There are 3 daily schools here. Charities, in 1825, £42 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £227 4s. Acres 1,340. Houses 79. A. P. £2,467. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 444.

HALSHAM, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Patrington, east riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Hedon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £639. Patron, in 1835, J. Dyneley, Esq. There are 4 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum to the schoolmaster, and £24 as pensions amongst 8 free scholars. Connected with the charity whence these endowments proceed, is an hospital for 8 poor men and 2 poor women, endowed with £36 per annum. From another source there is a rent charge for an exhibition of £10 for 7 years at Trinity college, Oxford, from Halsham school; and £6 13s. 4d. per annum for apprenticing a scholar. The rent charge, however, had never been either paid or demanded at the time of the inquiry. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 14s. In the churchyard here is a handsome cemetery belonging to the Constable family. Acres 2,800. Houses 37. A. P. £4,795. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 302.

HALSTEAD, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Halstead, county of Essex; 18 miles north-north-east of Chelmsford, and 46 north-east by north of London, on the river Colne. Acres 6,230. Houses 989. A. P. £8,140. Pop., in 1801, 3,380; in 1831, 4,637. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £17; gross income £392. Patron, the bishop of London. The spire of Halstead church

is of wood: it is the third that has been erected on the present tower, the two former having been destroyed by lightning. The second spire was raised in 1717, at the expense of Mr. S. Firke, an apothecary of the town; on which occasion Prior wrote the following lines:—

"View not this spire by measure giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands;
That fabric rises high as Heaven,
Whose basis on devotion stands.

While yet we draw this vital breath,
We can our hope and faith declare;
But charity, beyond our death,
Will ever in our works appear.

Blest be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd!
Tho' lightning shake the spire again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd.

Yet spires and towers in dust shall lie,
The weak efforts of human pains;
And Faith and Hope themselves shall die,
While deathless Charity remains."

Tanner informs us that "a college was begun here by Robert de Bouchier, lord-chancellor of England, 14^o Edw. III., and intended for eight priests, but had never probably so many in it. For the endowment of this society was rated, 26^o Hen. VIII., at no more than £26 5s. 8d. in the whole, and £23 16s. 5d. ob. clear. The site was granted, 5^o Edw. VI., to William, marquess of Northampton." Here are two independent churches, formed in 1711, and 1832; and places of worship for the Baptists, and Society of Friends. There are 4 daily and 10 infant schools in the parish, one of which is Lady Ramsay's free grammar-school, founded in 1594, for 40 free scholars, 'the sons of the poorest people at Halstead,' or within 8 miles of it. The founndress directed that the instruction should be limited "to such authors and poets as did write when the Latin tongue was the most pure and of the greatest perfection;" but the course of education now pursued is English reading, writing, and arithmetic, being considered better suited for the class of scholars intended to be benefited. In 1836 there were 25 scholars on the foundation. The school-house was repaired, in 1835-6, at an expense of about £1,000. It is capable of accommodating at least 100 scholars; and the master has a large and excellent house, but a salary of £20 per annum only. Other charities, in 1836, amounted to upwards of £500 per annum, principally consisting of Martin's charity, vested in feoffees, and producing £281 10s. 2d. per annum, expended in linen, clothing, shoes, bread, &c., to the poor, and Manistree's bread money, consisting of the dividends of £2,666 13s. 4d. three per cent. consols. Poor rates, in 1838, £3,112 18s.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Halstead, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Halstead poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 62 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 15,901. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,821. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,795; in 1839, £8,472 11s. The town of Halstead is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of an eminence near the Colne. It is large and irregular, and consists chiefly of one wide and spacious street on the high road from London to Sudbury, Norwich, and Yarmouth; the road from Colchester to Cambridge also passes through it. The town contains many very good houses. The petty-sessions for South Hinckford division are held here. The house of correction is appropriated chiefly to offenders summarily convicted, vagrants, and persons under examination. It is an old building, on an irregular plan; having been erected in 1782. It stands very

low upon the bank of a stream running into the Colne, and faces the public street of the town. The boundary wall is from 8 to 10 feet high, and the inner wall surrounding the wards varies from 12 to 20 feet. The wards are 8 in number, and contain 5 day-rooms, and 35 cells. There are 2 tread-wheels and crank-wheels for labour in solitude. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 257. About 50 acres of hops are cultivated in this parish. Besides the occupations of agriculture, the labouring population are engaged in the straw-plat manufacture; and the silk trade, introduced here since the failure of the bay trade, gives employment to a considerable number. In 1838 there were 390 hands, nearly all female, employed at the power looms, in a silk mill, which has been erected; and there is also soft silk weaving by the hand-loom: in 1838 there were about 180 looms, 30 of which were employed in weaving velvet, 5 or 6 at figured goods; but there were 50 weavers capable of doing this work, and the rest were at plain work. A few crape looms were also at work by hand. The market, which is chiefly for corn, is held on Friday; and fairs for cattle are held on May 6th, and October 29th. The market was probably established in Saxon times, as a hill at the upper end of the town on which it was held for several centuries after the Conquest has the name of Cheping-hill. It is now held near the middle of the town. Halstead derives its name from two Saxon words, signifying a healthy place. In Edward the Confessor's time it was held by Earl Godwin; but, on the Conquest, it appears to have been divided among several Norman chiefs.

HALSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Codsheath, union of Seven-Oaks, county of Kent; 5½ miles north-west by north of Seven-Oaks, on the post-road from London to Tunbridge. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 17s. 11d.; gross income £214. Patron, the bishop of London. Tithes commuted in 1839. Here are places of worship for Independents and Baptists; and a day and Sunday National school. Acres 1,010. Houses 45. A. P. £928. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 242. Poor rates, in 1838, £199 12s.

HALSTEAD, a township in the parish of Tilton, county of Leicester; 11 miles east of Leicester. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Acreage with the parish. Houses 37. A. P. £2,678. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 162. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 1s.

HALSTOCK, a parish and liberty in Sherborne division, union of Beaminster, county of Dorset; 6 miles north-east by north of Beaminster. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; nett income £84. Patron, in 1835, John Disney, Esq. Here is a day and boarding school. Charities, church lands £10 5s. per annum, besides two cottages used by the parish in 1836, as a poor's house. Acres 1,970. Houses 107. A. P. £3,986. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 554. Poor rates, in 1838, £195 1s.

HALSTON, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Oswestry, county of Salop; 4 miles east-north-east of Oswestry. Here was formerly a preceptory, which Tanner says, "belonged first to the knights templars, and afterwards to the hospitaliers. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and valued, 26th Hen. VIII., at £160 14s. 10d. per ann. This house among other old estates was re-granted to the prior and brethren of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary; and 5th Elizabeth to William Horne." Acres 800. Houses 2. Pop., in 1821, 39; in 1831, 17.

HALSTOW (HICH), a parish in the hund. and union of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent;

5½ miles north-north-east of Rochester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £14 5s. 7½d.; gross income £602. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. S. Burt. Charities, in 1836, £24 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £248 14s. Acres 2,730. Houses 51. A. P. £2,489. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 351.

HALSTOW (Low), a parish in the hund. and union of Milton, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; situated between the Swale and the river Medway, at the upper end of Standgate Creek, and 6½ miles east of Chatham. It is a place of quarantine. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £8 2s.; gross income £245. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. There is an infant school here. The poor of this parish have the privilege of sending their children to an endowed daily school in the parish of Hartlip. Charities, in 1836, £13 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 9s. Acres 1,320. Houses 48. A. P. £1,573. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 221.

HALTCLIFFE, a township with Caldbeck, in the parish of Caldbeck, Cumberland; 9½ miles north-north-east of Keswick. Houses 106. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 573. Other returns with the parish.

HALTEMPRICE, in the parish of Cottingham, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west-north-west of Kingston-upon-Hull. "Thomas, Lord Wake of Lyddel, 15th Edw. II., began to build a religious house in his manor of Cottingham, which he furnished with canons of the order of St. Augustine from the abbey of Brunne in Lincolnshire; but because a perpetual title could not be made to this site, the monastery was removed, about A.D. 1324, by licence from the pope, to a hamlet in the neighbourhood then called Newton, and there dedicated in honour of the nativity of our Blessed Saviour, the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the exaltation of the Holy Cross, though generally distinguished by the latter. Herein were, about the time of the dissolution, a prior and 11 or 12 Black canons, who were endowed with £178 0s. 10d. ob. per ann., as Speed. The site was granted 32nd Hen. VIII., to Thomas Culpepper."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

HALTHAM-UPON-BAIN, a parish in the soke and union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; 4 miles south-south-west of Horncastle, intersected by the Horncastle canal. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Roughton. Acres 2,610. Houses 34. A. P. £1,739. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 8s.

HALTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 1¼ mile north-north-east of Wendover, intersected by the Wendover canal. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. D. King, Bart. Charities, in 1832, about £16 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £93. Acres 1,390. Houses 34. A. P. £1,064. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 209.

HALTON, or **HAULTON**, a chapelry in the parish of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north-north-east of Frodsham, in the vicinity of the Warrington and Newton railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £157. Patron, in 1835, J. Collins, Esq. Here are 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Halton constitutes a considerable part of the Duchy of Lancaster, having round it an extensive jurisdiction, called the Honour of Halton. A modern building, used as an inn, contains a court-house, and is called a prison, though now never used as such.

On the brow of a hill are the remains of a castle which was erected about the time of the Conquest, and reduced to its present dilapidated condition during the civil wars, when it was garrisoned first for the king and afterwards for the parliament. The prospects from the castle site are highly picturesque and interesting. Northwards, the river Mersey, winding through a fertile plain, may be distinctly traced from the vicinity of Warrington, where its breadth is little more than 100 yards; to its expansion into a wide channel, contracting at Runcorn-gap, and again dilating into an estuary which extends to the sea. Beyond this river, Lancashire appears like a vast forest, from the numerous hedge-rows of its enclosures. To the west the view comprehends a large circuit of Cheshire bounded by the Welsh mountains, and broken at intermediate distances by scattered hamlets and cultivated grounds. Halton manor has had considerable privileges bestowed on it, and the town was constituted a borough and market-town. The market day is Saturday; and fairs are held on April 5th, and September 19th. Acres 1,930. Houses 231. A. P. £3,422. Pop., in 1801, 628; in 1831, 1,322. Poor rates, in 1838, £376 16s.

HALTON, a parish in the hund. of Lonsdale, county of Lancaster; 4 miles north-north-east of Lancaster, on the northern bank of the river Lun. It includes the chapelry of Aughton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £20 0s. 7½d.; gross income £542. Patron, in 1835, R. F. Bradshaw, Esq. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which, Aughton school, is endowed with £68 per annum. Other charities, in 1825, £15 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £331 14s. In 1838, 2 cotton-mills here employed 65 hands. Acres 3,830. Houses 143. A. P. £6,981. Pop., in 1801, 823; in 1831, 834.

HALTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Corbridge, county of Northumberland; 5 miles north-east by east of Hexham. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Corbridge. Near the chapel is Halton tower, a strong oblong structure with 4 turrets. There are some remains of a much larger edifice on the northern side of this town. It was long the seat of the family of Halton, from whom it passed to the Lowthers and Carnabys, the latter of whom fortified their estates in the reign of Charles I. Wallis gives the following anecdote of one of the Carnaby family, who, at the time this country was infested by those thieves the "Moss Troopers," had a commission to apprehend and try them. "Whilst he was deeply engaged on the trial of some of these, a very notorious and desperate villain was seized by his son, who asked his father what he should do with him. 'Do with him,' said the father, 'why, hang him.' As soon as the trial was ended, he ordered the man to be brought before him, but was told he was hanged instantly, according to his order. On complaint being made to the town, a fine of £4 per annum was laid on the Halton estate, which is still paid." Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 13. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 78. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 4s.

HALTON (EAST), a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, union of Glanford-Brigg, county of Lincoln; 11 miles north-west of Great Grimsby, on the western bank of the river Humber. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 18s. 4d.; gross income £164. Patron, in 1835, Lord Yarborough. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 3,920. Houses 99. A. P. £2,846. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 515. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 11s.

HALTON (EAST) WITH BOLTON, a township in

the parish of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles north-east of Skipton. Acres 3,440. Houses 26. A. P. £1,289. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 144. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 16s.

HALTON (WEST), WITH GUNHOUSE, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Manley, union of Glanford-Brigg, county of Lincoln; 8 miles west of Barton-upon-Humber, and east of the river Trent. Living, a rectory with that of Gunhouse, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £16; gross income £386. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £51 10s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. There is a small daily school here. Acres 4,870. Houses 75. A. P. £3,216. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 359. Poor rates, in 1838, £237 12s.

HALTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Arncliffe, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west of Kettlewell. Acres 2,220. Houses 34. A. P. £2,075. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 171. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 9s.

HALTON-GIL, a chapelry in the above parish and county; 10½ miles north-north-east of Settle, at the source of the river Warfe. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £12 1s. 2d.; gross income £67. Patron, the vicar of Arncliffe. A school was erected here in 1630, by W. Fawcett. It is endowed with £28 2s. 9d. per annum. Acres 5,650. Houses 18. A. P. £2,545. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 88. Poor rates, in 1838, £112 6s.

HALTON-HOLEGATE, a parish in the east division of the soke of Bolingbroke, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 1½ mile east-south-east of Spilsby, on the western bank of the Steeping river. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 17s. 11d.; gross income £352. Patron, in 1835, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,320. Houses 92. A. P. £2,446. Pop., in 1801, 410; in 1831, 520. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 16s.

HALTON-SHIELDS, a township in the parish of Corbridge, east division of Tindale ward, Northumberland; 4½ miles north-east by east of Hexham. It stands on the site of a Roman station called Hunnum. Here is a daily school. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 13. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 56. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 8s.

HALTWHISTLE, a parish and market-town in the west division of Tindale ward, union of Haltwhistle, Northumberland, comprising the townships of Bellester, Blinkinsop, Coanwood (East), Featherstone, Haltwhistle, Hartley-burn, Henshaw, Melkridge, Plainmellor, Ridley, Thirlwall, Thorngrafton, and Wall-Town. The parish is situated on the banks of the South Tyne river, and intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, on which there is here a station. Acres 52,930. Houses 736. A. P. £23,709. Pop., in 1801, 3,355; in 1831, 4,119. Houses of the township 178. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 1,018. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £12 3s. 1½d.; gross income £727; nett income £593. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Here are a Presbyterian church, formed in 1745; and 12 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £37 10s. per annum, by the will of Lady Capell. Other charities, in 1830, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,178 7s.; of the township, £272 13s. The Haltwhistle poor-law union comprehends 17 parishes, embracing an area of 108 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 5,634. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £1,977. Expenditure, in 1838,

£1,464; in 1839, £1,316 16s. The South Tyne intersects this extensive parish from Featherstone castle, to the mouth of the river Allen. It is crossed by a good wooden-bridge at the town of Haltwhistle, and by a stone-bridge at Featherstone about 3 miles above the town. The winding vale of the South Tyne, for 10 miles in extent, presents some of the most beautiful, rich, and picturesque scenery in the north of England. The vale of the Tippal, extending from Glenwhelt to the Tyne, also affords several pleasing views; and the scenes on the Allen, though contracted, are peculiarly romantic, displaying many beautiful curvatures, formed by the winding stream, and bounded by rocks and hanging woods. Extensive moors constitute a great portion of this parish, and form a striking contrast with its rich haughs and cultivated lands, the moors being uncommonly cold, naked, and cheerless. The castles of Bellester, Blenkinsop, and Willimoteswike, are in this parish. The great Roman wall passed through Wall-Town. The town of Haltwhistle is indifferently built. There are here two turretted buildings; and at the east end of the town is an eminence called Castle-banks: it is of an oval form with a fine spring in the centre. At the east and west ends four distinct terraces are raised one above another: the crown of the hill is defended by a breast-work of earth towards the town, and on the south by an inaccessible precipice rising abruptly from the river, and forming a sort of amphitheatre. Near to the river, and defended on 3 sides by steep rugged glens, is a place called Whitechester, where the Romans had a military post. Haltwhistle is one of the polling-places for the members for the south division of the county. It is distant 14 miles west of Hexham. Various trades are carried on; but the only manufacture is that of a coarse kind of baize. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs, chiefly for horned cattle, a few horses and sheep, and linen, woollen, and Scotch cloth, are held on May 14th, and November 22d.

HALVERGATE, a parish in the hund. of Wals-ham, union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Loddon, and north of the river Yare. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9; gross income £330. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1832, £5 per annum, besides the poor's allotment, cut for fuel, or used as pasture, by the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £358 7s. Acres 2,630. Houses 84. A. P. £3,505. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 465.

HALVERSTEAD, or **HULVERSTREET**, a hamlet in the parish of Henstead, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Beccles. Acres 490. Houses 62. Pop., in 1821, 241; in 1831, 297.

HALWELL, a parish in the hund. of Coleridge, union of Totness, county of Devon; $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Totness. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Harborton. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,720. Houses 69. A. P. £3,287. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 474. Poor rates, in 1838, £256.

HALWELL, a parish in the hund. of Black-Torrington, union of Holsworthy, county of Devon; 6 miles south-east by east of Holsworthy. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12 3s. 9d.; gross income £210. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £366 13s. 3d. to the dean and chapter of St. Peter. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 5,830. Houses 36. A. P. £825. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 230. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 15s.

HALYWELL, in the county of Suffolk. "Here was a cell or chantry of Black canons, belonging to

the abbey of Roucester in Staffordshire, which, on account of its solitary and dangerous situation, was, 19th Edw. II., removed to the conventual church of the abbey."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

HAM HUNDRED, in the lathe of Shepway, county of Kent. Area 3,860 acres. Houses 124. Pop., in 1831, 664.

HAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent; 2 miles south-south-west of Sandwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £181. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The interest arising from a small benefaction left to the poor of this parish, is applied to the National school at Eastry. Acres 260. Houses 5. A. P. with Betteshanger. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 33. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 15s.

HAM, an ancient and depopulated ville in the parish of Marston-Bigott, county of Somerset. It formerly belonged to the monks of Witham.

HAM WITH HATCH, a hamlet in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames, county of Surrey; 11 miles west-south-west of St. Paul's, London, and east of the Thames. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; gross income £116; in the patronage of the vicar of Kingston. Here are a daily and an infant school. Ham-house was the retreat of James II. before he escaped to France. A fair for pedlery is held on May 29th. Acreage with the parish. Houses 187. A. P. £4,651. Pop., in 1801, 557; in 1831, 1,079. Poor rates, in 1838, £320 4s.

HAM, a parish in the hund. of Elstub and Everley, union of Hungerford, county of Wilts; 4 miles south-south-west of Hungerford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £12 6s. 8d.; gross income £457. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,620. Houses 39. A. P. £1,863. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 205. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 18s.

HAM (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Becontree, union of West Ham, county of Essex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of London, and north of the Thames. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £14 3s. 9d.; gross income £1,081; nett income £904. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; an infant school, with a daily school attached, and 3 other daily schools. Greenstead-house in this parish is said to have been built for Anne Boleyn. Acres 2,800. Houses 260. A. P. £10,245. Pop., in 1801, 1,165; in 1831, 1,543. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,114 17s.

HAM (WEST), a parish divided into four wards in the hund. of Becontree, union of West Ham, county of Essex; 5 miles east-north-east of London, on the eastern bank of the river Lea, about 2 miles from its confluence with the Thames, and intersected by the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £39 8s. 4d.; gross income £1,026; nett income £875. Patron, the Crown. There are 15 daily schools here, one of which contains 140 boys, 40 of whom are clothed; and another, 37 girls: these 2 schools are partly supported by the interest of £2,310 Old South sea stock, and £500 3 per cent. consols. About one mile from the church are the ruins of an ancient abbey, founded by William Gernon, or de Montfichet, in 1135; its revenue at the time of the dissolution was £650. Acres 5,160. Houses 1,984. A. P. £40,650. Pop., in 1801, 6,485; in 1831, 11,580. Poor rates, in 1838, £5,007 6s.

HAM (HIGH), a parish in the hund. of Whitley, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 3 miles

north of Langport, and north of the Parret river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £38 9s. 2d.; gross income £607. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Worcester college, Oxford. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £10 10s. per annum. Acres 3,840. Houses 201. A. P. £4,478. Pop., in 1801, 713; in 1831, 1,027. Poor rates, in 1838, £240 15s.

HAMBLE (THE), a river which has its source near Bishop's-Waltham in Hants, and passing by Botley and Bursledon, falls into the Southampton water at Hamble.

HAMBLE-EN-LE-RICE, a parish in the hund. of Mansbridge, union of South Stoneham, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Southampton. It is bounded on the east by the river Hamble, and on the south-west by Southampton water, which affords a convenient retreat for shipping, as it always has depth of water sufficient for putting to sea. The scenery in this vicinity is exceedingly fine. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £8 6s. 8d.; nett income £36; in the patronage of Winchester college. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £108 10s. There are 4 daily schools in this parish. "Here," says Tanner, "was an alien priory of Cistercian monks, cell to the abbey of Tirone in France, dedicated to St. Andrew. These monks were settled here in the time of Henry Blois, bishop of Winchester; and, after the foreign houses were suppressed, this came to New college, Oxford." Acres 440. Houses 70. A. P. £981. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 318. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 19s.

HAMBLEDON, a parish in the hund. of Desborough, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; 3 miles north-north-east of Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £35; gross income £1,200. Patron, in 1835, N. W. R. Colbourne. Here are an independent church, formed in 1807; and 4 daily, and 3 infant schools. Charities, in 1832, £21 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £352. Charles I. took refuge in an ancient manor-house in this place when he fled from Oxford. Acres 6,620. Houses 246. A. P. £6,393. Pop., in 1801, 1,074; in 1831, 1,357.

HAMBLEDON, a parish in the hund. of Hambleton, union of Droxford, Portsdown division of the county of Southampton; 6 miles east-south-east of Bishop's-Waltham. It comprises the tythings of Hambleton, Chidden, Denmead, Earvils, and Glidden. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Winchester; rated at £26 19s. 2d.; gross income £550. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1827, and 8 daily schools. Charities, in 1826, £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,331 11s. The market-day is Tuesday; and fairs are held, on February 13th, for horses; May 7th, for toys; and October 2d, for horses. Acres 9,630. Houses 340. A. P. £6,744. Pop., in 1801, 1,358; in 1831, 2,026.

HAMBLEDON, a parish in the hund. of Godalming, union of Hambleton, county of Surrey; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Godalming. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £6 7s. 11d.; gross income £231. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Radnor. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,020. Houses 70. A. P. £1,371. Pop., in 1801, 459; in 1831, 437. Poor rates, in 1838, £213 8s.—The Hambleton poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 92 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,882. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding

the formation of the union, was £12,217. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,090; in 1839, £5,769 8s.

HAMBLETON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkham, co-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles west-south-west of Garstang, and west of the Wyre water. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £11 5s.; gross income £102. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £180 4s. due the dean and chapter of Christ's church, Oxford, and £34 15s. 7d. to the vicar and parish clerk of Kirkham. Patron, the vicar of Kirkham. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with the interest of £100. Acres 1,230. Houses 73. A. P. £2,086. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 334. Poor rates, in 1838, £224 13s.

HAMBLETON, a parish in the hund. of Martinsley, union of Oakham, county of Rutland; 6 miles north-north-east of Oakham. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Braunston, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 17s. 1d.; gross income £197. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Charities, in 1821, upwards of £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £237 16s. Acres 1,360. Houses 62. A. P. £4,760. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 297.

HAMBLETON, a township in the parish of Brayton, west riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Selby, and near the Leeds and Selby railway. There is a daily school here, endowed with five and a half acres of land. Acres 2,120. Houses 92. A. P. £2,873. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 494. Poor rates, in 1838, £190 17s.

HAMBROOK, a hamlet in the parish of Winterbourne, county of Gloucester; 5 miles north-north-east of Bristol. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 190. Pop., in 1811, 764; in 1831, 950.

HAMERINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 14s. 2d.; gross income £224. Patrons, in 1835, J. Coltman, and T. Coltman, Esqs. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,370. Houses 33. A. P. £864. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 158. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 14s.

HAMERTON, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon; 7 miles south-south-west of Stilton. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 15s. 5d.; gross income £460. Patron, in 1835, J. S. Barry, Esq. Acres 2,090. Houses 30. A. P. £2,955. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 129. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 14s.

HAMERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Slaidburn, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north of Clitheroe. It is held of the crown as of the duchy of Lancaster by fealty and service, at the court of Bowland. This manor belonged to Stephen de Hamerton, who founded a Roman Catholic chapel here A. D. 1332.

HAMFOLLOW, a hamlet in the parish of Berkeley, county of Gloucester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Berkeley, on the eastern bank of the Severn. Acreage with the parish. Houses 108. A. P. £8,069. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 645. Poor rates, in 1838, £361 16s.

HAMFORDSHOE HUNDRED, on the east of the county of Northampton, bounded by the hundreds of Orlingford on the north, Huxlow and Higham-Ferrers on the east, Wimersley on the south, and Spothoe on the west. Area 16,530 acres. Houses 1,637. Pop., in 1831, 8,178.

HAMINIOG, a township in the parish of Llanrhydydd, county of Cardigan South Wales, near

the shore of Cardigan bay; 14 miles north of Lampeter. There is a daily school here. Houses 153. A. P. £1,070. Pop., in 1811, 575; in 1831, 785. Poor rates, in 1838, £219 1s.

HAMME, or **HAM-HOUSE**, in the parish of Wantage, county of Berks; 1 mile south of Wantage. "Mr. Speed mentions at a place of this name, a monastery of Black nuns, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which he had out of the catalogue of religious houses, ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury, and if so, must be as old as King John's reign. But this is the only information on record."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

HAMMERSMITH, a chapelry in the parish of Fulham, county of Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of London, on the great west road by Brentford, and north of the river Thames. Acres 2,140. Houses 1,712. A. P. £30,349. Pop., in 1801, 5,600; in 1831, 10,222. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £310. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are the chapel of St. Paul, erected in 1631, and the church of St. Peter, a Doric edifice, recently built. There are 2 independent churches, formed in 1650 and 1773; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1809; a Baptist church, a Friends' meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are 35 daily and 18 boarding-schools. A convent of English Benedictines was established here in the reign of Charles II., as a boarding-school for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. This school had been previously established in St. Martin's lane, and was removed to Hammersmith on account of the retired situation and the salubrity of the air. Soon after its institution the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery, which it still keeps up; many devotees having from time to time taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion. This institution maintained a high degree of reputation throughout the 18th century, and many ladies of distinction were educated. It was also an asylum for female devotees whom political disturbances had driven from their native country. There are about 40 young ladies educated here at present. The building stands in King-street, near the Broadway. It is of considerable magnitude, and is approached from the entrance by an arcade, in imitation of cloisters. Behind the chief building is a large garden, and a burial-ground containing an ancient wooden cross, on which the passion of our Saviour is represented in 24 compartments. This relic was brought from France, and is held in great veneration by the inmates. At the eastern extremity of the nunnery is the chapel, which was rebuilt in 1811, at an expense of £1,600; defrayed by voluntary subscription. It is a handsome edifice, with 8 windows tastefully bordered with stained glass. There are several charitable foundations at Hammersmith—see **FULHAM**. Poor rates, in 1838, £4,332.

Hammersmith forms one of the most populous districts at the west end of London, and comprises the hamlets of Brook-Green, Stanbrook-Green or Pallenswick, and Shepherd's-Bush. Although its streets, with the exception of that which extends along the turnpike road, are narrow, great improvements have been effected. Many new buildings have been erected, including elegant villas and seats in the vicinity. The upper and lower malls of Hammersmith which range along the banks of the Thames, to which the district extends, contain many substantial and commodious buildings which command a fine view of the Surrey side. Queen Katherine, Dowager of Charles II., resided many years at the Upper-mall, in a house which was some

years ago taken down. Hammersmith terrace is a pleasant row of houses, and has been selected by several eminent characters as their place of residence. Across the Thames, in this vicinity, there is a very elegant suspension-bridge, erected in 1827 at an expense of about £80,000. It consists of a horizontal roadway suspended from iron chains, which are carried over archways and stone-piers on each side of the river, and secured to substantial abutments. The roadway is 822 feet long and 20 feet wide, with 5 additional feet in width of footpath. The West Middlesex Water-works, by which Hammersmith and the neighbouring places are supplied with water from the Thames, were established in 1806. The reservoirs are situated at the back of Theresaterrace, and occupy about 3 acres of land. To these reservoirs the water was conducted by a brick tunnel. By act of parliament the company were empowered to extend their works to several of the western parishes of the metropolis. Brandenburg-House, a villa erected by Sir Nicholas Crispe in the 17th century; and at one time the property of the celebrated Bubb Doddington; afterwards the residence of her serene Highness the Margravine of Anspach; and ultimately the house in which the unfortunate Queen Caroline, wife of George IV., died, was situated on the bank of the Thames in this vicinity. It has been recently pulled down. Dove coffee-house, a small house of public entertainment, claims notice from its having been a favourite resort of the poet Thomson, who is said to have here written the greatest part of his 'Winter.' The house commands some fine views of the river. There are extensive nursery grounds, and also clay works in this district. Hammersmith is one of the polling-places for the county members; and the petty-sessions for the Kensington division are held here.

HAMMERTON (GREEN), a township in the parish of Whitley, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-north-east of Wetherby. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1797; and 2 daily schools. Acres 1,070. Houses 71. A. P. £1,816. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 330. Poor rates, in 1838, £178 3s.

HAMMERTON-KIRK. See **KIRK-HAMMERTON**.

HAMMERWICK, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Oflow, union of Lichfield, county of Stafford; 3 miles west-south-west of Lichfield. The Wyrley and Essington canal intersects the parish. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean of Lichfield, of the certified value of £3 6s. 8d.; gross income £45. Patrons, in 1835, trustees. Acres 2,330. Houses 48. A. P. £1,180. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 218. Poor rates, in 1838, £42 3s.

HAMMOON, a parish in the hund. of Pimperne, union of Sturminster, North Blandford division of the county of Dorset; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Shaftesbury, on the river Stour. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 4s. 2d.; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Giles Meech. Acres 870. Houses 11. A. P. £1,101. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 54. Poor rates, in 1838, £86 6s.

HAMPALL, a township in the parish of Adwick-in-the-Street, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-west of Doncaster. There is an infant school in this township. "Here," says Tanner, "was a priory of fourteen Cistercian nuns, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, built by William de Clarefai, and Avicia de Tany his wife, about A. D. 1170. They had, 26th Hen. VIII., of yearly income, £85 6s. 11d. Speed. The site and demesnes of this

house were granted, 6^o Ewd. VI., to Francis Aisla-by." Acres 1,420. Houses 24. A. P. including the township of Stubs, £1,427. Pop., in 1831, 128. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 ls.

HAMPDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Aylesbury, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Chesham. Acres 1,820. Houses 45. A. P. £1,148. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 286. Poor rates, in 1838, £157. Living, a rectory annexed in 1729 to the vicarage of Great Kimble, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 9s. 7d.; gross income £361. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £290 18s. 11d. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. This was the birth-place of the immortal patriot John Hampden. Hampden house, the manorial residence of the ancient but now extinct family of Hampden, is situated in this parish, at some distance from each of the two principal roads which pass through the county, at the back of a chalky range of the Chiltern hills which bounds one side of the vale of Aylesbury. The surrounding scenery is altogether of a very beautiful and picturesque character, though, from its seclusion, little known. From a neighbouring ridge there is a fine prospect extending over several counties, and agreeably diversified by dells and the natural and luxuriant growth of box, juniper, and beech. The woods of Hampden terminate at the brow of a lofty hill called "Green Haly," on the side of which is a very curious and interesting vestige of antiquity. It is a cross cut in the chalk, of immense size, and consequently visible from great distances in every direction. It is called the "White-Leaf Cross," and has been supposed by one antiquarian, Mr. Wise, to have been designed in commemoration of a victory gained here in the tenth century by Edmund, king of the West Saxons, over the Danes. Lord Nugent, in his memorial of Hampden, however, states that it is much more probable that the cross was intended to commemorate the last battle fought between Hengist and Horsa with the Britons. The scene of this engagement was the extensive neighbouring plain of Risborough and Saunderton. Upon the hill of Green Haly, and on the adjoining Bledlow ridge, the Saxon princes planted their victorious standard to recall their troops from pursuit. Near Hampden house, a little to the south of the avenue, is the land for which Hampden was assessed £20 ship-money, the payment of which being refused, caused the trial to take place so memorable in English history for the excitement it caused, and for its connection with the great events then impending. The walls of the mansion exhibit different styles of architecture, varying from the early Norman, and the Tudor, down to the "alterations" of a recent date, which Lord Nugent seems to think are anything but improvements. In the interior are some good paintings, principally family portraits. There is a whole-length of Hampden's cousin and great fellow-labourer in the early business of the Revolution, Oliver Cromwell, standing with a truncheon in his right hand, and with his left resting on a helmet. His hair is grey. In the middle distance is seen a corps of cavalry, and in the background a seaport with shipping. There are also two sets of copies of some of Raphael's cartoons; one set in chalk, the other painted. The church of Great Hampden is situated immediately behind the mansion, and contains various memorials of the Hampden family. During the period that Hampden spent in the privacy of his residence here, when disgusted with the aspect of affairs he withdrew awhile from public life before the dissolution of parliament in 1628-9, and whilst he was doubtless preparing himself for the

more arduous contest that was yet to be fought, his first wife died. She lies in the chancel of the church; a beautiful epitaph on a plain black marble stone records her virtues and her husband's regret, in his own affectionate language. Here, too, his own ashes repose. By his will he directed a stone to be laid over his grave, with the figures of himself, his wife, and his children engraved upon it. But neither Lysons nor Britton, in their accounts of Great Hampden, notice the existence of any such memorial.

HAMPDEN (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Aylesbury, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; 7 miles east-south-east of Cheltenham. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Hartwell. There is a small school here, in which 12 children are taught lace-making. Acres 620. Houses 19. A. P. £195. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 105. Poor rates, in 1838, £34.

HAMPNETT, a parish in the hund. of Bradley, union of North-Leach, county of Gloucester; 1 mile north-north-west of North-Leach. Living, a rectory united to that of Stowell, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10; gross income £458. Patron, in 1835, Lord Stowell. Acres 1,190. Houses 23. A. P. £1,660. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 187. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 18s.

HAMPNETT (WEST), or **WESTHAMPNETT**, a parish in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, union of Westhampnett, county of Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Chichester, and in the line of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. The Lavant flows in a beautiful clear stream through part of the parish. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 4s. 4d.; gross income £52. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church is a small low building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisle, with a diminutive square tower, the upper half of which is of wood covered with shingles. Some parts of the interior exhibit the early style of Norman architecture, though it has been much altered at different periods. Here is an infant school. The parish is chiefly cultivated for wheat. Acres 1,850. Houses 63. A. P. £2,526. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 499. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 ls. The Westhampnett poor-law union comprehends 37 parishes, embracing an area of 92 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 15,017. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,457. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,657; in 1839, £6,261 12s.

HAMPRESTON, a parish in the hund. of Cranbourne, union of Wimbourne and Cranbourne, county of Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Wimbourne-Minster, bounded on the south-west by the river Stour. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 10s.; gross income £290. Patron, in 1835, E. Greathead, Esq. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Charities, in 1836, £15 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £491 9s. Acres 5,090. Houses 181. A. P. £2,520. Pop., in 1801, 683; in 1831, 883.

HAMPESHIRE. See **SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE**.

HAMPSTEAD, a parish in the Holborn division of the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Edmonton, county of Middlesex; 3 miles north-west of London. Acres 2,070. Houses 1,180. A. P. in 1815, £37,421; in 1828, £72,490. Pop., in 1801, 4,343; in 1831, 8,588. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £947. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. M. Wilson. The church contains several handsome monuments. Here are

places of worship for Dissenters; and there are 12 daily and 15 boarding schools. Charities, in 1824, £401 6s. per annum, £128 of which consisted of the Well charity, for the apprenticement of poor children, or placing them out to service. It is anticipated that, in 1850, when the lease of certain premises belonging to this charity expires, the revenues will be much increased, as it is estimated that these premises are now worth £800 per annum. About £70 per annum of the charity income were applied in educating, clothing, and apprenticing children, and the residue chiefly expended for behoof of the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £4,358 8s. The village of Hampstead is delightfully situated on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is an extensive heath elevated about 400 feet above sea-level. Its situation has been celebrated as highly salubrious. In the reign of Henry VIII. the village was chiefly inhabited by washerwomen. It became, however, the occasional resort of families of distinction in the 17th century; and, from that period, it gradually rose to the notice of the fashionable world. In the commencement of the 18th century it acquired great celebrity as a watering-place, there being several medicinal springs in the vicinity of the village, one of which is situated on the property belonging to 'the Well charity.' These waters were first recommended by Dr. Gibbons, and every accommodation was provided to attract the votaries of fashion. But the Hampstead wells were soon converted into haunts of dissipation and idleness, and gradually lost their reputation, till at length they sank into total neglect. On Hampstead heath are several large reservoirs used for supplying Camden town and the vicinity with water. A well recently sunk is worked by steam power by the water company established at Hampstead. In consequence of the convenient distance of this well from the metropolis, and the great cheapness of the situation for mining operations, an opinion was entertained that this company might, upon the supposition that the supplies were inexhaustible, form a number of similar wells in the same locality, and thus supply the whole water required for the metropolis. This opinion, however, has been proved fallacious, by a knowledge of the capabilities of the well, with its effects upon the neighbouring springs,—recent observations most distinctly proving, not only that the water underneath the London clay is not inexhaustible, but that considerable derangement and loss, with regard to the buildings, steam-engines, and other appurtenances of the London breweries and manufactories, would be experienced, by the total exhaustion of the water, should the sinking of wells on a great scale be continued; for the well upon the heath at Hampstead is found to be lowered at least forty feet in the course of twelve hours, at a rate of extraction of 135 gallons per minute, or about 8,000 gallons an hour, which forms not quite one-fortieth part of the 20,000,000 of gallons which form the daily supply required for the whole of the metropolis. Yet the extraction of 8,000 gallons per hour from the Hampstead well is found to lower in a very considerable degree the whole of the wells within a mile of the spot, and the more adjacent ones have been drawn dry. After the steam-engine has been in operation for a short time in each day, and the water in the well has been lowered a few feet, it becomes very rapidly disturbed. This is evidently attributable to the rush of the water to the common level of the well, with the consequent disturbance of the quicksand beneath by the motion of the stream. The deposit which appears in the water from the Hampstead well is such as to give it the appearance of ditch water, being chiefly composed of the oxide of

iron, which forms an impregnation of so very little more specific gravity than the water itself, that the utmost difficulty is found in procuring its precipitation. It is for this purpose filtered through a bed of gravel. Medicinally, however, the impregnation is of little consequence.

Hampstead-heath comprises a large extent of common land more interesting to the lover of the picturesque and the naturalist than the farmer. Several ineffectual attempts, however, have been recently made to obtain an act of parliament for enclosing it; the ground being valuable from its proximity to London, and the purity of the air. A number of handsome villas are already scattered over it. Many rare plants are found in this district; and the views from the heath are more striking and of greater extent than any that can be pointed out in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. From a mount in the garden of a house of entertainment, called the Spaniards, are to be seen the following distant objects:—Hanslop-steeple, in Northamptonshire; Langdon-hill, in Essex, sixty miles east; Banstead-downs, in Surrey; Shooter's-hill, Kent, south-east; Red-hill, Bucks, south-west; Windsor-castle, Berks, west. The distant scenery is fine and various. The immense tract of country to the south and west is thrown into wavy lines; and both hill and vale are covered with verdure and garnished with wood. The Roman road, called Watling-street, is supposed to have passed through Hampstead. This conjecture is strengthened by the circumstance of a Roman sepulchral urn having been dug up near the medicinal wells; as it is well known that the Romans selected the border of a military way for the burial-place of their warriors. A telegraph formerly on this heath was the first on the line of communication between Chelsea hospital and Yarmouth. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests, held in Holborn, within the limits of the new police act.

HAMPSTEAD (EAST). See **EASTHAMPSTEAD**. **HAMPSTEAD (MARSHALL),** a parish in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, union of Newbury, county of Berks; 4 miles west-south-west of Newbury, on the river Kennet, and intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 14s. 4½d.; gross income £269. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Craven. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school in this parish. Acres 1,810. Houses 64. A. P. £1,793. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 313. Poor rates, in 1838, £138 6s.

HAMPSTEAD (NORRIS), a parish in the hund. of Faircross, union of Wantage, county of Berks; 3½ miles south-east by south of East Islsey, situated at the source of a large branch of the Thames. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £9 18s. 11½d.; gross income £401. Patron, in 1835, the Marquess of Downshire. There are 5 daily schools here. Charities, in 1836, about £16 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £547 15s. Acres 6,280. Houses 232. A. P. £5,807. Pop., in 1801, 855; in 1831, 1,179.

HAMPSTHWAITHE, a parish in the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles west of Knaresborough, on the river Nidd. It comprises the townships of Birstwith, Felliscliffe, Hampsthwaiite, Menwith, and Darley, and the chapelry of Thornthwaite with Padsley. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £263. Patrons, in 1835, heirs of the late T. Sham, Esq. There are 4 daily schools here, three of which are endowed. Charities, in 1820, £113 3s. per annum

Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £870 8s.; of the township, £181 15s. In 1838 a cotton and a flax mill, within this parish, employed together 112 hands. Acres 9,600. Houses 528. A. P. £7,355. Pop., in 1801, 2,076; in 1831, 2,589. Acres of the township 1,170. Houses 110. A. P. £1,133. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 445.

HAMPTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north-east of Malpas. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,290. Houses 50. A. P. £1,839. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 273. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 13s.

HAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Spelthorne, union of Kingston, county of Middlesex; 2½ miles west of Kingston-upon-Thames. It includes the hamlet of Hampton-wick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £357. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a place of worship for Independents; and there are 9 daily and 7 boarding schools. Charities, in 1822, £570 10s. 2d. per annum, £291 10s. of which constituted the income of a free-school endowment, and £142 9s. 2d. were derived from consolidated charities and Queen Anne's gift for charitable uses or parochial purposes. The residue of the charity income was applied principally for relief of the poor, and apprenticeship of their children. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,222 3s. The village of Hampton is pleasantly situated north of the Thames, opposite the river Mole. It is 3 miles distant from Ditton Marsh on the Southampton railway, and 15 by railway from London. It contains many elegant villas, particularly Hampton house, which belonged to the celebrated David Garrick, who here erected a temple in honour of Shakespeare. Acres 3,190. Houses 700. A. P. £12,465. Pop., in 1801, 2,515; in 1831, 3,992.

HAMPTON-COURT is a royal palace situated about a mile from the village of Hampton, on the northern border of the Thames. This palace was founded, though not wholly erected, by Cardinal Wolsey, who had procured a lease of the manor from the Knights Hospitallers. Being ambitious to employ a portion of his great wealth in raising a structure more polished in character, and more splendid in arrangement, than had, at any previous period, adorned his country, this magnificent prelate, though a subject, reared a palace so much more splendid and capacious than the royal seat of his master Henry VIII. at Hamworth, in its close vicinity, that it is probable he excited the jealousy and discontent of the king: if so, however, he averted farther danger by the politic presentation of it to the king himself. "In recompense whereof," says Stowe, "the king licensed him to lie in his manor of Richmond at his pleasure, and so he lay there at certain times." But although the cardinal thus relinquished the right of possession, he occasionally inhabited Hampton-Court at a subsequent period. This palace is said by Hentynor to have comprised "five ample courts," and is traditionally believed to have extended farther towards the east than it now does; but it does not appear to have really been, in its original state, much more extensive than it is at present. After the various alterations which it has undergone, it now consists of three large principal quadrangles, with several minor courts appertaining to parts of the original structure. The usual approach is from the west. This front is of low proportions, though it comprises three stories. The material is brick embellished with stone, a mode of construction which prevails throughout the whole edifice. Over the portal is a bay window, adorned with the royal arms, and divided by mullioned compartments into two series of lights. This central division of the west

front is flanked by towers. An embattled parapet ranges along the whole line of the building, with the exception of the part immediately over the bay window and portal, where the parapet is perforated and finished in a more ornamental style. The entrance court forms a quadrangle of 167 feet from north to south, and 141 feet from east to west. On the turrets are placed the initials E. R. The east side is more highly finished. Over the portal, in the centre, is a bay window of considerable beauty, with an octangular tower on each side; and on the face of the towers which flank the gateway are introduced busts of the Roman emperors. Through a groined archway, finely ornamented, is the entrance into the second or middle quadrangle, which measures 133 feet 6 inches from north to south, and 91 feet 10 inches from east to west. The eastern side comprises a third portal, flanked with octangular turrets, and is of a superior character to that of the preceding flanks. On the face of each turret are again introduced busts of the Cæsars. Some repairs took place in this division in the reign of George II. The south side is disfigured by a colonnade, supported by Ionic columns, executed under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, to suit the taste, it is believed, of William III. Immediately over the entrance passage are the arms of Henry VIII., and on the face of the embattled towers which flank the gateway are busts of the Cæsars. On the front of the third story is a large and curious astronomical clock, made by Tompion. The remaining division of this court is entirely occupied by the southern side of the great hall, the exterior walls and embellishments of which must be ascribed to Wolsey. The parapet of the hall is embattled, and the walls are strengthened by buttresses. The "Third great quadrangle," is usually termed the Fountain-court, and consists chiefly of buildings constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, when the palace underwent important alterations in the time of King William. The south and east sides were then entirely taken down, and the present apartments in those divisions were erected. The dimensions of this quadrangle are 110 feet, by 117. In the area is a fountain, in the basin of which are shoals of gold and silver fish, and on each side of the court is a beautiful colonnade, of the Ionic order, with duplicated columns. The elevations of this quadrangle correspond in architectural character with the grand exterior front. The great eastern facade, or grand front of the palace, was begun in 1690, and completed in 1694, after designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and is about 330 feet in extent. The materials consist chiefly of brick, of a bright red hue; but the numerous decorations are of stone. This front, together with that towards the south, is terminated by a handsome balustrade. The central compartment, in which is the state apartment to the palace, is of stone, and is adorned with considerable splendour. An angular pediment, supported by four fluted three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order, exhibits, in bas-relief, the triumphs of Hercules over Envy. On each side are two pilasters of the same order, supporting a continuation of the entablature. The southern front is 323 feet in length, and has a central compartment of stone, but the embellishments are less numerous than those of the eastern front. On the entablature, which is sustained by four columns, is inscribed *Gulielmus et Maria, R. R. E.* On the parapet are placed two statues. This front looks towards the privy-garden, and the ground was here sunk ten feet for the purpose of obtaining from the lower apartments a view of the Thames. Though an air of splendour and magnificence reigns throughout the whole structure, sufficiently imposing on a

slight review, yet when we proceed to form our judgment by the rules of art, our admiration is considerably diminished. That uniformity of character, which must ever be looked for in a perfect structure, is not to be found here. This defect must be attributed to its having been erected at different periods, and to the different tastes of the monarchs by whom the additions were made; all of whom departed, in a greater or less degree, from the original plan of Wolsey.

It has been generally imagined that the subordinate parts only of the ancient edifice are now remaining; yet, certainly, the "great hall and the chapel" are parts of the original structure. The former occupies the north side of the middle quadrangle, and its lofty battlements constitute a prominent feature in the general view of the palace. Its fine west end, comprising a large mullioned window, with a turret at each extremity, and a curious perforated parapet, surmounted by a vane, assumes the aspect of an ecclesiastical building, and aids in imparting a venerable air to the whole vast pile. The dimensions of this hall are 106 feet by 40. The flooring was formerly of large square paving bricks, but at present it is of stone. The east end is elevated by a step above the other parts of the room. On the south side of this division is an oval window of great beauty, divided into numerous compartments by stone mullions. The ceiling of the oriel is of stone, groined and adorned with fan-work and pendants, delicately executed. At the west end, beneath the spacious pointed and mullioned window before noticed, is a screen, which formerly supported the minstrel's gallery. The sides of the hall are covered with cement, in imitation of stone. The roofing is open work, and has a grand effect. This ceil-work consists of oak, free from paint or gold leaf. The arms of Henry VIII. occur in many parts of this fine carving. The initials of that king, and of Jane Seymour, joined by a true-lover's-knot, are also introduced among the decorations. In this hall Henry had his royal banquets. On one occasion, when he entertained Francis Gonzago, the Viceroy of Sicily, the hall was illuminated with 1,000 lamps, curiously disposed. In the year 1718, the hall was fitted up as a theatre, by direction of George I. The chapel is situated to the north of the Fountain-court, and forms the south side of a small quadrangle. The exterior exhibits little to attract notice. Previously to the civil war, the windows were ornamented with stained glass, and the altar and walls adorned with pictures. Of these decorations the building was stripped by the zeal of the puritans, who had the ascendancy in the 17th century, and an act of parliament proscribed them, as superstitious works of art. The interior of the chapel was fitted up in its present state by Queen Anne. The original roof remains, and is ornamented with ranges of large pendants, each pendant being formed into the representation of a balcony, in which are placed winged angels with musical instruments. In opposition to the Gothic character of the roof, the altar-piece is Grecian, and adorned with Corinthian columns. The floor is of black and white marble, and the pews are formed of Norway oak. At the west end is a gallery, containing the royal pew, the ceiling of which is painted with a group of cherubim sustaining the British crown, and waving over it an olive branch. The State apartments are approached from the Fountain-court, by the king's staircase, which is painted, by Antonio Verrio, with representations of different parts of the heathen mythology, &c. The first room is the grand chamber, which is 60 feet long, 37 feet wide, and 30 feet high. The sides are fitted with arms, arranged in

various ornamental forms, and here are portraits of distinguished admirals. The king's first presence chamber is hung with rich tapestry. Opposite the entrance is the chair of state. Towards the left, facing the canopy, is a portrait of William III., by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The second presence chamber is hung with tapestry. The canopy is furnished with crimson damask. There are valuable paintings in different parts of the room. From the centre is suspended a silver chandelier of 16 branches. Here is likewise a state chair, the furniture of which is of crimson damask, with gold fringe, and other decorations. The king's drawing-room is of fine proportions adorned with pictures. The tapestry is interwoven with gold. Here is also a chair of state. The state bed-chamber is furnished with a bed of crimson velvet, enriched with gold, and decorated with plumes of feathers. The room is hung with tapestry. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Endymion sleeping in the lap of Morpheus; and the figure of Somnus with his attributes. The King's dressing-room is adorned with paintings, which possess considerable interest. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Mars reposing in the lap of Venus. Queen Mary's closet is hung with delicate needle-work, said to be the production of that queen, with the assistance of the ladies of her court. Here are five chairs and a screen, supposed to have been adorned by the needle of King William's consort. On the east side of the southern division are rooms, appropriated to purposes of state: these are the queen's gallery, drawing-room, and state audience room, all somewhat similarly finished and adorned. The dining-room is a spacious apartment in which George I. and George II. frequently dined in public. Here are several excellent paintings. The apartments termed the Prince of Wales's drawing-room, &c., and those named the King's private bed-chamber, &c., are all fitted up in elegant style. In an apartment called the Cartoon gallery are part of Raphael's cartoons, which constitute the chief treasure of the palace, though, besides the works of Raphael, there are here most valuable paintings of Titian, Correggio, Lely, Vandyke, Kneller, Rembrandt, Rubens, Ricci, Giulio, Romana, and many other masters of the sublime and beautiful. The apartment immediately beneath the King's guard-chamber is usually termed the beauty-room, and contains the portraits of Queen Mary, consort of William III., and those of eight distinguished ladies of her court.

The pleasure-gardens attached to the palace comprise about 45 acres. The gardens were laid out by William III.; but the formal and studied manner in which they are arranged by no means accords with the modern taste in gardening. The lawns are shaped with mathematical precision, and bordered with meagre evergreens, placed at equal distances. These are intersected by broad gravel walks; and statues and vases are placed at measured points in formal opposition to each other. In each of the four principal parterres is placed a large bronze statue. The privy-garden is ornamented with terrace-walks and a fountain. On this side of the palace is a grape-house, the dimensions of which are 70 feet by 14, and the whole interior is occupied by one vine of the black Hamburgh kind. This vine was planted in 1769, and produced in one year 2,200 bunches of grapes, weighing, on an average, one pound each. The court-park extends from the borders of the palace-gardens to Hampton-wick, and is bounded on the south by the Thames, and on the north by the high road to Kingston. This park is well stocked with deer. It is divided from the river, in one part, by a broad gravel walk, and an extensive range of mas-

sive and highly ornamented iron-rails. His late Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, was ranger of the park; and occupied, by virtue of his office, an agreeable residence called the Pavilion,—a building erected under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. Bushey-park comprises all the enclosures belonging to the palace at Hampton, except the Home-park. These enclosures contain about 1,100 acres, and are adorned by long avenues of chestnut and elm-trees. The former are of noble growth, and add much to the beauty of the park; but, upon the whole, the domain is deficient in timber. The office of ranger of Bushey-park has usually been held by the same persons who have been chief-stewards of the honour of Hampton, and keepers of the chase. The lodge was the residence of William IV., when duke of Clarence; and now belongs to Adelaide, Queen-dowager, for life. Hampton-court was the occasional residence of the royal family from the time of Henry VIII. until the 10th year of the reign of George II., when it ceased to be a place of the actual personal residence of the Crown. Here Edward VI. was born; and here his mother, Jane Seymour, died. Hampton-court was the scene of the celebrated conference of 1603-4, between the Presbyterian and the Episcopal clergy, at which James I. was moderator, and the lords-of-council were auditors. Charles I. was imprisoned here; and here Oliver Cromwell occasionally resided. The palace contains a suite of rooms called the state-apartments, throughout which is scattered a fine collection of pictures, the property of the Crown, to which the public under certain regulations are permitted to have access; a room called by the name of the Board of Green Cloth, and a gallery, which the public are not permitted to enter, and which are used as a depository for lumber. A guard-of-honour is always on duty at the palace, and divine service is regularly performed therein by a chaplain appointed and paid by the Crown. The palace, as well as the gardens which surround it, is maintained and kept in order by the Crown, and the produce of the gardens is applied to Her Majesty's use. Sentinels are posted at the various entrances, and those entrances are opened and closed at the pleasure of the Crown. The housekeeper of the palace (who is the only officer of the royal establishment resident in the palace) formerly employed servants to show the pictures, and received a fee or gratuity for such view as a perquisite of office. Upon the decease of Lady Emily Montagu—the late housekeeper—the state-apartments were thrown open for the gratuitous admission and view of the public under the superintendence of persons in the dress of police-constables, but appointed and paid by the Crown.

In 1838, about 50,000 persons paid a discretionary fee.
 1839, — 115,971 visitors entered free.
 1840, — 122,339 ditto.

There are several other apartments in the palace which are in the occupation of private individuals; some consist of spacious drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, bed-rooms, servants' rooms, kitchens, and other domestic offices suitable for the residence and accommodation of persons with considerable household establishments, and are now, and always have been, occupied by persons of rank and distinction; others, also, are occupied by persons of respectable station. The occupiers of these suites of apartments provide at their own expense any kind of household-furniture and fixtures requisite for the furnishing and fitting-up of such apartments. Previously to occupiers taking possession of the apartments, such repairs as may be considered by the officers of the Crown as necessary to be done to such apartments

are done at the expense of the Crown; but in some instances where the repairs desired for the accommodation of such occupiers have been of such a nature as to require a considerable outlay, such repairs have been effected at the joint expense of the Crown and occupier, but all alterations or additional works required by the occupiers are done at their own expense, and in some instances such additional works and alterations have amounted to £1,000 and upwards. Afterwards the occupiers themselves are bound at their own expense to do whatever internal works, alterations, and repairs may be found necessary for keeping up and preserving the apartments in a proper and tenable condition, or which they may consider essential to their greater convenience and enjoyment; but no works, alterations, and repairs, are done except under the directions of the officers of Her Majesty's Office of Woods, &c., and the Government contracting tradesmen are employed and paid by the occupiers of the apartments. A periodical survey is made of the apartments every second year by the officers of the Crown, and a report made of the repairs necessary for placing them respectively in tenable repair; and notices are given by the Crown to the occupiers, to have such repairs done.

HAMPTON AND CLAVERTON HUNDRED, at the north-eastern extremity of the county of Somerset, consists of two portions surrounded by Bath-Forum. Area 2,610 acres. Houses 100. Pop., in 1831, 587.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, a parish in the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Meriden, county of Warwick. The Birmingham and Derby Junction railway here joins the London and Birmingham railway at a station 9½ miles distant from Birmingham, and 102¾ miles from London; and the projected line of the Hampton-in-Arden, Leamington, and Warwick railway commences by a junction with the Birmingham and Derby Junction railway in this parish. A branch railway runs from Hampton-in-Arden to the line of the Birmingham and Warwick canal in the parish of Solihull, whence also a junction with the London and Birmingham railway has been projected. The London and Birmingham railway, in its course through this parish, is carried through a tunnel 300 yards in length. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Nuthurst, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £15 6s. 8d.; gross income £606. Patrons, the trustees of Leicester's hospital in Warwick. Here are 14 daily including 3 endowed schools. There are numerous charities. The most valuable of these is 'The Hospital of Lady Katherine Leveson,' in the chapelry of Balsall. The revenue of this charity now amounts to about £1,745 per annum.—see **BALSALL**. Other charities, in 1827, about £330 11s. per annum, of which £194 3s. consisted of Fentham's charity for the education and apprenticeship of poor children, and relief of 10 poor families. Of the residue about £100 were more particularly applicable to charitable purposes in the chapelry of Knowle.—This parish comprises the chapelry of Balsall, with the hamlets of Kinwalsey, Knowle, and Nuthurst. Acres 12,910. Houses 603. A. P. £19,652. Pop., in 1801, 2,107; in 1831, 2,894. Poor rates, in 1838, of Hampton-in-Arden exclusively, £184 3s.; of the entire parish £951 4s. Balsall, Knowle, and Nuthurst are included in Solihull poor-law union.

HAMPTON (BISHOP'S), a parish in the hund. of Grimswoth, union and county of Hereford; 4 miles south-east by east of Hereford, situated between the rivers Wye and Lug, both of which are here navigable for vessels of 30 tons burden. It in-

cludes the township of Tupsley. Living, a rectory and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Hereford; rated at £13 13s. 9d.; gross income £375. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school here. Charities, in 1836, about £12 6s. per annum, besides 40 loaves and 5 tons of coals annually given to the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £425 9s. A few acres of hops are cultivated in this parish. Acres 2,980. Houses 159. A. P. £5,407. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 783.

HAMPTON (CHARLES), a hamlet in the parish of Bockleton, county of Hereford. On an average of 7 years, ending in 1835, hops were cultivated to the extent of 18½ acres in this hamlet. Acres 510. Houses 19. A. P. £443. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 91.

HAMPTON-GAY, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; 2¾ miles east of Woodstock, on the river Cherwell, and intersected by the Oxford canal. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; returned at £20 10s.; gross income £20. Patron, in 1835, W. Wilson, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 620. Houses 20. A. P. £1,356. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 86.

HAMPTON (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham, county of Worcester; about a mile south-west of Evesham, on the southern bank of the river Avon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £7 12s. 3½d.; gross income £81. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. There is an infant school here. The children of this parish have liberty to attend the National school at Evesham. Charities, in 1832, £110 per annum, subject to certain deductions. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 10s. Acres 1,670. Houses 75. A. P. £3,081. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Little Hampton, 276; in 1831, 290.

HAMPTON (HIGH), a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Okehampton, county of Devon; 3½ miles west of Hatherleigh, and south of the Torridge river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 19s. 4½d.; gross income £212. Patron, in 1835, J. M. Woolcombe, Esq. Acres 2,220. Houses 67. A. P. £1,264. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 364. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 12s.

HAMPTON-HILL, a hamlet in the parish of Martley, county of Worcester; 4 miles south-east of Stockton, and east of the river Terme. Acreage with the parish. Houses 30. A. P. £1,456. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 165. Poor rates, in 1838, £81 11s.

HAMPTON (LITTLE), a parish and small seaport on the eastern bank and at the mouth of the river Arun, in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; 11 miles east-south-east of Chichester, and near the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £16, returned at £125; gross income £123. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. There are 8 daily schools here, one of which is supported by endowment, amounting, in 1819, to £17 16s. 2d. The village of Little Hampton, situated on the coast of the English channel, is now a fashionable sea-bathing place. Acres 760. Houses 292. A. P. £4,067. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 1,625. Poor rates, in 1838, £476 2s.

HAMPTON-LOVETT, a parish in the hund. of Halfshire, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; 1¼ mile north-north-west of Droitwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £9 16s. 1½d.; gross income £300; in the patronage, in 1835, of A. and J. S. Packington. This

parish unites with Droitwich in returning a member to parliament. Acres 1,580. Houses 27. A. P. £4,135. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1838, £144 6s.

HAMPTON-LUCY, or **BISHOP'S-HAMPTON**, a parish in the hund. of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Warwick; 4 miles east-north-east of Stratford, on the river Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £51 6s. 8d.; gross income £1,147. Patron, in 1835, George Lucy, Esq. The present church, begun in 1822, from the designs of Rickman and Hutchinson, architects, Birmingham, was built under their superintendence, and opened in autumn, 1826. The funds applied to the purpose arose from a bequest of Mrs. Alice Hammond, widow of the Rev. George Hamond, rector of the parish, considerably augmented by the Rev. John Lucy, A. M., afterwards the incumbent. It is one of the most beautiful works erected since the revival of pointed architecture; the most elegant and florid style having been adopted without the ordinary limitation of expense. The most magnificent window in stained glass that has been produced, in modern times, in imitation of the ancient style, has recently been erected in this church at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Lucy. It was designed and executed by Mr. Thomas Willement, of London, F.S.A. In the compartments of the tracery, within the arched head of the window, are introduced the A. Ω, I. H. S., and the Dove, as indicative of the three persons of the Blessed Trinity, and also the Angel, Lion, Calf, and Eagle, as the emblems of the holy Evangelists. The remaining divisions are occupied by foliage ornaments. In the centre opening of the lower part of the window, under a rich Gothic canopy, stands the whole length figure of St. Peter, to whom the church is dedicated, the pedestal being inscribed with his name. Immediately beneath this figure are placed the impaled arms of King Philip and Queen Mary, by whom the advowson of the rectory was given to Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, Esq., afterwards knighted by Queen Elizabeth. Below these, beneath a mitre, are the arms of the diocese of Worcester. The 3 openings on the right, and the 3 on the left, are occupied by 18 compartments each beneath a Gothic arch, the upper 6 having pedimental canopies containing the principal events in the history of the patron saint. In a lower range, below these subjects, are 6 compartments, each containing the figure of an angel holding a shield of arms, principally of the Hammond and the Lucy families; and, at the bottom of the whole window is an appropriate inscription. There is a daily school here, supported by endowment, amounting, in 1825, to £109 10s. per annum. The Rev. William Lucy, D.D., by will, dated in 1723, gave to St. Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford, the sum of £2,000, the interest of which to constitute exhibitions for 4 scholars from Hampton Lucy school for 8 years. There was also another scholarship at Hertford college, Oxford, founded by the Rev. William Rogers, of Warwick, in 1749, for a boy from the same school; but upon the dissolution of that college this endowment escheated to the crown. Other charities, in 1825, £45 2s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £212 3s. Acres 3,130. Houses 103. A. P. £6,378. Pop., in 1801, 514; in 1831, 540.

HAMPTON-MAISEY, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 2½ miles west by south of Fairford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £26 17s. 3½d.; gross income £665. Patrons, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. There are 3 daily schools

in this parish. The market-day is Tuesday; and fairs for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese, are held on Trinity Monday, and October 29th. Acres 1,920. Houses 80. A. P. £2,626. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 364. Poor rates, in 1838, £159 3s.

HAMPTON (NETHER), a parish in the hund. of Cawdon and Cadworth, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; 1 mile south of Wilton. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Wilton. There is a day and Sunday school here, endowed by Mrs. P. Grove with £14 per annum. Acres 800. Houses 33. A. P. £1,161. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 19s.

HAMPTON-POYLE, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Woodstock. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £6 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £250. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 830. Houses 30. A. P. £1,498. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1838, £130 18s.

HAMPTON-WELCH, a parish in the hund. of Pimhill, union of Ellesmere, county of Salop; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Ellesmere, and near the Ellesmere canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £6; gross income £138. Patron, in 1835, C. K. Mainwaring, Esq. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,970. Houses 106. A. P. £2,434. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 532. Poor rates, in 1838, £140 7s.

HAMPTON-WICK, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Hampton, county of Middlesex; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kingston, on the river Thames. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Hampton, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £102. Patron, the vicar of Hampton. There are 3 daily schools here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 268. A. P. £3,909. Pop., in 1801, 793; in 1831, 1,463. Poor rates, in 1838, £372 3s.

HAMSEY, a parish in the hund. of Barcombe, union of Chailey, county of Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Lewes, on the river Ouse. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £16 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £613. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. Shiffner, Bart. There is a daily school here, endowed, in 1836, with £4 14s. 10d., and otherwise supported by the voluntary donations of the Shiffner family, and the subscriptions of the neighbouring gentry and farmers. Poor rates, in 1838, £412 8s. Acres 2,530. Houses 97. A. P. £3,646. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 608.

HAMSTALL-RIDWARE, a parish in the north division of the hund. of Offlow, union of Lichfield, county of Stafford; 4 miles east by north of Rugeley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £6 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £273. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £249 18s. 9d. Patron, in 1835, Chandos Leigh, Esq. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Charities, in 1821, £30 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 13s. Acres 2,630. Houses 87. A. P. £3,424. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 443.

HAMSTEELS. See **BURNOP** and **HAMSTEELS**.

HAMSTERLEY, a chapelry in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, north-west division of Darlington ward, county of Durham; 6 miles west by north of Bishop-Auckland, west of the river Wear, and in the vicinity of the Auckland and Weardale railway. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £18 6s.; gross income £96. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Chaytor. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1665; places of worship for Wesleyan

Methodists; and 3 daily schools. The village of Hamsterley is pleasantly situated on the summit of a steep hill. Acres 2,820. Houses 103. A. P. £2,309. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 503. Poor rates, in 1838, £187 9s.

HAMWORTHY, a parish in the hund. of Cogdean, union of Poole, county of Dorset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by north of Poole, at Holes bay. The original chapel was destroyed during the parliamentary war, but a new one has lately been erected, containing 453 free sittings. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1804, and a daily school. The chapelry is divided into Higher and Lower Ham. The latter adjoins Poole harbour. This parish unites with Poole in the election of two members. A fair is held here in October 18th. Acres 1,270. Houses 61. A. P. £793. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 308. Poor rates, in 1838, £147 1s.

HANBURY, a parish in the north division of the hund. of Offlow, union of Burton-upon-Trent, county of Stafford; 6 miles north-west by west of Burton-upon-Trent, and south of the river Dove. It comprises the townships of Cotton, Fauld, Hanbury, Hanbury-Woodend, and Marchington-Woodlands; the chapelries of Newborough and Marchington, with the hamlet of Stubby-lane. Living, a vicarage not in charge, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £455. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield. There are 8 daily schools in this parish; 3 of which are endowed. Charities, in 1823, £147 16s. 7d. per annum, of which £35 13s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £316 3s. "Here was an ancient nunnery, founded about the year 680 by Ethelred, king of Mercia, and by him put under the government of his sister, St. Werburgh, who was buried and enshrined here; but upon the taking of Ripton by the Danes, A. D. 875, her body was removed to Chester; and this monastery, being forsaken of the religious, was then destroyed by the Danes."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 12,380. Houses 411. A. P. £21,056. Pop., in 1801, 1,284; in 1831, 2,160. Acres of the township, 1,580. Houses 29. Pop., in 1811, 113; in 1831, 154.

HANBURY, a parish in the middle division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Droitwich, in the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and the Birmingham and Worcester canal. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Worcester, exempt from visitation; rated at £29 16s.; gross income £1,188. Patron, in 1835, J. J. Vernon, Esq. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1832, £180 10s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £589 9s. This parish unites with Droitwich in returning a member to parliament. Acres 7,260. Houses 214. A. P. £10,073. Pop., in 1801, 933; in 1831, 1,073.

HANBY, a hamlet in the parish of Lavington, county of Lincoln. Acres 830. Houses and A. P. with the parish. Pop., in 1821, 32.

HANCHURCH, a township in the parish of Trentham, county of Stafford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Stoke. Acres 720. Houses 32. Pop., in 1811, 249; in 1831, 169. Other returns with the parish.

HANDALE, a hamlet in the parish of Lofthouse, north riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Guisborough. Tanner says, "Here William Percy the third founded, A. D. 1133, a small priory for Benedictine nuns, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. About the time of the dissolution, herein were eight religious, though they had revenues, valued only at £20 7s. 8d. per annum. The site was granted 35^o Henry VIII., to Ambrose Beckwith."

HANDBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Witney. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £11 6s. 0½d.; gross income £382. Patron, St. John's college, Oxford. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Charities, in 1823, £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £559 16s. This place is noted for producing a variety of gypsum, or sulphate of lime. Acres 2,820. Houses 196. A. P. £3,126. Pop., in 1801, 655; in 1831, 883.

HANDFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Trent-ham, county of Stafford; 2 miles south of Stoke, and in the line of the Grand Trunk canal. Acres 290. Houses 126. Pop., in 1811, 393; in 1831, 607.

HANDFORTH WITH BOSDEN, or BOXTEN, a township in the parish of Cheadle, co.-palatine of Chester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Stockport. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,020. Houses 354. A. P. £3,658. Pop., in 1801, 1,034; in 1831, 1,980. Poor rates, in 1838, £361 1s.

HANDLEY, a parish and township in the hund. of Broxton, union of Great Boughton, co.-palatine of Chester; $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east by south of Chester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 0s. 5d.; gross income £296. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities, in 1836, £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838;—of the parish, £195 4s.; of the township, £155 10s. Acres 1,890. Houses 69. A. P. £2,785. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Golborn David, 265; in 1831, 389. Acres of the township 1,340. Houses 54. A. P. £1,952. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 309.

HANDLEY, a parish in the hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, county of Dorset; 5 miles north-west of Cranborne. It includes Gussage, St. Andrew, with Minchinton and Woodcots tythings. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne Minster. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 5,670. Houses 196. A. P. £5,640. Pop., in 1801, 757; in 1831, 889. Poor rates, in 1838, £611 13s.

HANDSACRE. See ARMITAGE.

HANDSWORTH, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Offlow, union of West Bromwich, county of Stafford, containing the hamlets of Soho and Perry-Barr; 5 miles south-east of Wednesbury, and close upon the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £13 9s. 2d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Peel, Bart. In 1838 a new church was erected here in the Gothic style, at an expense of £3,000. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1788; and 9 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, about £211 1s. 7d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,050 14s. Acres 7,720. Houses 937. A. P. £16,874. Pop., in 1801, 2,719; in 1831, 4,944.

HANDSWORTH, a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Sheffield, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east-south-east of Sheffield; intersected by the York and Derby, or North Midland railway. Living, a rectory in the dio. of York, a peculiar; rated at £12 4s. 7d.; gross income £654. Patron, the Duke of Norfolk. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1836; and 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum. Acres 3,510. Houses 473. A. P. £9,960. Pop., in 1801, 1,424; in 1831, 2,338. Poor rates, in 1838, £560.

HANFORD, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Red-lane, county of Dorset. Acres 460. Houses 1. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 10.

HANG (EAST), and **HANG (WEST)**, two wapentakes in the north riding of the county of York. Area of the former 63,780 acres. Houses 2,184. Pop., in 1831, 10,831: area of the latter, 164,610 acres. Houses 2,992. Pop., in 1831, 15,186.

HANGLETON, a parish in the hund. of Fishergate, union of Steyning, county of Sussex; 4 miles north-west by west of Brighton; in the line of the London and Brighton railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £11 14s. 2d.; gross income £220. Patroness, in 1835, the Countess of Plymouth. Acres 1,000. Houses 4. A. P. £1,788. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 64.

HANHAM (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of Bitton, county of Gloucester; 5 miles east-south-east of Bristol; south-east of the river Avon, and in the line of the Great Western railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bitton. There are two infant schools here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 244. A. P. £3,467. Pop., in 1801, 795; in 1831, 1,212. Poor rates, in 1838, £451 9s.

HANINGFIELD (EAST), a parish in the hund. and union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; 6 miles south-east of Chelmsford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £13 15s. 7½d.; gross income £419. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Nottidge. There are 4 daily schools here. Charities, in 1836, £13 5s. per annum, of which £12 are applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £261. Acres 3,770. Houses 56. A. P. £3,545. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 447.

HANINGFIELD (SOUTH), a parish in the above hund., union and county; 6 miles south-east by south of Chelmsford. Living, a rectory with that of West Haningfield annexed, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £938. Patrons, in 1835, executors of the late T. Lawton. Charities, in 1836, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £83 12s. Acres 1,620. Houses 37. A. P. £1,684. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 214.

HANINGFIELD (WEST), a parish in the above hund., union and county; 2 miles west of East Haningfield. Living, a rectory annexed to South Haningfield. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1836, £15 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £284 10s. Acres 2,800. Houses 98. A. P. £3,826. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 480.

HANKELow, a township in the parish of Audlem, county of Chester; 4 miles south-south-east of Nantwich. Acres 800. Houses 36. A. P. £1,340. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 289. Poor rates, in 1838, £109 8s.

HANKERTON, a parish including the tything of Cloatley, in the hund. and union of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Malmesbury. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 10s.; gross income £269. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Wigget. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities, in 1835, £2 15s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £225 18s. Acres 2,130. Houses 82. A. P. £2,895. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 413.

HANLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, county of Stafford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Newcastle-under-Lyne; intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham railway, and the Grand Trunk canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £220. Patrons, the trustees of the chapel. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1784; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1818; also a Roman Catholic chapel, and a National and several Sunday schools. The populous town of Hanley extends into the adjoining township, and is united with the village of Shelton.

Situated in the centre of the district called the Potteries, a great seat of the china and earthenware manufacture, it is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in that branch of industry, and like the other villages and hamlets in the district, has thus been raised from comparative insignificance to a state of decided importance. See articles POTTERIES, ETRURIA, BURSLEM, &c. The township of Hanley is included within the boundaries of the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. Houses 1,321. Pop., in 1811, 4,481; in 1831, 7,121. Other returns with the parish.

HANLEY-CASTLE, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Upton-on-Severn, county of Worcester, opposite to Malvern-hills; $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Upton-upon-Severn, and west of the river Severn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £12 15s.; gross income £650. Patron, in 1835, Sir A. Lechmere, Bart. There are 4 daily schools here, 2 of which are supported by endowment, amounting, in 1829, to £165 9s. 2d. per annum. Other charities, £4 2s. per annum; besides a quantity of coals, wheat, and rye, charged on an estate. Poor rates, in 1838, £760. On an average of 7 years to 1835, $43\frac{3}{4}$ acres of hop-grounds have been annually cultivated in this parish. A castle belonging to the earls of Warwick formerly adorned this place. Malvern-wells, a great resort for invalids, are in this parish. Acres 5,630. Houses 286. A. P. £7,347. Pop., in 1801, 986; in 1831, 1,653.

HANLEY-CHILD, a chapelry in the parish of Eastham, county of Worcester; 4 miles east-south-east of Tenbury. Acres 1,110. Houses 39. A. P. £694. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 210. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 7s.

HANLEY-WILLIAM. See **EASTHAM**.

HANLEYS, a township in the parish of Brace-Meol, county of Salop. A chalybeate spring was discovered here in 1741.

HANLITH, a township in the parish of Kirby-in-Mallam-Dale, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east of Settle. Acres 880. Houses 9. A. P. £693. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 42. Poor rates, in 1838, £34 16s.

HANMER, a parish in the hund. of Maylor, union of Ellesmere, county of Flint, North Wales; 5 miles north-north-east of Ellesmere. It comprises the townships of Bettesfield, Brington, Haighton, Hanmer, Tybroughton, and Willington. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £428. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Hanmer, Bart. The church contains a magnificent monument of Lord-chief-justice Kenyon. There are 8 daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £35 per annum. Other charities, in 1836, about £95 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,076 14s.; of the township, £219 1s. A market was established here in 1831; it is held on Wednesday. Davydd-ap-Edmund, a bard of the 15th century, was born in this parish. Houses 506. A. P. £12,550. Pop., in 1801, 2,220; in 1831, 2,731. Houses of the township 106. A. P. £2,352. Pop., in 1801, 474; in 1831, 546.

HANNAY. See **HAGNABY WITH HANNAY**.

HANNEY (EAST), a township in the parish of West Hanney, county of Berks. There is an endowed daily school here. Acres 1,390. Houses 133. A. P. £3,186. Pop., in 1801, 535; in 1831, 631. Poor rates, in 1838, £350 5s.

HANNEY (WEST), a parish in the hund. and union of Wantage, county of Berks; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Wantage, on the eastern bank of the river Ock, and in the line of the Great Western railway, and the Berks and Wilts canal. It comprises the township of East Hanney, and the cha-

pely of Lyford. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Lyford, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £22 12s. 6d.; gross income £210. The church is a handsome Norman edifice. There are 4 daily schools here, 2 of which are endowed. Charities, in 1836, about £614 16s. 2d. per annum, £585 9s. of which consisted of the proceeds of Oliver Ashcombe's endowment for 10 almshouses at Lyford, which are inhabited by 3 poor people from East Hanney, 3 from West Hanney, and 4 from Lyford. The annual expenditure from this charity, in 1836, amounted to £201 5s., and it was proposed to erect 8 new almshouses. Acres 3,060. Houses 231. A. P. £6,848. Pop., in 1801, 989; in 1831, 1,161. Poor rates, in 1838, £653 4s.

HANNINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Orlingbury, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 6 miles north-west by west of Wellingborough. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Walgrave, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 11s. 3d. Patronage with Walgrave rectory. Acres 1,270. Houses 40. A. P. £1,495. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 196. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 1s.

HANNINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Chuteley, union of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton; 2 miles south-south-east of Kingsclere. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Winchester, exempt from visitation; rated at £6 7s. 3d.; gross income £620. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £412 3s. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,220. Houses 49. A. P. £1,466. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 287. Poor rates, in 1838, £171.

HANNINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, union of Highworth and Swindon, county of Wilts; 2 miles west by north of Highworth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 0s. 10d.; gross income £132. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £42 17s. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Montgomery. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1835, £83 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £403 12s. Acres 2,450. Houses 85. A. P. £4,067. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 415.

HANS (THE), a small river in Staffordshire which rises in the parish of Ilam, and after running under ground for some distance, falls, at Blore-Park, into the Manifold, another river which runs partly under ground.

HANSLOPE, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell, county of Buckingham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Stoney-Stratford, east of the Tare, and in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Castlethorpe, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £90. Patrons, the members of the corporation of Lincoln. The church is one of the most ancient Gothic edifices in the county. There is a daily school here, endowed with the interest of £200, bequeathed many years since by Lady Lucy Pierrepont. Other charities, in 1835, £169 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £701 2s. A fair for cattle is held on Holy Thursday. Acres 5,290. Houses 420. A. P. £6,652. Pop., in 1801, 1,289; in 1831, 1,623.

HANTHORPE, or **HARNTHORPE**, a hamlet in the parish of Morton, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Bourn, on the river Glen. Houses 29. Pop., in 1821, 254; in 1831, 166. Other returns with the parish.

HANTS. See **SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE**.

HANWELL, a parish in the hund. of Elthorne,

union of Brentford, Middlesex; bounded on the west by the Grand Junction canal, and intersected by the Great Western railway, which is here carried over the Brent by a viaduct of 8 arches of 70 feet span each, and 70 feet high from the river to the top of the parapet—see DRAYTON (WEST). The Hanwell railway station is distant 7 miles from Paddington, and 11 miles from Bristol. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £20; gross income £530. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are a place of worship for Independents; and 7 daily schools, one of which, a National school, is endowed. Acres 1,160. Houses 214. A. P. £5,350. Pop., in 1801, 817; in 1831, 1,213. Poor rates, in 1838, £206 2s.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM, or the Middlesex County Asylum for insane paupers within the limits of the county, stands upon an eminence at the extremity of the village of Hanwell, in the above parish, commanding a very extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country. It is much larger in dimensions than any other similar institution in Europe—perhaps in the world. The number of inmates during 1838 and 1839, varied from 650 to 800. Ever since its establishment in 1831, it has been distinguished above all other similar institutions for the enlightened and successful treatment practised in the cases of the insane inmates. The building is a handsome edifice, having a stone arched entrance and lodge, immediately within which are extensive garden-grounds, tastefully laid out in gravel walks and shrubs. The exterior presents an air of comfort, cleanliness, and elegance, which well accords with the arrangements within. There is none of that dark, dreary, and prison-like aspect which characterizes asylums in general. The interior is fitted up with galleries, shops, and work-rooms. The shops contain all the implements and machinery belonging to the different trades, in which the members of the poor classes of society are usually engaged, so that within are supplied the means for habitual and agreeable occupation, to as many of the patients as choose, and where disease admits of employment: those who are not disposed, or whose state unfits them for work, range about the galleries and passages, which are roomy, exceedingly clean, and very comfortable. The windows are covered with a strong iron network, which provides for safety, without impressing a consciousness of confinement, and a sense of horror, which thick-barred windows are calculated to excite. Along these passages are placed, at considerable distances from each other, frame-works of wood, like chairs, having a strap and strait-waistcoat attached to them, and in which patients under strong excitement, and when very refractory, are confined. This is the utmost degree of restraint employed.

The arrangements without furnish occupation in gardening and agriculture. There are 53 acres of ground; a large portion of which is used for growing vegetables and fruit for home-consumption. The soil is prepared and sown, and the products are gathered, by the patients; so that a considerable number are constantly engaged in this species of healthful labour. The females, also, are fully supplied with suitable employment; and a large bake-house, kitchen, and wash-house, with steam-engine machinery to supply every want and convenience, form the theatre of action for this part of the establishment. All are busily and happily engaged; and such is the propriety and steadiness of conduct observed, that it would require some time to discover that the ladies of the laundry and bake-house are not in the perfect enjoyment of their mental faculties. Thus occupied by day, the mind receives that due proportion of fatigue which prepares it to seek

and find enjoyment in repose. Disturbed rest and excitement are thus, in numerous instances, exchanged for healthful slumber, and a general calm, which greatly accelerates the progress of cure.

The bedrooms in this establishment are of moderate size, and contain from one to four beds in each. During the periods of excitement, and in the worst cases, the patient is placed on a bedstead, constructed like a wooden box, and containing straw, which receives the bedding. A strap is attached to the bedstead, and fastened to one of the patient's wrists, so as to prevent him turning upon his face, thereby endangering life by suffocation; a circumstance which formerly often happened, when the patient was seized with a fit during the night; but with this plan such an accident never occurs.

One of the greatest improvements in the system regards the superintendence of the insane. Hitherto the treatment adopted has been utterly barbarous and cruel. Consigned to the care of men whose coarse and illiterate minds could comprehend nothing but the infliction of stripes, chains, and imprisonment, the wretched maniac was doomed to drag on his existence in a state of torture, until the powers of nature sank under the influence of aggravated disease and ill-treatment. But reason and humanity have at last interposed to ameliorate this horrible condition; and their efforts not only promise, but are even now crowned with the most gratifying success. The medical superintendent conducts, with the greatest ability, zeal, and kindness, his arduous, but humane and successful duties. The advantages of the mild and merciful mode of discipline which is obtained at the Hanwell Institution, are exemplified every day.

A recent remarkable instance occurred in the case of a man, who, previously to admission into this asylum, had exhibited the most furious madness, and for which chains and solitary confinement were unsuccessfully prescribed. Such was the effect of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, that, in a very short time, he was occupied in the garden, and enjoying, quietly and inoffensively, the most perfect liberty. There is a resident surgeon, who is always on the spot. He conducts visitors over the Asylum, so that, besides special visits to the students, two or three times a-day, he may be said to be constantly moving among them. There is, moreover, a keeper in each ward, and a rule exists, that no keeper shall strike a patient, under any circumstances. Whoever departs from this rule is fined five shillings for the first blow; and if it be repeated, he is discharged. When a patient is admitted, he is placed in a room by himself, until the peculiar character of the disease is ascertained. It may be necessary to draw blood and use other means before he is allowed to range about and mix in the society of others. When the excitement has been thus partially subdued, liberty is given to him, and the two great remedies, kindness and occupation, are brought into full activity. Thus, the irritated feelings of the patient are soothed, and his mind is occupied on other and more agreeable objects than himself and his own misfortunes.

By this method of treatment, ninety out of every hundred cases, where disease has not existed longer than three months, are perfectly cured. Out of every hundred persons who have been affected not more than twelve months, fifty-eight are cured. And even in those cases where the disease has been established some years, so large a proportion as twenty per cent. are discharged cured. It should be remembered that, up to the time of introducing this system, insanity, whether of short or long duration, was viewed as an incurable disease—an opinion which the wretched system universally adopted with

lunatics, only tended to confirm. The economy of labour enables the Institution to supply the patients with every requisite of food and clothing, at the rate of five shillings and threepence per week. In ordinary asylums the weekly payment is ten shillings, and clothes are supplied by the friends of the patients. The records of the establishment prove that the principal cause of insanity among this class of patients is the habit of "dram-drinking." A book is kept in the Institution for the insertion of testimonials by those who have visited the establishment, and choose to give their opinion on its general management. Among those who have expressed, in high terms, their approbation of the system, are many physicians of note in this country; but attention has been particularly attracted by the name of the eminent French naturalist, M. Geoffrey St. Hilaire, who has added the following to his high encomium on the merits of the establishment—"Would that the same admirable arrangements existed in *La Salpetriere*"—a benevolent aspiration well worthy of remark, as *Salpetriere* is the hospital in which the experiment was first tried, of treating insanity upon the principle now described. The principle is still continued, but we apprehend the arrangements are not brought to that degree of perfection attained at the Hanwell Asylum.

In October, 1839, the number of patients in this Asylum was 791. The inmates necessarily embrace both a town and a country population, the far greater part of the metropolis being in the county of Middlesex. The statistics, therefore, of the causes and developments of insanity, as exhibited in this most important institution, may be regarded as fair specimens of the causes and developments of insanity in general, and as such, the following, from a recent report of its visiting justices, are not only curious in themselves as statistical facts, but full of deep and universal interest as conducive to the extirpation of this dreadful malady.

Dr. Conolly, who, in the month of June, 1839, succeeded Sir William Ellis, as resident physician of the asylum, made it one of his first duties, on commencing his arduous and responsible labours, to ascertain the nature of the numerous cases confided to his care. He found the task to be one of great difficulty, even though personally examining and questioning every patient in the house; and therefore he wishes the result to be regarded only as the nearest approximation to the truth, which, under the circumstances, could be made. Between the number of patients in the Asylum when he commenced the examination, and those which were received into it during the three months throughout which that examination lasted, the total number of cases brought before Dr. Conolly, was 805. Of this number 148 were found to be labouring under mania; 50, melancholia; 4, monomania; 4, hypochondriasis; 237, incoherence; 171, imbecility; 147, dementia; and 14, idiocy. These are the several forms which insanity assumes. Perhaps the only terms made use of here which may require explanation for the sake of the general reader, are "imbecility," and "dementia." The first of these terms is intended to characterize all the degrees of impairment of mental power which do not belong to any of the other kinds of insanity, and have not existed from the birth. "Dementia" is meant to denote that state of the mental faculties in which, though they were more or less exercised for several years, they have become obscured by disease or accident.

It is worthy of observation that out of the 148 cases in which the disease developed itself in the form of mania, there was not, in the case of a single patient, a disposition to commit suicide; while

among the fifty inmates whose disease manifested itself in the form of melancholia, the number suicidally disposed was 8. Among the four who were monomaniac, and the 4 who laboured under hypochondriasis, none exhibited a desire to commit self-destruction. Out of the 277 whose disease showed itself in the condition of incoherence, there were only 2 who manifested a tendency to suicide: while among the 171 whose insanity exhibited itself in the form of imbecility, only 1 was ascertained to be disposed to commit self-destruction. The same remark also applies to the patients classed under the head "dementia." Among the 14 absolutely idiotic, there were none suicidally inclined; so that out of the entire 805 patients, there were only 12 whose conduct afforded any ground for the apprehension that they would, provided they had an opportunity, commit self-destruction.

Another important point to which Dr. Conolly directed his inquiries, was the duration of the disorder. In 780 cases, he found that no fewer than 105 patients had been insane for a period of seven years. In the cases of 59 persons, the disease had lasted from fifteen to twenty years. There were 35 patients who had laboured under a deprivation of reason from twenty to twenty-five years. In the cases of 6 persons, the disorder had an existence of from thirty-five to forty years; and one inmate had been insane for half a century.

It is a singular fact in connexion with lunacy, that the patients, almost without exception, profess themselves religious persons. Thus, out of 445 cases of insanity in the Hanwell Asylum, there were only two persons who avowed themselves infidels. One of these professed infidelity, according to the general acceptance of the term; the other avowed his predilections for it, as embodied in the system of Socialism. It is also remarkable, that the vast majority of lunatics professing religion, represent themselves as belonging to the Church of England. Thus, out of the above 445 cases, no fewer than 327 persons represented themselves as attached to the Church of England; many of them, especially females, did so with great vehemence of manner. Of the remainder, 42 were Roman Catholics; 24 Wesleyan Methodists; 12 Independents; 10 Presbyterians; 9 Baptists; 5 Jews; 4 admitted no more distinctive appellation than that of Calvinists; 3 professed Unitarianism; 2 the system of Lutheranism; 2 confessed themselves the followers of the late Mr. Edward Irving; and 2 belonged to a class of Dissenters, whose doctrinal peculiarities could not be ascertained. There was 1 Ranter, and the remaining 2 were, as before stated, Infidels.

The relative proportion of the married to the single, and of widows to widowers, was found by Dr. Conolly, in 696 cases, to be as follows:—Married women, 122; single women, 263; widows, 30; married men, 99; single, 157; widowers, 25. It will thus be seen, that a life of celibacy very considerably increases the risk of disorders of the mind. In the case of the single females, especially those of them who had received a fair education, disappointed affections had, in almost every instance, more or less to do in producing insanity. Out of eight governesses, Dr. Conolly thinks there was not one whose mental aberration was not, in some degree, to be ascribed to this cause. The proportion of the well-educated to those who had only received the plainest rudiments of education was found to be very small. In 494 cases which were examined, only 18 persons were found to be well-educated, 263 could simply read and write; 178 could read; but not write; and 35 could neither read nor write.

In 281 cases which were examined, with a view

to ascertain the causes of the disorder, it was found that, in the instance of the female inmates, 112 became insane from the operation of moral causes. Of this number, the insanity of 34 was to be traced principally, if not exclusively, to disappointed affections. The next most powerful cause of the disease was found to be domestic unhappiness, there being 20 instances of its having been produced by that agency. Physical causes of insanity among the females were found prevalent only in 45 cases; and in 13 cases the disorder was hereditary. Among the men, on the other hand, the physical causes of lunacy were found to preponderate over the moral causes; 75 of the patients having suffered a deprivation of their reason from physical causes, while the disease could only be traced in 61 cases to moral causes. Reverses were assigned as the moral cause in 13 of these cases, poverty in 12, and grief in 10. Among the physical causes of the disease with the men, intemperance is the most prominent; not fewer than 26 patients having owed their insanity to excessive indulgence in inebriating liquors. Hereditary disposition to the disease was ascertained to be its cause in the same number of instances in the case of the men, as in that of the women, namely, 13. In 24 cases among the men, the disorder was to be ascribed to the conjoint operation of both moral and physical causes; in the case of the women, there were only 13 instances of this description.

Since Dr. Conolly's appointment to the situation of resident physician, the principle of systematical employment amongst the patients has been carried out to a much greater extent than formerly. The nature of the occupation assigned to the various patients is regulated by their previous pursuits, and other circumstances. The occupation most general among the males is that of gardening and agriculture—59 persons being so employed. Carpentering, shoemaking, bricklaying, painting, &c., &c., are among the trades regularly practised in the asylum. Among the female inmates, needle-work is the most common occupation—no fewer than 119 being so engaged. Out of 791 patients, 453 are employed in various ways, during a longer or shorter period, every day. The remainder are incapacitated, either by the degree of their lunacy, or by sickness, or some other accidental cause, from occupying themselves with any sort of employment. Their labour, as may easily be believed, is not very productive in a pecuniary point of view; but it is of incalculable advantage in facilitating the recovery of their rational powers. Even where the patient is incurable, the wretchedness of his situation is often greatly diminished by employment, inasmuch as it tends to divert his thoughts from the unhappy channel in which they are accustomed to run.

One of the most prominent features which have always characterized the regulation of the affairs of Hanwell Asylum, namely, that of a classification of the patients, has not only been improved, but the principle is now applied to a much greater extent than before. For example, the noisy and refractory inmates have wards allotted to themselves; so have the epileptic and imbecile; the moderately tranquil; the quiet and the orderly; the feeble and infirm. For the sick, one ward is assigned: another is allotted to persons of superior education. But, perhaps, the most important regulation which has been introduced into this institution by the resident physician, is that already alluded to of entirely doing away with physical coercion or restraint. Dr. Conolly does not deny that cases may occur in which restraint may be necessary; but he holds that such cases are exceedingly rare; and he has furnished a practical proof of this in the fact of his having dispensed

with all restraint in the case of the females, since the middle of August, 1839, and in the case of the males, since the 21st of September; and this, too, be it remembered, in an institution, in which the number of inmates is close on 800. There can be no question that many insane persons, who, with a mild course of treatment, would have recovered in the space of a few months, have been confirmed or rendered incurable in their lunacy, by being put in chains, or otherwise subjected to severe personal restraint; to say nothing of the disposition which physical coercion creates to commit self-destruction.

In the dietary of the institution some alterations have been introduced, the results of which have proved to be highly advantageous. These alterations consist in the more frequent allowance of animal food than formerly; an increase in the proportion of solid food as compared with fluid food; and in the substitution, in the case of the female patients, of tea for gruel to breakfast. How far alterations in diet may have immediately affected the mental maladies of the patients, it would, perhaps, be difficult to say; but there can be no question that the article of diet must have a very powerful, though perhaps indirect effect in those cases—and they are numerous—in which the disease is closely connected with the physical organization. Dr. Conolly has observed a marked improvement in the physical health of the patients since he introduced the new dietary regimen.

Most of the patients regularly attend divine service in the Asylum. Dr. Conolly's remarks on this point are so interesting, that we give them in his own words. He says, "Since the commencement of August, the morning service has been read at 11 o'clock every Sunday, and the evening service read, and a sermon preached, at half-past three. Each service occupies about one hour. Some of the officers of the establishment invariably attend, and generally about 200 of the patients. A psalm and hymn are usually sung by the congregation, accompanied by the organ; and the responses to the commandments are chaunted, by which means the service is so varied as to obviate fatigue or restlessness. The demeanour of the patients on these occasions is, for the most part, admirable. Few spectacles can be more interesting, or more affecting, than that of so many lunatic persons, many of whom are at other times violent, noisy, agitated, and talkative, exercising so remarkable a degree of control over their behaviour for such a length of time. The practice of this control is, unquestionably, the principal advantage which many of the patients are capable of deriving from attendance on these services. Care is taken that they appear decently dressed; several of those who can read are supplied with prayer-books; and they evidently look forward to Sunday with pleasure, and are mortified when any accident interferes with their attendance in chapel."

HANWELL, a parish in the hund. of Bloxham, union of Banbury, county of Oxford; 3 miles north-west by north of Banbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £17 16s.; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, Earl Delawarr. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,240. Houses 64. A. P. £2,813. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 288. Poor rates, in 1838, £137 3s.

HANWOOD (GREAT), a parish in the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury, union of Atcham, county of Salop; 4 miles south-west of Shrewsbury, on a branch of the Severn. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £3; gross income £237. Patron, in 1835, H. D. Warter, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 130. Houses 32. A. P. £801. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 14s

HANWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Spelthorne, union of Staines, county of Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Kingston-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £11 13s. 4d.; gross income £471. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. P. P. Bastard. There is a daily school here, supported by endowment. Charities, in 1822, £32 7s. Poor rates, in 1838, £300 19s. The manor-house of Hanworth was occasionally occupied by Henry VIII., and by Elizabeth, prior to her accession. Acres 1,390. Houses 80. A. P. £3,963. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 671.

HANWORTH, a parish in the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Aylsham. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Gunton. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £91 17s. 5d. vicarial, £2 due the rector of Alby, and £197 13s. impropriate. There is a daily school here. Hanworth hall, a handsome modern mansion of brick, stands pleasantly in a verdant and finely wooded park, broken into bold undulations, and laid out with much taste. Acres 1,480. Houses 54. A. P. £1,293. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 12s.

HANWORTH-COLD, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £99 8s. 5d.; gross income £141. Patron, in 1835, R. Cracroft, Esq. The church is a small ruinous building. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,090. Houses 9. A. P. £966. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 63. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 16s.

HAPPING HUNDRED, on the east coast of the county of Norfolk; bounded on the east by the German ocean; on the south by West Flegg and Walsingham hundreds; and on the west and north by Tunstead hundred. Area 30,240 acres. Houses 1,198. Pop., in 1831, 6,446.

HAPPISBURGH, or **HAISBOROUGH**, a parish in the above hund., union of Tunstead and Happing, county of Norfolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of North Walsham, on the coast. Acres 1,760. Houses 133. A. P. £2,234. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 582. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 6s. 8d.; gross income £177. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. The church is a lofty pile with a fine embattled tower, 150 feet high, standing on an elevated point of land within a short distance of the sea-cliff which, rising perpendicularly, and having an under stratum of sand and gravel, is so continually washed by the agitation of the tides and storms, that it is calculated the church will be engulfed in the ocean before the middle of the ensuing century; the sea having encroached upwards of 170 yards during the last sixty years. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which, the National school, chiefly supported by subscription, is endowed with £10 per annum, for teaching 7 children of the parishes of Happisburgh and Lessingham. Other charities, in 1834, £19 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £342 1s. In 1821, prolific oyster beds were discovered in the offing here. Within a mile south-east of the village, and in $52^{\circ} 49'$ N. lat., $1^{\circ} 31'$ E. long., are two lighthouses erected in 1791. Both are lit with patent lamps and reflectors. The lights are fixed and of a red colour. The height of the lantern in one is 137 feet above high water; the height of the building being 77 feet: the light is seen to a distance of 17 miles in clear weather. In the other the lantern is 100 feet above high water; the

height of the building is 63 feet, and the light is seen to a distance of 15 miles in clear weather. They are leading lights through Happisburgh or Haisborough Gat. The Newarp floating light vessel, at the north end of the Newarp sand, is in $52^{\circ} 44'$ N. lat., $1^{\circ} 52'$ E. long. It carries 3 lights and a flag. The main-mast is 37 feet, the others 22 feet high. It is moored in 21 fathoms. A gong is sounded during fogs every ten minutes. "Newarp" is painted on its sides. The lights are seen to a distance of 9 miles in clear weather. The gross amount of light duties received in 1838, for the Haisbro' lighthouses and the Newarp floating light, was £4,277 12s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: charges of maintenance £5,393 9s. 10d. At the north end of Haisborough sand, off the coast here, in $52^{\circ} 57'$ N. lat., $1^{\circ} 38'$ E. long., is a floating light vessel with two fixed lights, and carrying a flag. It is moored in 13 fathoms. During fogs a gong is sounded every ten minutes. "Haisbro' light" is painted on the vessel's sides. The height of the lantern above high water is 37 feet: the light is seen to a distance of 9 miles in clear weather. It was erected in 1831. The gross amount of light duties received in 1838, for this light, was £4,281 8s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: charges of maintenance £1,198 16s. 8d.

HAPSFORD, a township in the parish of Thornton, co-palatine of Chester; about 2 miles north-east of Great-Neston. Acres 700. Houses 13. A. P. £759. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 83. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 7s.

HAPTON, a township in the parish of Whalley, county of Lancaster; 5 miles north of Blackburn. There is a daily school here. Acres 3,570. Houses 106. A. P. £3,057. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 583. Poor rates, in 1838, £187 17s.

HAPTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 8 miles east of Attleborough. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; gross income £40; in the patronage of Christ college, Cambridge. Here is a Presbyterian church, formed in 1741. Acres 670. Houses 30. A. P. £1,012. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 200. Poor rates, in 1838, £99 13s.

HARAM, a township in the parish of Helmsley, north riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Helmsley. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Helmsley. There are a daily and an infant school here. Acres 1,920. Houses 89. A. P. £3,666. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 445. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 7s.

HARBERTON, a parish in the hund. of Cole-ridge, union of Totness, county of Devon; 2 miles south-west of Totness, and west of the river Dart. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Halwell, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £49 2s. 1d.; gross income £752. Patron, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here are a place of worship for Baptists, and 8 daily schools, one of which is a National school. Charities, in 1821, £64 9s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £720 4s. In 1838 a woollen-mill here employing 91 hands. Acres 5,800. Houses 304. A. P. £10,720. Pop., in 1801, 1,138; in 1831, 1,584.

HARBLEDOWN-ST.-MICHAEL, a parish in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; 1 mile west of Canterbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £9 2s. 6d; gross income £400. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is situated on the north side of the high-road to London. It consists of one aisle and a chancel. Harbledown is celebrated for containing one of the oldest hospitals now existing in England: though locally situated within this parish, however, it has no other connection with it, but belongs to Canterbury. "About a

mile from the west gate of Canterbury," says Tanner, "in the wood of Blean, for the relief of poor infected leprous persons, Archbishop Lanfranc erected an endowed hospital to the honour of St. Nicholas, the possessions of which were valued, 26^o Hen. VIII., at £109 7s. 2d. It was not suppressed temp. Edward VI. A. D. 1574 it consisted of fifteen in-brothers, and as many in-sisters, who had £4 a-piece yearly, besides two loads of wood; out-brothers and out-sisters in like number, who had £1 14s. a-piece: the whole revenue £160. The governor was sometimes called the dean, sometimes prior, and now the master.—It is now used as an almshouse. The church of St. Nicholas, attached to this hospital, is an ancient structure, and consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel with a square tower. The windows are ornamented with painted glass. The church contains a very curious and antique font. "In the orchard of it, on the west side, is a well of excellent water," says Halstead, "called the Prince's well, but how it gained that name is not known, though the inhabitants of the hospital have nevertheless certain traditional tales relating to it. Before the Reformation there was the upper part of the leather of a shoe set in copper and crystal, formerly belonging to Archbishop Becket, which was usually brought out by one of the members of this hospital, and with much reverence offered to the better sort of passengers passing along the road for them to kiss devoutly as a sacred relic." Erasmus has given a ludicrous account of it in his 'Peregrinatio Religionis Ergo.' Harbledown—formerly Herballdown—derived its name from the fertility of its soil. The situation is exceedingly picturesque and delightful: situated on the brow of a hill, it commands a beautiful view of the city of Canterbury, and is remarkable for the salubrity of its air. On an average of 7 years to 1835, 102½ acres of this parish were cultivated as hop-grounds. Hops charged 73,752 lbs. per annum; amount of duty £614 12s. Acres 1,470. Houses 172. A. P. £3,904. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 819. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 9s.

HARBORNE, or HARBURN, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Offlow, union of King's Norton, co. of Stafford; 3¾ miles south-west of Birmingham, in the line of the Birmingham canal. Living, a vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; rated at £4; gross income £624. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £461 14s. vicarial, and £266 2s. 6d. due the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Here are 4 daily and 5 infant schools, besides a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1822, £188 5s. 9d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £453 12s. There are several celebrated strawberry gardens in the delightful village of Harborne, much frequented in the summer by visitors from Birmingham. The cottagers are principally employed in making nails. Acres 4,000. Houses 735. A. P. £4,316. Pop., in 1801, including the chapelry of Smethwick, 2,275; in 1831, 4,227.

HARBOROUGH-MAGNA, a parish in the Kirkby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Rugby, co. of Warwick; 3¼ miles north-north-west of Rugby, near the Oxford canal, and the Midland Counties railway to Leicester. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £14 13s. 4d.; gross income £298. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Boughton. There are 2 day and Sunday schools here. Charities, in 1835, £47 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £169 6s. Acres 1,580. Houses 72. A. P. £2,202. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 365.

HARBOROUGH-MARKET. See MARKET-HARBOROUGH.

HARBOTTLE, a small market-town and township in the chapelry of Hallystone, co. of Northumberland; 20 miles west-south-west of Alnwick, on the river Coquet. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £9 2s. 9d. Harbottle castle stands at the east end of the village, close upon the margin of the river Coquet. It is a handsome modern built mansion, surrounded by tastefully ornamented pleasure-grounds, and thriving plantations. The extensive ruins of the old castle stand near the north side of the village, on a bold commanding eminence above the Coquet. The walls of the great tower have a most singular appearance; part of them being rent asunder from their foundations, and overhanging their base; whilst other parts have slid in large masses half-way down the hill, and fixed themselves deeply in the earth. A great portion of this ancient structure was removed by the Widdringtons, and used in the erection of the present mansion-house. In the reign of Edward I. this castle was a formidable fortress; for, in 1296, it sustained the desperate, reiterated, but unavailing attacks of a numerous army of Scots for two days. In 1515 Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland, retired hither after her marriage with the Earl of Angus, pursuant to the appointment of her brother Henry VIII.; and in this recess was born, in 1518, her daughter, Lady Mary Douglas, who was espoused by Earl Lennox, in 1544. The market is on Tuesday. A fair for cattle, and great quantities of linen, woollen, and Scotch cloth, is held on September 19th. Acreage with the parish. Houses 32. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 165. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 4s.

HARBURIDGE, a parish in the hund. and union of Ringwood, co. of Southampton; 3½ miles north by west of Ringwood, on the western bank of the river Avon, which is here navigable. It includes the tything of Efford. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Ringwood. There are three daily schools in this parish. Acres 2,910. Houses 66. A. P. £1,930. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 322. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 11s.

HARBURY, or HERBERBERY, a parish in the hund. of Knightlow, union of Southam, co. of Warwick; 3 miles west-south-west of Southam. The river Ichen flows through the parish. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £5; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Newsham. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum, payable out of the great tithes. Other charities, in 1826, £65 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £337 5s. This place is named after a female possessor who held it at the time of the Saxons. Acres 2,060. Houses 222. A. P. £5,049. Pop., in 1801, 857; in 1831, 997.

HARBY, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, co. of Leicester; 8 miles north of Melton-Mowbray, and intersected by the Nottingham and Grantham canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £20; gross income £497. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Rutland. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1836, £13 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £196 10s. Acres 2,800. Houses 96. A. P. £2,566. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 488.

HARBY, a hamlet in the parish of North Clifton, co. of Nottingham; 4 miles south-south-west of Nottingham, and east of the Trent. There are 2 daily schools ere. Acreage with the parish. Houses

46. A. P. £863. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 304. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 17s.

HARCOURT, a township in the parish of Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath, co. of Salop; 4 miles south-east of Wem. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £4 10s. vicarial, and £51 8s. 1d. impropriate. Houses 5. Pop., in 1821, 34; in 1831, 35. Other returns with the parish.

HARDEN-HUISH, a parish in the hund. and union of Chippenham, co. of Wilts; 1½ mile north-west of Chippenham, west of the river Avon, and near the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge; returned at £90; gross income £85. Patron, in 1838, F. Clatterbuck. This parish unites with that of Chippenham in the election of two members of Parliament. Acres 540. Houses 20. A. P. £1,097. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £49.

HARDHAM, a parish in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, union of Thakeham, co. of Sussex; 5 miles south-east by east of Petworth, bounded on the east by the river Arun. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £5 5s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £32 14s. 4d.; gross income £66. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. F. Goring, Bart. "Here," according to Tanner, "was an ancient priory of Black canons. Who the original founder was, has not yet occurred. But Sir William Dautree, knt., was accounted founder by some, as one of the family of Gorings was by others. It was dedicated to the Holy Cross, or as some, to St. George." Acres 680. Houses 14. A. P. £1,173. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 134. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 6s.

HARDHORN with NEWTON, a township in the parish of Poulton, co. of Lancaster; 5½ miles north west of Kirkham, intersected by the Wyre and Preston railway. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which is endowed, and free to all the children of the township. Acres 2,220. Houses 65. A. P. £5,970. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 409. Poor rates, in 1838, £245.

HARDINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Mitford, union of Mitford and Launditch, co. of Norfolk; 5½ miles north-west by west of Wymondham, and south of the Blackwater river. It comprises the hamlets of Flockthorpe and Low-street. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15 3s. 4d.; gross income £577. Patrons, the master and fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1834, £12 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £193 16s. Acres 2,500. Houses 110. A. P. £3,319. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1831, 560.

HARDINGSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Wymersley, union of Hardingstone, co. of Northampton; 2 miles south-south-east of Northampton. It contains the hamlets of Cotton-End, Farcotton with Paper-Mills, and Delapree-Abbey. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 5s.; gross income £255. Patron, the lord-chancellor. In the church are monuments of the family of Hervey, one of whom is celebrated as the author of 'Meditations,' &c. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1830, £101 0s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £385 3s.—The Hardingstone poor-law union comprehends 20 parishes, embracing an area of 51 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 8,019. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,616. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,536; in 1839, £3,602 1s. Acres of the parish 3,060. Houses 208. A. P. £6,190. Pop., in 1801, 712; in 1831, 1,036.

HARDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Kilmersdon, union of Frome, co. of Somerset; 3½ miles north-west by north of Frome. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Hemington. Acres 1,180. Houses 4. A. P. £769. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 28. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 11s.

HARDINGTON-MANDEVILLE, a parish in the hund. of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, union of Yeovil, co. of Somerset; 4 miles south-west of Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 15s. 7½d.; gross income £517. Patron, in 1835, W. Helyar, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,010. Houses 122. A. P. £2,033. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 603. Poor rates, in 1838, £238 13s.

HARDLEY, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, co. of Norfolk; 12 miles east-south-east of Norwich, in the vale of the river Yare. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £40; no return. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £327 14s. 3d. Patrons, the corporation of Norwich. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1830, £11 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £177 11s. Acres 1,400. Houses 37. A. P. £1,789. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 211.

HARDMEAD, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport Pagnell, county of Buckingham; 4½ miles north-east of Newport Pagnell. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 6s. 10½d.; gross income £200. Patrons, in 1835, the executors of Robert Shedden, Esq. Acres 1,290. Houses 15. A. P. £1,222. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 83. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 2s.

HARDRES (LOWER), a parish in the hund. of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; 3 miles south of Canterbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £7 19s. 9½d.; gross income £379. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £416 9s. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 1,050. Houses 37. A. P. £1,271. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 259. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 14s.

HARDRES (UPPER), CUM-STELLING, a parish in the hund. of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; 4½ miles south of Canterbury. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Stelling, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £19 13s. 1½d.; gross income £797; in the patronage of the incumbent and Lady Hardres' heirs. Tithes commuted in 1839. Here are 2 endowed day and Sunday National schools for the united parishes of Upper Hardres and Stelling. Denward school is endowed with £36 9s. 4d. per annum, for the education of 20 boys and 12 girls, and £89 9s. 6d. for repairing the school-room and for the general purpose of education at this school. Other charities, in 1836, £18 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £180 4s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, 169½ acres of land in Upper and Lower Hardres, were cultivated as hop-ground: annual average of hops charged, 94,421 lbs.: amount of duty, £786 16s. 10d. Acres 1,670. Houses 58. A. P. £2,096. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 311.

HARDROW, a chapelry in the parish of Aysgarth, north riding of Yorkshire; 18½ miles west by north of Middleham. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; returned at £65; gross income £109. Patron, in 1835, Lord Wharncliffe. Here is a waterfall called Hardrow force, of a very striking character;—the water falling in one vast sheet from a ledge of rocks, 99 feet in perpen-

dicular height. The ravine or chasm, which extends below the fall, is bounded on each side by huge masses of rock, and is about 300 yards in length. Behind the fall is a deep recess or cavern, whence a good view of it may be safely obtained. During the hard frost in 1741, a prodigious icicle is recorded to have been found here, of the whole height of the fall, and nearly equal in circumference. Pop. with the parish.

HARDWICK, a parish in the hund. of Long-Stowe, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 4 miles east of Caxton. Living, a rectory, exempt from visitation, and in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8 14s. 2d.; gross income £224. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Hardwick gives the title of Earl to the family of Yorke. Acres 1,010. Houses 10. A. P. £681. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 90. Poor rates, in 1833, £155 1s.

HARDWICK, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Whitstone, union of Wheatenhurst, county of Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Gloucester; intersected by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship canal. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Standish. The chapel is a neat building with an embattled tower. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,030. Houses 87. A. P. £4,866. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 459. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 2s.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Abergavenny, on the eastern bank of the river Usk. Acres 530. Houses 19. Pop., in 1811, 121; in 1831, 127. Other returns with the parish.

HARDWICK, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bungay; in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Shelton. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a daily school. Acres 740. Houses 36. A. P. £1,453. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 224. Poor rates, in 1838, £160 7s.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Runc-ton, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north of Downham Market. "At the Dam or Bank here was an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. Lawrence, the advowson whereof was in Matthias Herlewin, 12^o Edward III." Tanner. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

HARDWICK, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 5 miles north of Bicester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £5; gross income £92. Patron, in 1835, — Ramsay, Esq. Area, including the parish of Tusmore, 990 acres. Houses 14. A. P. £391. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 80. Poor rates, in 1838, £20 16s.

HARDWICK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 2 miles south of Bury-St.-Edmunds. Here is an almshouse for six poor single women, who are each allowed £5 per annum. Pop. returned with the parish of Hawstead, in which this liberty is locally situated.

HARDWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Bredon, county of Worcester. Pop. included with that of the parish.

HARDWICK (EAST), a township in the parish of Pontefract, west riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Pontefract. Acres 500. Houses 27. A. P. £810. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 139. Poor rates, in 1838, £138 18s.

HARDWICKE, a hamlet in the parish of Ault-Hucknall, county of Derby; 5 miles west-north-west of Mansfield. Here is Hardwicke-hall, a noble mansion belonging to the duke of Devonshire, which has long been celebrated for its antique furniture

and other internal decoration. Its external features are remarkably plain, the grand aim of the designer having been general loftiness, with windows as large as possible. The exterior ornaments are confined to an open parapet pierced with scroll-work, and the frequently repeated initials of E. S. beneath a countess's coronet, to commemorate Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury, the founder of the edifice, and one of the most remarkable characters in the whole female peerage. Besides the actual curiosity of the apartments of this hall, as undisturbed specimens of antique splendour which afford the liveliest visions of the past, a factitious interest has been imparted to them as having been deemed the dwelling-place and prison of Mary, queen of Scotland. Traditional history, though almost always, perhaps, founded on some portion of truth, is seldom accurate, and of this Hardwicke is a memorable instance. It is first stated to have been visited by Wolsey, but that visit is found to have been to another Hardwicke; and as to the tradition regarding Mary, the fact is, that the present mansion was not commenced until 1590, that is, 3 years after Mary's execution; and the apartment which now goes by the name of her room was fitted up in 1599. It is true, however, that the furniture was brought from Chatsworth, where Mary did sojourn during several summers under the custody of the earl and countess of Shrewsbury, and a carving of the arms of Scotland sanctions the idea that the furniture of that room is actually the same which was employed in her service. Pop. with the parish; which see.

HARDWICK-PRIORS, a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hund. of Kingston, union of Southam, county of Warwick; 5 miles south-east by south of Southam, and near the Oxford canal. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Marston-Priors, and Shuckburgh Superior, in the archd. of Coventry, formerly in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £23 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, Earl Spencer. Acres 1,600. Houses 52. A. P. £2,348. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 296. Poor rates, in 1838, £179 5s.

HARDWICK (WEST), a township in the parish of Wragby, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-west of Pontefract. Acreage with the parish. Houses 17. A. P. £728. Pop., in 1811, 99; in 1831, 85. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 15s.

HARDWICKE, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Aylesbury. It includes the hamlet of Weedon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £39 9s. 7d.; gross income £735. Patrons, the wardens and fellows of New college, Oxford. Here are three daily schools, two of which were founded and endowed in 1781, by the Rev. Dr. Bridle. Other charities, in 1833, £14 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £690 3s. Acres 3,200. Houses 141. A. P. £5,287. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 640.

HARDWICKE, a parish in the hund. of Orlingbury, union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; 3 miles west-north-west of Wellingborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £6 17s. 6d.; gross income £280. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £230 2s. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of E. Hughes. Acres 1,780. Houses 14. A. P. £1,263. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 3s.

HARDY. See CHORLTON, Lancaster.

HAREBY, a parish in the west division of the soke of Bolingbroke, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 4 miles west of Spilsby. Living, a dis-

charged rectory annexed to that of Bolingbroke. Acres 750. Houses 14. A. P. £879. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 81. Poor rates, in 1838, £82.

HAREFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Elthorne, union of Uxbridge, county of Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Uxbridge, bounded on the west by the river Colne, and intersected by the Grand Junction canal. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of London; returned at £25; gross income £64. Patron, in 1835, C. N. Newdigate, Esq. The church contains an elegant monument to the countess of Derby, who, in 1637, founded and endowed an almshouse here for 6 widows. Other charities, in 1824, £72 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £665 5s. There are 3 daily schools here, and a day and Sunday school. Acres 4,510. Houses 263. A. P. £8,358. Pop., in 1801, 951; in 1831, 1,285.

HARESCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union of Wheatonhurst, county of Gloucester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Painswick. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Pitchcombe, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £5 8s., and returned at £140; gross income £170. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £22 7s. 3d. inappropriate, and £86 9s. 3d. rectorial. Patron, in 1835, R. Parnell, Esq. Acres 700. Houses 26. A. P. £843. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 121. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 6s.

HARESFIELD, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Whitstone, union of Wheatonhurst, county of Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Stroud. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £17, and returned at £13 13s. 9d.; gross income £221. Patron, in 1835, D. J. Niblett, Esq. The church is supposed to have been built by the prior of Llanthony abbey. There is a daily school here, containing 20 children, 5 of whom are instructed from the interest of £100 bequeathed by Mr. D. Niblett. Other charities, in 1826, £15 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £259 17s. Acres 1,980. Houses 122. A. P. £4,698. Pop., in 1801, 553; in 1831, 611.

HARESTON, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Grantham, county of Leicester; 11 miles north-east by north of Melton-Mowbray, and intersected by the river Deven. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 1s. 8d.; gross income £290. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is an evening school here. Acres 630. Houses 31. A. P. £1,323. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 182. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 13s.

HAREUP, or **HAREHOPE**, a township in the parish of Eglingham, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north-west of Alnwick. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £32 17s. 7d. inappropriate, and £24 3s. vicarial. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 50. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 1s.

HAREWOOD, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, union of Ross, county of Hereford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Ross, and west of the river Wye. This parish formerly belonged to the forest of Harewood, in which Earl Ethelwold is supposed to have been assassinated by King Edgar for his misconduct towards the fair Elfrida. Acres 860. Houses 17. A. P. £1,414. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 85. Poor rates, in 1838, £52.

HAREWOOD, a parish in the wapentake of

Claro and Skyrack, west riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Wetherby, south of the river Wharfe. The parish comprises the townships of Alwoodley, Dunkswith, Harewood, Keswick (East), Weardley, Weeton, Wigton, and Wike. Acres 12,180. Houses 457. A. P. £12,850. Pop., in 1801, 2,172; in 1831, 2,463. Acres of the township, 3,850. Houses 157. A. P. £3,837. Pop., in 1801, 707; in 1831, 894. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £14 1s. 10d.; gross income £448. Patrons, in 1835, the parishioners, and the heirs of Lady B. Hastings, alternately. The church is of great antiquity; it is surrounded by a thick grove of trees which, by their embowering shade, give to it a peculiar air of solemnity: the west end is beautifully mantled with ivy. It contains several splendid monuments of former lords of the manor, also one of Lord-chief-justice Gascoigne, who had the firmness on one occasion to commit the prince of Wales—afterwards Henry V.—to prison for contempt of court; and on another, the integrity as well as resolution to refuse to try Archbishop Scrope for high treason, an office which another judge, who was not so scrupulous, assumed and pursued to a termination fatal for that prelate. There are 9 daily schools here. Charities, in 1825, £47 0s. 3d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £748 1s.; of the township £213 16s. Formerly there was a market here. Statute fairs are held on the last Monday in April, and the second Monday in October. The village of Harewood is one of the neatest in the county: the houses are uniformly and handsomely built of stone. There are two streets, one running north and south, the other east and west: the latter forms a regular approach to the gateway leading to Harewood-house, a splendid mansion belonging to the earl of Harewood's family, which is said to be the principal ornament in this part of Yorkshire. It is situated on an eminence rising from the river Wharfe, fronting the south, and commanding a rich home-view over fields and woods, nearly all the property of the Harewood family. "This," says Whitaker, "is a fortunate place, blessed with much natural beauty and fertility." On the declivity of the hill rising from the vale of the Wharfe stands the dilapidated castle of Harewood, a singular edifice, which may be considered more properly a very strong tower-built house than a castle strictly so termed. It has never had a keep, a bailey, or outer gate, but has been left to the single defence of its own walls. It was originally built about the time of the Conquest. Sir William de Aldborough appears to have been the rebuilder in the time of Edward Balliol, and it remained entire till the civil wars in 1645.

HARFORD, a parish in the hund. of Ermington, union of Plympton St. Mary, county of Devon; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Modbury, on the river Erne, which has its source in this parish. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 14s. 4½d.; gross income £170. Patrons, in 1835, Sir J. L. Rogers, Bart., and the heirs of the Rev. H. Julian, alternately. There is a daily school here. Acres 3,680. Houses 27. A. P. £1,498. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 210. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 12s.

HARGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Shropham, union of Wayland, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Kinninghall. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Wilby. Acres 1,010. Houses 15. A. P. £1,283. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 77. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 1s.

HARGRAVE, a chapelry in the parish of Tarvin, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles east-south-east

of Chester, in the line of the Chester railway and the Chester and Nantwich canal. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £40 5s.; gross income £100. Patrons, trustees nominated by the parishioners. Pop. returned with the parish.

HARGRAVE, a parish in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, union of Thrapston, county of Northampton; 5 miles east by north of Higham-Ferrers. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. L. Baker. Acres 2,400. Houses 43. A. P. £1,402. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 203. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 7s.

HARGRAVE, a parish in the hund. and union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles south-west of Bury St. Edmund's. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £4 11s. 8d.; gross income £198. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. White. There are 2 daily schools in the parish. Acres 1870. Houses 69. A. P. £2,159. Pop., in 1801, including Southwell-Park, 324; in 1831, 394. Poor rates, in 1838, £259 14s.

HARKSTEAD, a parish in the hund. and union of Sampford, county of Suffolk; 6½ miles south-east by south of Ipswich, and north of the river Stour, near its mouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £11 3s. 9d.; gross income £520. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £473 11s. 10½d. Patron, in 1835, R. Berners, Esq. There are a day and boarding and a daily school here. Acres 1,250. Houses 38. A. P. £1,909. Pop., in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1838, £174 9s.

HARLSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Clifton-Campville, county of Stafford; 4 miles north of Tamworth, south of the river Muse, and in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Clifton-Campville. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,120. Houses 42. A. P. £2,186. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 218. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 14s.

HARLAXTON, a parish in the soke and union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 3½ miles south-west of Grantham, in the line of the Nottingham and Grantham canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £25 6s. 10½d.; gross income £760. Patron, the prebend of South Grantham in Salisbury cathedral. The church has an elegant spire. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,530. Houses 84. A. P. £3,772. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 390. Poor rates, in 1838, £99 3s.

HARLE-KIRK, a parish in the north-east division of Tindale ward, union of Bellingham, county of Northumberland; 12½ miles north-north-east of Hexham, and near the source of the river Wansbeck. It comprises the townships of Hawick and Harle-Kirk, with the chapelry of Kirkheaton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £3 8s. 4d.; gross income £197. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. Loraine, Bart. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 5,010. Houses 63. A. P. £2,449. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 367. Poor rates, in 1838, £183 16s. Acres of the township 2,140. Houses 25. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 167. Poor rates, in 1838, £81 9s.

HARLE (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Kirkwhelpington, county of Northumberland; 3 miles west of Kirk-Harle. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £12 16s. 8d. vicarial, and £1 8s. impropriate. Acreage and A. P. with the

parish. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 64. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 14s.

HARLE (WEST), a township in the above parish and county. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £16 7s. 5d. impropriate, and £8 11s. 8d. vicarial. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 12. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 55. Poor rates, in 1838, £12 13s.

HARLECH, an ancient free burgh in the parish of Llandanwg, county of Merioneth, North Wales; 6½ miles south-south-east of Tremadoc, on the coast of the Irish sea. This town was originally one of the principal places in the county, but has long since been reduced to a small village; but tourists, and visitors of its antiquities, are accommodated at an excellent inn, with post-horses and every other requisite. Pop. with the parish. The town has a corporation governed by a mayor. It is one of the polling-places for the county members. There is a market on Saturday; and fairs for cattle are held on March 4th, April 19th, Thursday after Trinity, June 30th, August 21st, and December 11th. The view from the hill above Harlech is stupendous. On the right, are wild mountains, heaped one upon another; on the left, far below, the sea: in front the yet loftier mountains of Caernarvonshire, with Snowdon at their head, enclosing a vast bay, and the estuaries of two rivers, Traeth-mawr and Traeth-bychan, and under one's feet, as it were, the town of Harlech, and its noble castle founded by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, prince of Wales, and rebuilt by Edward I. In 1404, this fortress was seized by Owen Glendwr. During the civil wars it was the last fortress which held out for the king. This castle is a strong square building, with a round tower at each angle, and one on each side the entrance. Besides these are four turrets, smaller and higher, which rise above the towers at the angles, and are in a more ruinous state. The entrance is a pointed arch, which formerly contained six gates, one behind the other. Though the castle is everywhere unroofed, undoored, and unwindowed, it has not a dilapidated appearance. There are broken stone staircases in every tower, which led to the top of each; and there is one still entire, in the area, which now leads only to the top of the walls. Pointed arched fire-places are visible in all the rooms, though the rooms are no longer divided from each other. Window-places also remain; those in the state apartment three in a row, and spacious; the others a tolerable size within, but narrowing to a chink without. Harlech castle stands on a rock, which rises abruptly, not from the sea, but from a marsh, called the Gamlas, nearly a mile in breadth, which lies between it and the sea, and is so level that it probably was once covered with the water. On this side, the rock is almost perpendicular; at either end, it is extremely steep; in front, it is on an equal height with the town, from which it is separated by a deep ditch, and the mountains within land soar high above it. The castle occupies the whole platform of the rock, except a space of about four or five feet in breadth, which forms a beautiful verdant path round it, on the brink of an abyss.

HARLESTON, a small market-town in the parish of Redenhall, county of Norfolk; 7 miles south-west of Bungay, on the river Waveney, over which it has a bridge on the road from Bungay to Dis. Living, a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Redenhall. Here are several chapels for dissenters, and a National school. A horticultural society has been recently established here. Harleston is one of those places to which work is sent by the manufacturers of Norwich. The principal fabric manufactured is bombazeens. The number of weavers in 1838 was about 60, of whom 57 were women, nearly all un-

married. They worked in a factory, or large shop with looms; but, as observed by the hand-loom weavers' commissioner, J. Mitchell, Esq., they were not prohibited from talking, nor from going and coming as they pleased. Work is also distributed to be done in the cottages in the neighbouring villages. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on July 5th and September 9th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlery; and on November 28th, and during the ensuing month, for Scotch cattle, &c. The pop. is included with Redenhall.

HARLESTON, a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 4 miles north-west of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £20 9s. 7d.; gross income £600. Patron, in 1835, Earl Spencer. There is a daily school here, endowed with £30 per annum. Other charities, in 1832, £37 per annum, besides the poor's heath land. Poor rates, in 1838, £282 8s. Acres 2,530. Houses 122. A. P. £3,543. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 645.

HARLESTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles north-west of Market-Stow. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £2; nett income £175. Patron, in 1835, R. Pettward, Esq. Acres 730. Houses 17. A. P. £763. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 89. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 3s.

HARLTHORPE, a township in the parish of Bubwith, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north by west of Howden, and east of the Derwent. Acres 520. Houses 21. A. P. £438. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 105. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 2s.

HARLTON, or **HARLESTON**, a parish in the hund. of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 6½ miles south-west of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £14 9s. 7d.; gross income £313. Patron, Jesus college, Cambridge. There is a Sunday school here, endowed with £17 10s. Other charities, in 1836, £17 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 15s. Acres 1,100. Houses 32. A. P. £1,244. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 223.

HARLEY, a parish in the hund. of Condovery, union of Aitcham, county of Salop; 2 miles north-west of Much-Wenlock, and south of the river Severn. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop, and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £5 12s. 1d.; gross income £290. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Cleveland. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 560. Houses 46. A. P. £2,471. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 257. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 6s.

HARLING (EAST), or **MARKET HARLING**, a small market-town and parish in the hund. and union of Giltcross, county of Norfolk; 89½ miles north-north-east of London, and 22 south-west of Norwich, on the banks of a stream between Thetford and Kinninghall. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £525. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Wilkinson. The Friends, Baptists, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel here. There are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £90 per annum, besides fuel to the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £566 13s. Petty-sessions for the hund. of Giltcross and Shropham are held here on the first Tuesday of every month. The manufacture of linen-yarn and cloth was formerly the chief business carried on here. The market-day is Tuesday: it is well-supplied with corn. There are fairs on May 4th, for cattle and toys; on Tuesday after September 13th, and on October 24th, for sheep and toys. Acres 2,990. Houses 133. A. P. £3,748. Pop., in 1801, 674; in 1831, 1,031.

HARLING (WEST), a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 2 miles south-west of East Harling. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 18s. 4d.; gross income £185. Patron, in 1835, N. W. Colborne, Esq. Charities, in 1835, £19 2s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 10s. Acres 2,980. Houses 15. A. P. £1,177. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 107.

HARLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Manshead, union of Woburn, county of Bedford; 5½ miles south of Ampthill. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11, returned at £130; gross income £171. Patron, in 1835, W. D. C. Cooper, Esq. Charities, in 1823, £8 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £358 15s. Acres 1,815. Houses 89. A. P. £2,676. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 481.

HARLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Elthorne, union of Staines, county of Middlesex; 4 miles west by north of Hounslow, near the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £24; gross income £500. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £740. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Davison. The entrance to the church is through a very beautiful Saxon archway. In the churchyard there is a fine old yew-tree, measuring 20 feet in circumference. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1830, £70 11s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £379 16s. Harlington gives the title of baron and earl to the family of Bennet. Acres 1,340. Houses 134. A. P. £3,427. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 648.

HARLINGTON, a township in the parish of Burnsall, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north by east of Skipton, on the banks of the river Warfe. Acres 1,320. Houses 22. A. P. £917. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 115. Poor rates, in 1838, £99 18s.

HARLOW, a parish in the hund. of Harlow, union of Epping, county of Essex; 17 miles west by north of Chelmsford, east of the river Stort, and intersected by the London and Cambridge railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £15 7s. 11d.; gross income £393. Patron, in 1835, the Marquess of Bute. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1668; 2 daily schools, and a day and Sunday school, besides well-endowed alms-houses for 6 widows. Fairs are held on May 13th, for wool; and on September 9th, and November 28th, for horses and cattle; that in September is called Harlow Bush fair, and is held on a common about 2 miles from the village. Petty sessions for the division are held here every Monday. Acres 4,490. Houses 372. A. P. £8,157. Pop., in 1801, 1,514; in 1831, 2,101. Poor rates, in 1838, £739 6s.

HARLOWE-HILL, a township in the parish of Ovingham, county of Northumberland; 10 miles east-north-east of Hexham. There is a daily school here. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 28. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 149. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 7s.

HARLOW HUNDRED, in the county of Essex; bounded on the north by Uttlesford hundred; on the east by Dunmow and Ongar hundreds; on the south by Waltham hundred; and on the west by part of the county of Hertford, from which it is divided by the river Lea. Area 28,660 acres. Houses 1,365. Pop., in 1831, 7,796.

HARMBY, a township in the parish of Spennithorne, north riding of Yorkshire; 1 mile north of Middleham. Acres 860. Houses 47. A. P. £2,141.

Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 233. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 11s.

HARMON (ST.), a parish in the hund. and union of Rhayadar, county of Radnor, South Wales; 3 miles north by east of Rhayadargwy. It comprises the townships of Glaiscannon with Rhurworried, and Kennarth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £97 10s. 2d.; gross income £179. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £305. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. Here are a Calvinistic Methodist church, formed in 1817; and 2 daily schools. Houses 150. A. P. £1,931. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 828. Poor rates, in 1838, £202 10s.

HARMONDSWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Elthorpe, union of Staines, county of Middlesex; 2 miles east by north of Colnbrook, and east of the river Colne. Living, a vicarage with that of West Drayton, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £12; gross income £530. Patron, in 1835, H. de Burgh, Esq. The church has a fine Norman door-way. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1822, £138 18s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £665 1s. Tanner says there was "an ancient priory of Benedictine monks to the abbey of the Holy Trinity, on the hill of St. Catherine, near Roan. The king—A. D. 1391—gave the abbot there leave to alienate and sell this manor to William Wickham, bishop of Winchester, who made it part of the endowment of his college near Winchester, from which, by way of exchange, it came to the crown, 35th Hen. VIII., and was granted, 1st Edw. VI., to Sir W. Paget." Acres 3,480. Houses 232. A. P. £6,076. Pop., in 1801, 879; in 1831, 1,276.

HARMSTON, a parish in the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, union and county of Lincoln; 6 miles south of Lincoln, and east of the river Brant. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 6s. 8d.; gross income £108. Patrons, in 1835, B. Thorold, and Mrs. A. Thorold. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 2,690. Houses 75. A. P. £3,896. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 405. Poor rates, in 1838, £170 9s.

HARNHAM, a township in the parish of Bolam, county of Northumberland; 8 miles south-west of Morpeth. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £18 11s. 2d. impropriate, and £10 3s. 5d. vicarial. There is a daily school here. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 17. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1838, £11 11s.

HARNHAM (EAST). See BRITFORD.

HARNHAM (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Cawden and Cadworth, union of Alderbury, county of Wilts; 1½ mile south-west by west of Salisbury, and west of the river Avon. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Combe-Bisset. Charities, in 1832, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £137 15s. In 1838, a woollen mill here employed 15 hands. Acres 1,200. Houses 50. A. P. £2,189. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 256.

HARNHILL, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 4 miles east-south-east of Cirencester. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £5 16s. 5½d., returned at £140; gross income £155. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Ashe. There is no school here; but the children have the liberty of attending the endowed school at Driffield. Acres 830. Houses 14. A. P. £1,127. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 71. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 12s.

HAROM. See **HARAM**, north riding of Yorkshire.

HARPENDEN, a parish in the hund. of Dacorum,

union of St. Alban's, county of Hertford; 2¼ miles north-east of Redburn, and west of the river Lea. Living, a curacy united to the rectory of Wheathampstead. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £439 6s. 6d. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a daily school. Charities, in 1832, £8 15s. 4d. per annum, besides £92 7s. 6d. included in Wheathampstead charities, and £230 9s. 10d., accumulations on personal security to be placed in savings bank. Poor rates, in 1838, £892 17s. Acres 4,920. Houses 357. A. P. £6,211. Pop., in 1801, 1,112; in 1831, 1,972.

HARPFORD, a parish in the east division of the hund. of Budleigh, union of Honiton, county of Devon; 3½ miles north-west by west of Sidmouth, on the river Otter. Living, a vicarage with that of Ven-Otting, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £18 11s. 3d., returned at £139 10s. 6d.; gross income £239. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rolle. Acres 1,240. Houses 54. A. P. £2,472. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 307. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 13s.

HARPHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-east of Great-Driffield. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Burton-Agnes. There is a daily school in this parish. Here are the ruins of a mansion belonging to the ancient family of St. Quinton, whose pedigree from 1080 to 1777 is represented in the stained-glass windows of the church. Acres 1,970. Houses 42. A. P. £2,728. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 240. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 17s.

HARPLEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Freebridge-Lynn, county of Norfolk; 8½ miles east by north of Castle-Rising. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £22; gross income £511. Patron, in 1835, A. Hamond, Esq. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1833, £7 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £124 19s. The pleasant village of Harpley stands on the crown and declivities of a lofty eminence. A fair for horses, &c., is held on July 24th. Acres 2,180. Houses 70. A. P. £2,032. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 370.

HARPOLE, a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union and county of Northampton; 5 miles west of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £18 13s. 4d.; gross income £554. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Here are a place of worship for Baptists, and an endowed daily school. Charities, in 1825, £112 1s., per annum, of which £50 then constituted the endowment of the school. Poor rates, in 1838, £405 7s. Acres 1,560. Houses 148. A. P. £5,345. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 711.

HARPSDEN WITH BOLNEY, a parish in the hund. of Binfield, union of Henley, county of Oxford; 1¼ mile south of Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 10s. 5d.; gross income £637. Patron, All-Souls' college, Oxford. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,460. Houses 42. A. P. £4,100. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 238. Poor rates, in 1838, £149 2s.

HARPSWELL, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 7¾ miles east of Gainsborough. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 9s.; gross income £41. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. Acres 2,180. Houses 15. A. P. £2,238. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1838, £77 8s.

HARPTON (LOWER), a township in the parish of Old Radnor, county of Radnor; 1½ mile south-south-east of New Radnor. Acres 900. Houses

14. A. P. £857. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 68. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 16s.

HARPTREE (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Wells, at the source of the river Yeo. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £8 15s., and returned at £145; gross income £113. Patron, the prebendary of Wells cathedral. There are 2 daily, and 2 day and Sunday National, schools here. Charities, in 1824, £58 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £268 9s. On a hill at a short distance from the village there is a remarkable cavern, with a descent of 70 fathoms to the bottom, which extends 30 fathoms in length, and leads to other vaults of less magnitude. In this vicinity are vestiges of an ancient fortress, formerly the seat of the Harptree and Courney families. Acres 2,770. Houses 128. A. P. £3,589. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 695.

HARPTREE (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Chewton, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Wells. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 14s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £150. Patron, the Crown. In 1673, Mr. J. Buckland left a fund for apprenticing poor children: income, in 1824, £14. Other charities, £62 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £230 4s. Acres 2,850. Houses 102. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 536.

HARPUR-HEY, a large village and township in the parish, and now comprised within the boundaries, of Manchester, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles south of Middleton. Here is a Methodist chapel. Acres 270. Houses 75. A. P. £640. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 463.

HARRABY, a township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, county of Cumberland; 2 miles south-east of Carlisle, south of the river Eden, and intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Houses 10. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 66. Other returns with the parish.

HARRATON, a township in the parish of Chester-le-street, co.-palatine of Durham; 7 miles north of Durham, west of the river Wear, and intersected by the Great North of England railway. Here are 2 daily schools, and in the vicinity are some valuable coal-mines. Acres 2,090. Houses 404. A. P. £8,961. Pop., in 1801, 1,607; in 1831, 2,171. Poor rates, in 1838, £730 17s.

HARRIETSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingborne, county of Kent; 8 miles east by south of Maidstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £11 10s.; gross income £659. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £580 0s. 9d. rectorial. Patrons, the warden and fellows of All-Souls' college, Cambridge. There are 5 daily schools here, 2 of which are endowed with funds in the 3 per cent. consols, bequeathed by the late Sir Charles Booth, producing upwards of £67 per annum. Here are Quesed's almshouses, founded, in 1642, for 6 poor people of this parish, and 6 decayed members of the Fishmongers' company. Other charities, in 1836, about £37 1s. 6d., besides an interest in Sir William Stede's charity for apprenticing poor children of the parishes of Tonge, Harrietsham, and Milton-next-Sittingbourne. Poor rates, in 1838, £384 14s. A fair for horses, &c. is held on June 24th. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been cultivated to the extent of 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in this parish. Acres 2,520. Houses 123. A. P. £2,864. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 704.

HARRINGTON, a parish in Allerdale ward above Derwent, union of Whitehaven, county of

Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Workington, on the coast of St. George's channel. It has been proposed to carry the projected West Cumberland railway across the upper end of Harrington by a bridge or viaduct. The committee appointed by the lords of the treasury to examine and report on the projected lines of railway communication with Scotland, remark, that as "the whole extent of this harbour is only 762 feet in length and 220 in breadth; and as it is used as well for a port of refuge as of lading, and there is an insufficiency of space for vessels to anchor and swing in, an artificial beach has been formed at the eastern or upper end, on which they are enabled to bring up. The proposed viaduct would cut off about a third of the harbour. This would not only be objectionable on account of its diminishing the capacity of the port, but also by its depriving the shipping of the artificial beach to which we have just alluded. The objection to curtailing the size of the harbour will be apparent, when we state, that the harbour-master supplied us with a return (verified by the customhouse officer), by which we find, that in the course of the last year [1839] no fewer than 510 vessels used this port, and that during gales of wind it was frequently so full, that they were in actual contact from side to side. After well considering this part of the subject, we are of opinion, that whatever expense or other inconvenience it might cause, it would be necessary to adopt some other mode of carrying the railway past Harrington than that proposed." Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £7 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, H. C. Curwen, Esq. There are 13 daily schools in this parish. The town of Harrington, though small, is a flourishing sea-port subordinate to Whitehaven. There are chemical works in the vicinity of the town. While there is 8 feet water in the harbour a light is exhibited at the pier-head, in 54° 38' N. lat., and 3° 36' W. long. The light is fixed: it is hoisted on a mast 44 feet in height above high water, and is seen to a distance of 10 miles in clear weather. This light was first exhibited in 1797. Iron-stone of a superior quality, and fire-clay, abound in this parish. Acres 2,380. Houses 431. A. P. £4,577. Pop., in 1801, 1,357; in 1831, 1,758. Poor rates, in 1838, £285 9s.

HARRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, R. Cracroft, Esq. Acres 1,070. Houses 15. A. P. £1,612. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 70.

HARRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 6 miles west by north of Kettering. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £15 9s. 7d.; gross income £441. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £453 9s. 8d. Patroness, in 1835, the Countess of Dysart. Charities, in 1832, £100, constituting the Countess of Dysart's charity, besides £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £89 14s. Harrington gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Stanhope. Acres 2,000. Houses 37. A. P. £4,617. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 191.

HARRINGWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Uppingham, county of Northampton; 6 miles north-east by north of Rockingham, on the river Welland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £11 15s., and returned at £133 8s.; gross income £174. Patrons, the dean and canons of

Christ-church, Oxford. There is a daily school here, endowed in 1832 with £35 per annum. Other charities, £29 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £357 3s. Acres 3,060. Houses 74. A. P. £6,340. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 358.

HARROGATE, a township in the parish of Knaresborough, west riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-west by west of Knaresborough, and west of the river Nidd. Returns with **BILTON-AND-HARROGATE**. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £49 18s. 8d.; nett income £96. Patron, the vicar of Knaresborough. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1818, a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school. A Bath hospital to enable the poor to benefit by the use of the Harrogate waters was established here in 1826. There are branches of the Knaresborough and Claro, and of the Leeds and West Riding, banking companies here.

Harrogate, though generally spoken of as a single place, consists in reality of two villages—High and Low Harrogate; but from the approximation of the two places by the yearly erection of new buildings, the popular has in some measure become the appropriate appellation. To this place, during the summer months, the nobility and gentry have long resorted from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, to receive the benefit of the waters, for which it is so deservedly celebrated. High Harrogate commands a most extensive prospect of the surrounding country, finely varied by towns, villages, fields, and plantations. York cathedral is distinctly seen from it in a clear day, though at 20 miles distance. Harrogate is considered one of the principal watering-places in the North of England. There are numerous boarding and lodging houses, and an alphabetical list is kept at the promenade distinguishing those occupied and those unlet. This list is regulated daily, and is of great convenience to the visiting strangers. The recreations of Harrogate are those afforded by the promenade-rooms, news and billiard rooms, libraries, theatre, and races. The spas are highly celebrated. They are of two kinds, the chalybeate and the sulphur. Of the former, there are two springs at High Harrogate on the common near the race-ground. The most ancient of these is situate opposite the Granby inn, and is called the Old Spä. It was discovered, in the year 1571, by Captain William Slingsby, who made several trials of it, and, preferring it to the Saviniere, in Germany, ordered it to be enclosed and taken care of: after which it was much resorted to. Dr. Monro, speaking of this spring, says, “The water of the old spa strikes a light red purple, when six drops of tincture of galls are mixed with a glassful of it. As it sprung from the earth it was twelve grains in a pint lighter than common water. Evaporated, a gallon yielded at one time a scruple, and at another only eight grains, of which above one-

half was earth.” The dome that now encloses the old spa spring was built at the expense of Alexander Lord Loughborough, in the year 1786, about which time his lordship ordered the plantation to be laid out on his estate here, consisting of oak, ash, sycamore, fir, beech, &c. This plantation now affords a very agreeable shade to a walk two miles long and eight feet wide. At the south end of the common is the Tewit Well. This also contains a chalybeate vitriolic spring, which differs very little from the former. It has a kind of milky taste, and is strengthening to the constitution, and particularly useful in cases of the gravel. Of the water of this well, when evaporated, a gallon yielded at one time thirteen grains, at another nineteen grains of sediment, of which three-fifths was a calcareous earth; the other two-fifths, set to crystallize, projected crystals of a calcareous glauber salt. Both these waters mix smooth with milk, but curdle soap. The sulphur wells are situate at Low Harrogate, each enclosed in a building of stone. This water was not known till many years after the discovery of the steel waters at High Harrogate, and, when known, was for a long time supposed either too offensive or too dangerous to be taken internally; and therefore, at first, only used as a wash in diseases of the skin: but time and experience have proved its virtues, and, before the year 1700, it was used with amazing success, both externally and internally, by all ranks of people, in scorbutic and other diseases. Dr. Monro, in treating of these sulphur waters, observes, that, in small quantities, they are good alteratives, and, when drunk in large quantities, are strongly purgative; they have been much used, and found extremely serviceable in cutaneous disorders and scrofulous cases, and amongst the best remedies for destroying and evacuating worms and their nidus: they are extremely useful where the digestion has been bad, and the bowels and intestines full of viscid slimy matter; they also assist in removing various chronic obstructions. Low Harrowgate, which is the principal, if not the exclusive seat of the sulphur wells, possesses also another valuable spring, discovered in 1783, called the Crescent water, which contains the principal ingredients of the sulphur water, in a weaker degree, with the addition of chalybeate. It is raised by a pump, over which stands a handsome cupola, in the garden of the Crescent. The spring next in reputation, though of recent discovery, is the Cheltenham water, which is exhilarating and restorative, and as it contains salt, generally acts as a gentle purgative. The Cheltenham spa and the Tewit well each contain a portion of the sulphate of lime, the former 9 and the latter 4 grains. Of the Cheltenham water it is usual to drink pretty copiously, before breakfast, and also in the middle of the day. Very near this, and in the same garden, is a spring of stronger chalybeate, but nearly destitute of salt. The following table shows the contents of a wine gallon of each of the Harrogate waters:—

Names of the waters.	Specific gravity.	Cubic Inches.			Grains.							
		Carbonic acid gas.	Azotic gas.	Hepatic gas.	Muriate of soda.	Muriate of lime.	Muriate of magnesia.	Carbonate of lime.	Carbonate of magnesia.	Carbonate of iron.	Sulphate of magnesia.	Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur well . . .	1,0064	8	7	19	615,5	13	91	18,5	5,5		10,5	
Crescent well . . .	1,002	20,8		13,6	137		45	3,1				
Tewit well	1,00017	16	5									
Old spa	1,00014	15,75	4,25 3,97									
Cheltenham spa .	1,0075	6,32	Oxygen gas. 0,87		434	30	13	3				
New chalybeate .	1,0012	16,5	4,2		2,5					10,5		8

HARROLD, a parish in the hund. of Willey, union and county of Bedford; 8 miles north-west of Bedford, on the river Ouse, over which there is here a bridge with a long causeway. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8, and returned at £144 8s.; gross income £208. Patron, in 1835, Earl de Grey. "Here was a small priory, built, temp. Steph., to the honour of St. Peter, first for canons and nuns, according to the institution of St. Nicholas of Arrouasia, but afterwards it consisted only of a prioress and three or four nuns of the order of St. Austin. Sampson le Forte is said to have been the founder of this religious house, whose lands were rated, 26^o Hen. VIII., at £47 3s. 2d. per ann. Speed. The site was granted, 35^o Hen. VIII., to William Lord Parr; and, 2^o Mary, to John Cheney and Rich. Duncombe."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1812; and 2 daily, and 3 infant schools. Charities, in 1834, £35 3s. per annum, of which £34 8s. constituted the endowment of Jolliffe's and Mead's almshouses in this parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £384 14s. The town of Harrold has a market on Thursday; and cattle fairs are held on the Tuesdays before May 13th, July 6th, and Oct. 11th. The petty-sessions for the hundreds of Barford, Stodden, and Willey, are principally held here. Acres 3,240. Houses 210. A. P. £2,757. Pop., in 1801, 763; in 1831, 995.

HARROLDSTON (ST. ISSELL'S), a parish in the hund. of Roose, union of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 1 mile south-east of Haverfordwest. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. David's, returned at £33 2s. 6d.; gross income £56. Patron, in 1835, James Higgon, Esq. Here are the ruins of a venerable mansion belonging to the Perrot family. Houses 66. A. P. £1,034. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 304. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 17s.

HARROLDSTON (WEST), a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 5½ miles west of Haverfordwest, at St. Bride's Bay. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. David's, returned at £100 17s. per annum; gross income £135. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £121 1s. 2d. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke college, Oxford. There is a daily school here. Houses 26. A. P. £701. Pop., in 1801, 701; in 1831, 155. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 2s.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL

A parish and village in the hund. of Gore, union of Hendon, county of Middlesex. The London and Birmingham railway, and the Paddington canal, intersect the parish. Living, a vicarage and peculiar of the see of Canterbury; rated at £33 4s. 2d.; gross income £676. Patron, in 1835, Lord Northwick. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1812; and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There are 3 infant and 4 daily schools here. Charities, in 1822, £108 9s. 7d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,401. Acres 9,870. Houses 609. A. P., in 1815, £23,978; in 1828, £31,106. Pop., including that of the hamlet of Weald and Greenhill, in 1801, 2,485; in 1831, 3,861.

The chief interest of Harrow-on-the-Hill is derived from its celebrated school, in which many persons distinguished for genius and great attainments have received their education: but, even before the existence of this establishment, Harrow was a place of some consideration, having been formerly the occasional residence of the archbishop of Canterbury. In the year 1170, Thomas à Becket, being about to

visit Woodstock, to pay his respects to the young Henry Plantagenet, then lately crowned, and associated with his father in the government of the kingdom, received a command, whilst on his journey thither, to give up his visit; upon which the prelate repaired to his manor of Harrow. It is not certain where the site of the archbishop's mansion was: but Archbishop Winchelsey dates from Harrow in 1300. During the occasional sojourn of the archbishops, this place received certain benefits and privileges.

The hill upon which the village is built, rises out of a wide-spread and fertile vale, and is in some degree of a remarkable form, as its brow is considerably depressed in the centre, and rises into two very conspicuous heights at the extremes. The approach from London, from which Harrow is ten miles distant, ascends the more southerly of these eminences: that towards the north is crowned by the church, at the west end of which, on a tower of great elevation, is erected a lofty spire, a prominent feature throughout the whole of Middlesex, and many of the adjoining counties, and a land-mark for the surrounding districts to a great extent. The prospects obtained at several points of this hill are various in their character; and, on a bright clear day, extremely beautiful. Towards the north the view is comparatively limited, as the high ground in the neighbourhood of Stanmore presents a kind of screen. Here, however, rich masses of wood, and frequent inequalities of surface, give a pleasing variety to the landscape. On the west and south-west, the prospect is very extensive, but the neighbouring country is flat. In the distance are Windsor castle, and parts of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. The view towards the east is terminated by London. The London and Birmingham railway passes the town on the east, and the Paddington canal on the south. Harrow is 11½ miles distant by railway from London.

The free school of Harrow was established in 1571. The person to whose benevolence and care England is indebted for one of her best public schools, was John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, who had previously spent a considerable sum in teaching poor children. In the year 1590, two years before his death, he drew up a set of statutes for the school, with full instructions for the disposal of the estates which he intended to appropriate to various charitable uses, at the same time appointing six trustees of his property; the election of successors to be made by themselves as a body. The revenues of Mr. Lyon's estates—to which it is remarkable that not the smallest additional endowment has ever been made—are now considerable. But it has happened, unfortunately for the interests of the foundation, that those portions of his property which have, from their situation, acquired the greatest increase of value, such as certain lands near London, at Kilburn, and in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, were appropriated by him to other charitable purposes, especially the repairing of roads in the neighbourhood of his own house.—The rules to be observed in the management of the school were drawn up by Mr. Lyon. These are precise, and, in some particulars, extremely curious. The system of education is marked out as a classical one. The modes of correction are specified. The amusements of the scholars are limited to "driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running, shooting, and no other." The twenty-second rule contains the provision "that no girls shall be received to be taught in the same school."—The practice of archery was common in the school from the period of its foundation. Every boy was entitled by the statutes to possess "bows, shafts, bow-strings, and a bracer, to exercise shooting." Archery was a sport formerly used at many

schools. The name which a part of the play-grounds at Eton college retains—that of the shooting-fields—may be attributed to a similar custom; and the term, the Butts, will be found in the immediate neighbourhood of other schools besides Harrow. There is an instance of this in the college-school at Warwick, and at other places. The public exhibitions of archery at Harrow were annual, and can be traced back for more than a century. The last silver arrow was contended for in July 1771, when it was won by the late Earl Spencer, then Lord Althorpe. There were good and sufficient reasons for the abolition of this practice; and the more scholar-like and intellectual one of public speeches has taken its place. These are held every year in May, June, and July. In 1838 this school contained 247 boys, chiefly the sons of gentlemen, whose education was paid for by their parents. The house of the headmaster of this school was destroyed by fire on 22d October, 1838, when the governors adopted a plan for rebuilding it in the same style as the school building and the new chapel erected for the use of the school.

HARROWBY, a township in the parish of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 2 miles west of Grantham, and near the Grantham and Nottingham canal. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £187 7s. 5d. vicarial. Harrowby gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Ryder. Acreage with the parish. Houses 8. A. P. £2,477. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 54. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 14s.

HARROWDEN, a township in the parish of Cardington, county of Bedford. Pop. included with the chapelry of East Cotts.

HARROWDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Orlingbury, union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; 2 miles north-north-west of Wellingborough. Living, a discharged vicarage united to that of Little Harrowden, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 3s. 8d.; gross income £322. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. The male children of this parish have the privilege of attending the endowed school at Little Harrowden. Charities, in 1832, £16 13s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 3s. Acres 1,160. Houses 25. A. P. £1,785. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 148.

HARROWDEN (LITTLE), a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 2½ miles north-north-west of Wellingborough. The living is subordinate to that of Great Harrowden. There are 2 infant schools here, and a daily school for the parishes of Great and Little Harrowden and Orlingbury. Charities, in 1832, £88 per annum, £55 of which were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £149 16s. Acres 1,450. Houses 114. A. P. £2,019. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 465.

HARSTON, a parish in the hund. of Thriplow, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 5½ miles south-south-west of Cambridge, on the river Cam. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £5 10s. 2½d.; gross income £244. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here are a place of worship for Baptists, and 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1806, £7 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 8s. Acres 1,480. Houses 90. A. P. £2,113. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 562.

HARSWELL, a parish in Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hartbill, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles west-south-west of Market-Weighton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £4, and returned at £103; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Slingsby, Bart. Acres 720. Houses 12. A. P.

£846. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 70. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 7s.

HART, a parish in the north-east division of Stockton ward, union of Stockton, co.-palatine of Durham; 11 miles north by east of Stockton-upon-Tees, and intersected by the Hartlepool railway. The parish comprises the townships of Dalton-Piercy, Elwick, Hart, and Throston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £11 17s. 1d.; gross income £247. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £33 2s. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1830, £151 10s. per annum, of which £119 10s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £248 3s.; of the township £124 3s. Acres 7,250. Houses 124. A. P. £6,852. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 624. Acres of the township 3,300. Houses 46. A. P. £3,985. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 243.

HARTBURN, a township in the parish of Stockton-upon-Tees, co.-palatine of Durham; 1½ mile south-west of Stockton. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £58 3s. 2d. impropriate, and £4 12s. 9d. vicarial. Acres 940. Houses 35. A. P. £1,582. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 152. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 7s.

HARTBURN, a parish partly in the west division of Morpeth ward, and partly in the east division of Tindale ward, union of Morpeth, county of Northumberland; 8 miles west of Morpeth, on Hartburn. It comprises the townships of High and Low Angerton, Cambo, Corridge, Deanham, Farnlaws, Greenleighton, Hartburn, Hartburn-Grange, Hartington, Hartington-Hall, Harwood, Highlaws, Longwiton, North and South Middleton, Rothley, East and West Shafto, East and West Thornton, Todridge, Wallington-Demesne, and Whitridge. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Netherwitton, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £20 0s. 10d.; gross income £520. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The church is an ancient Gothic building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and three aisles. There is a daily school here, with a small endowment. Poor rates, in 1838, £543 8s. Acres 23,830. Houses 246. A. P. £20,137. Pop., in 1801, 1,185; in 1831, 1,440. Houses of the township, 4. Pop. in 1801, 25; in 1831, 17.

HARTBURN-GRANGE, a township in the above parish and county, about 2 miles west of Hartburn. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 12. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 66. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 16s.

HARTCLIFFE AND BEDMINSTER HUNDRED, in the north-west of the county of Somerset; bounded on the north by Portbury hund. and part of Gloucestershire; on the east by the hundreds of Keynsham and Chew; on the south by Winterstoke and Chewton hundred; and on the west by Brent and Wrington, and also by Winterstoke, hundreds. Area 19,440 acres. Houses 3,010. Pop., in 1831, 17,047.

HARTEST, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; 6¼ miles north-west of Clare. Living, a rectory with that of Boxted, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £29 14s. 2d.; gross income £663. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £620 17s. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1829, £61 10s. per annum, besides Wright's almshouse. Poor rates, in 1838, £354 19s. A fair for cattle and toys is held here on April 23d. Acres 1,900. Houses 162. A. P. £2,905. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 761

HARTHILL WAPENTAKE, in the east riding of the county of York, consists of four divisions, —Bainton-Beacon, Holme-Beacon, Hunsley-Beacon, and Wilton-Beacon. Area 229,360 acres. Houses 9,333. Pop., in 1831, 47,659.

HARTFIELD HUNDRED is situated at the northern extremity of the rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex. Area 17,500 acres. Houses 519. Pop., in 1831, 3,065.

HARTFIELD (NORTH and SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Hartfield, union of East Grinstead, county of Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of East Grinstead, and intersected by the rivers Medway, Kent, and Bole. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £10; gross income £488. Patron, in 1835, Earl Delawarr. The church is in the early style of English architecture, with some portions of the decorated style. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. There are 7 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1836, about £65 per annum, besides 7 almshouses. Poor rates, in 1838, £767 16s. Hops are cultivated to the extent of $33\frac{3}{8}$ acres in this parish. A fair for cattle and pedlery is held here on Thursday after Whitsun-week. Acres 8,420. Houses 235. A. P. £4,970. Pop., in 1801, 1,050; in 1831, 1,455.

HARTFORD, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, hund. of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Norwich, on the western bank of the river Weaver, and intersected by the Newton and Birmingham railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £117; in the patronage of trustees. Here is a day and Sunday National school. Acres 1,030. Houses 185. A. P. £3,245. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 863. Poor rates, in 1838, £220 15s.

HARTFORD, a parish in the hund. of Hurstingstone, union and county of Huntingdon; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-north-east of Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £4 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £123. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1832, £40 15s. per annum, besides 40 bushels of coals charged on lands. Poor rates, in 1838, £266 12s. Acres 1,720. Houses 70. A. P. £2,627. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 452.

HARTFORD (EAST), a township in the parochial chapelry of Horton, county of Northumberland; 5 miles south-south-west of Morpeth, on the northern bank of the river Blythe. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £35 5s. 10d. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 12. Other returns with the parish.

HARTFORD (WEST), a township in the above parish and county, near the river Blythe. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £86 15s. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 14. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 55. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 17s.

HARTGROVE, a tything in the parish of Fontnell-Magna, county of Dorset; 3 miles south-west by south of Shaftesbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne Minster. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 45. Pop., in 1811, 249; in 1831, 187.

HARTHILL, a parish in the hund. of Broxton, union of Great Broughton, co.-palatine of Chester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Tarporley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £18, returned at £140; gross income £114. Patron, in 1835, F. T. Drake, Esq. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 500. Houses 31.

A. P. £739. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 166. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 3s.

HARTHILL, a township in the parish of Bakewell, county of Derby; 1 mile south of Bakewell. Acres 330. Houses 10. A. P. included with the parish of Youlgrave. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 65. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 18s.

HARTHILL WITH WOODALL, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Worksop, west riding of Yorkshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Rotherham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £18 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £703. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Leeds. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1836, upwards of £20 per annum. Poor rates in 1838, £242 2s. Acres 2,940. Houses 129. A. P. £4,976. Pop., in 1801, 660; in 1831, 632.

HARTING, a parish in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst, county of Sussex; 4 miles east-south-east of Petersfield. Living, a sinecure rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £26 13s. 4d.; gross income of the latter £259. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. Fetherstonhaugh. Here is a place of worship for the Independents. There are also 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £39 8s. 8d., besides an interest in Lady Puckering's charity to Sidlesham. Poor rates, in 1838, £522 16s. "Henry, Hoese, the founder of the priory of Dureford, founded here an hospital or house of lepers, temp. Hen. II., dedicated to St. John Baptist."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 7,830. Houses 202. A. P. £8,144. Pop., in 1801, 863; in 1831, 1,290.

HARTINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Wirksworth, union of Bakewell, county of Derby; 8 miles south-west of Bakewell, bounded on the west by the river Dove, and in the vicinity of the Cromford and High Peak railway. It comprises the townships of Town-Quarter, Middle-Quarter with Earl-Stern-dale, Nether-Quarter, and Upper-Quarter. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £10; gross income £149. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. There are 7 daily schools here. Charities, in 1827, £36 13s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £555 10s. Acres 24,160. Houses 422. A. P. £12,424. Pop., in 1801, 1,822; in 1831, 2,103.

HARTINGTON, a township in the parish of Hartburn, Northumberland; 8 miles west by north of Morpeth. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 10. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 66. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 5s.

HARTINGTON-HALL, a township in the same parish. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 6. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 44. Poor rates, in 1838, £31 8s.

HARTISMERE HUNDRED, on the north side of the county of Suffolk, is bounded on the north by Norfolk; on the east by Hoxne hundred; on the south by the hundreds of Bosmere, with Claydon and Stow; and on the west by Blackbourne hundred. Area 55,240 acres. Houses 2,412. Pop., in 1831, 17,871.—The Hartismere poor-law union comprehends 32 parishes, embracing an area of 86 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 17,871. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £19,212. Expenditure, in 1838, £9,258; in 1839, £8,617 11s.

HARTLAND HUNDRED, on the north-west side of the county of Devon, forms Hartland-point in the Bristol channel. It is bounded on the west and north by the Bristol channel; on the east by Shebbear hundred; and on the south by Black Tor-

rington hundred, and part of Cornwall. Area 30,360 acres. Houses 849. Pop., in 1831, 4,646.

HARTLAND, a parish, market-town, and seaport in the hund. of Hartland, union of Bideford, county of Devon, on the coast of the Bristol channel; 12 miles west by south of Bideford, and 215 miles west by south of London. Acres 11,030. Houses 393. A. P. £9,091. Pop., in 1801, 1,546; in 1831, 2,143. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; gross income £97; in the patronage of the governors of the Charter-house, London. The church, from its situation, serves as a land-mark for mariners. Tanner says, "Githa, wife to Earl Godwin, is said to have placed secular priests in the church of St. Nectan here, who enjoyed the prebends of it till the time of King Henry II., when Jeffrey de Dinham, by the authority of that king, and of Bartholomew bishop of Exeter, and by the assistance of Richard, archdeacon of Poitiers, changed the seculars into an abbot and convent of Black canons, whose revenues were rated, 26th Hen. VIII., at £306 13s. 2d. q. Speed per ann. And granted, 37th Hen. VIII., to William Abbot." Here are an Independent church, formed in 1815; and 7 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, £70 4s., of which £48 4s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £816 7s. The town of Hartland is situated in a very bleak district, terminated on the north by Hartland-point, a remarkable promontory on the coast, and bounded on the south by some heights, where the rivers Torridge and Tamar have their sources. It is governed by a portreeve. Hartland quay is much frequented, particularly by the fishermen of Barnstaple, Bideford, and other towns on the coast, who find good shelter under the rocky eminences skirting the shore. It is also noted for the many fine herrings caught in the season. There is a market on Saturday; and fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday in Easter-week, and on 25th September.

HARTLAND-POINT, a promontory on the north-west coast of Devonshire, at the entrance to the Bristol channel. Lat. 57° N. Long. 4° 30' W.

HARTLEBURY, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; 4 miles south-south-east of Kidderminster, east of the Severn, and in the line of the Stafford and Worcester canal. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Worcester, exempt from visitation; rated at £30; no return. Patron, the bishop of Worcester. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. A new church was founded in 1836. Here are 4 daily schools, and a free grammar-school which has existed since the year 1400, its income is upwards of £120 per annum. There are several almshouses with a small endowment. Other charities, in 1832, upwards of £60 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £498 12s. In 1838 a worsted mill here employed 20 hands. Hartlebury-castle has been for many years one of the residences of the bishops of Worcester: the present mansion was built about the time of the Restoration, and has been greatly improved by its successive proprietors: the ancient castle, erected by Bishop Cantelupe in the reign of Henry III., was taken possession of and destroyed by the parliamentary forces in 1646. Acres 5,500. Houses 403. A. P. £8,287. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Milton-Upper, 1,681; in 1831 1,948.

HARTLEPOOL,

A sea-port, borough, and parish, in the north-eastern division of Stockton ward, union of Stockton, county of Durham. It is situated 18 miles east-

south-east of Durham, and 19 south-south-east of Sunderland, on a bold and nearly insulated headland surrounded on all sides but the west by the German ocean. Acres 840. Houses 275. A. P. £738. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1,330.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £11 17s. 1d., and returned at £110; gross income £149. Patron, the vicar of Hart. St. Hilda's church is a spacious edifice in the early English style, with portions of various other styles of architecture, evidently built at different periods. The tower and nave appear to have been erected towards the latter end of the 13th century. The side aisles, which have been built at a later period, are of a very mean character and unworthy of the older portion of the structure. The tower is supported on the north and west by large buttresses; and as the church stands on rather an elevated situation, it forms a conspicuous mark for vessels on approaching the harbour. "At or near this place was the ancient monastery called Heorthis, founded upon the first conversion of the Northumbrians to Christianity, about A. D. 640, by a religious woman named Hieu, or, as some copies have it, St. Bega, whereof St. Hilda was some time abbess.—A house of Grey friars, founded before A. D. 1275, and after the dissolution, viz., 37th Hen. VIII., granted to John Dryle and John Scudamore."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Ruins called the friarage are situated between the church and the sea, but they consist merely of the shell of the mansion built by the lay-proprietors after the suppression of the monastery. Some Runic grave-stones were found here in 1833 and 1838. Human skulls and other bones were also found, and under each skull a flat stone. Mr. Gage suggests that these are relics of the cemetery which was attached to the Saxon monastery of St. Hilda, the site of which has been hitherto undiscovered, although it has generally been supposed to be the same as that of the friary. The Wesleyans, Congregational dissenters, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here, and a new Presbyterian chapel was opened on 1st January, 1840. The site was granted at a reduced price, and the stone requisite for the building given, by the duke of Cleveland, on the representation of his agent, William Bolam, Esq. There are here five daily schools, two of which are endowed. Other charities, in 1827, about £140 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £284 7s.

Municipal affairs.—In 1201 King John granted a charter to Hartlepool, conferring upon the burgesses the same privileges as those of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and, in 1230, Richard Le Poor, bishop of Durham, granted another, appointing a mayor and other officers for its government. In 1593, Queen Elizabeth granted a new charter, under which the affairs of the borough have since been regulated.

Port, trade, &c.—We are not informed by any of our antiquaries when Hartlepool first rose into consequence as a port, or to whom it anciently belonged. The town was reduced to ashes by the Danes in 800, and was rebuilt, between 830 and 845, by Egfrid, bishop of Lindisfarne. Its importance as a port was soon observed by the Normans; and being capable of receiving ships and troops from the continent on every emergency when the northern borders were troubled, the family of Brus were induced to make it a place of strength. William de Brus, the grandson of Robert, obtained a grant from the Crown of a weekly market to be held here every Wednesday, which King John, in the 17th year of his reign, 1216, confirmed to Robert, the son of William Brus; and added the privilege of holding an annual fair for 3 days, to commence on the feast of St. Lawrence.

The market was ultimately held on Saturday; and fairs for toys and fish are held on May 14th, August 21st, October 9th, and November 27th. Robert Brus, son of the last mentioned Robert, "built the haven and wall about the town of Hartlepool, with ten towers on eche syde of the haven, and a chayne to be drawn between them near the haven, which haven would hold a C. sayle." The mode of fortification described as protecting this port prevailed for some centuries. Few places in England could give a more perfect idea of the fortifications of former times than the remains at Hartlepool, especially as they existed 60 years since, and consisting of a long wall, strengthened by demi-bastions; various gates and sally ports, secured by machicolations; and the portcullis, and some of the gates defended by angular and square turrets. From the reign of King John, to that of James I., this was the most considerable port in the county. When Hugh Pudsey purchased the earldom of Sadberge, in 1189, Hartlepool became annexed to the see of Durham and became the grand emporium of the diocese, whence the prelates sent forth their fleets, imported merchandise, and landed auxiliary forces. In 1680, Hartlepool became a dependent port on Stockton; and from 1725 to 1832, the commercial condition of Hartlepool gradually declined to that of a small fishing-town. It has now, however, all at once, become a renovated and flourishing port. Railway communications, projected and made [see DURHAM, *Railways*], are opening up a new source of trade, by connecting it with the inexhaustible coal-fields, and the lead-districts of Durham, and its progress as a sea-port town during the four years subsequent to 1835, is said to be so extraordinary that there seems great probability of its becoming in a few years one of the principal ports for the shipment of coals in the county of Durham. In 1835 there were only 3 sloops registered in the port. In 1839 there were 90 vessels, averaging about 245 tons each, and representing a capital of £208,800! The water surface of its new and magnificent wet dock is 20 acres, which is exactly equal to that of the Old London dock. It is inferior only in area to that of the two West India docks, and one of the Commercial docks in London, but exceeds the largest dock in Liverpool—the Brunswick dock—by $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and the largest dock in Hull—the Old dock—by 10 acres. Its depth of water will rarely be less than 20 feet, nor ever much exceed 25 feet, but will necessarily vary with the high water of the neap and spring tides. The new dock is separated from the outer dock, or tide harbour, by a quay of the length of 400 yards, forming the base of a vast wooden stage or platform raised to the level of the railway, to which, in fact, it forms the termination—the railway here dividing into a number of branches, and each branch leading to 'a drop,' a simple and beautiful contrivance upon the principle of a balance, for lowering the full coal-waggons from the platform into the ships moored for the purpose on each side of the quay. Eight drops are now at work in the tide harbour and one in the new dock; seven others are in progress, and a still larger number will probably be required to meet the rapidly increasing shipment of coals at Hartlepool, which already closely approaches to 50,000 tons per month, and will doubtless receive a new impulse from the great additional accommodation afforded by the new dock to the shipping frequenting the port.* The bay of Hartlepool has long been noted

for the shelter it affords to shipping of no great burden, from the most formidable gales which prevail upon this coast, viz. from the north and north-east; and might be rendered a most capacious and invaluable harbour-of-refuge at all times of the tide for the largest class of merchant-vessels, by the formation of a breakwater, to extend in a curve from the south-east corner of the town-moor, towards the extremity of the ledge of rock, called 'the Long scar.' The entrance to the present harbour is in the north-west corner of the bay. It was almost completely land-locked by nature, but is now effectually protected by the restoration of the Old pier, and the erection of a jetty, from every wind and wave, and the harbour of Hartlepool must henceforth be considered as the most accessible and convenient upon the whole long line of coast between the straits of Dover and the Pentland frith. Its geological situation is in a trough or subsidence of the magnesian limestone strata, which rise to a considerable elevation on the mainland to the west,—a few yards above high water-mark on the north,—and form the promontory of the town and town-lands of Hartlepool on the east, but dip under a thick bed of clay to the south, forming the substratum of the docks, and of their entrance from the sea, which has been deepened by dredging to the depth of 6 or 8 feet at the lowest spring tides. Whilst the neighbouring limestone rocks have furnished a large portion of the building materials, in the shape of stone and lime, for the quays, the impervious character of this argillaceous bed has greatly facilitated the excavation of the docks when under the sea-level; but an accidental perforation through the clay at an early period of the works, produced a copious feeder of sea-water from the porous limestone strata below, which, we believe, has ever since required the aid of a steam-engine for pumping it from the works during the progress of the excavations. Numerous cases of shipwreck have occurred upon this coast, and the fishermen of Hartlepool, who are a primitive and rude, but expert, athletic, and courageous race, have been ever ready to brave the violence of the storm to rescue their fellow-creatures. A subscription life-boat was established here some years ago. There are branches here of the Darlington District, and of the Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Union, Joint Stock banking companies.

Hartlepool is now much resorted to as a bathing-place; and on the south side of the town is a chalybeate spring, which is covered by the sea at every tide. The chalybeate water, which rises very slowly, discovers a little sulphur, and a gallon of it yields

* The first act for the construction of the Hartlepool docks and railway was obtained in 1832, and a considerable portion of the railway has been constructed and at work for four or five years: the object of its promoters being to obtain the shipment

of coals from the Thornley, Haswell, and South Hetton collieries, distant from 10½ to 12½ miles from the port, and which could produce a supply of coals amply sufficient to repay them for the advance of capital required for their undertaking. The extension of the working of these collieries having, however, furnished a strong presumption of the practicability of sinking to the coal strata at a much shorter distance from the port, the Wingate-Grange colliery has already been opened with complete success, and the Castle Eden colliery is opening, at the respective distance of 8 and 6 miles from the harbour (each being of the first magnitude and povers of machinery), the produce of both of which must be shipped at Hartlepool, together with that of several other collieries opened or opening in the higher part of the country. The passenger-traffic on the railway is considerable, though somewhat impeded by the slow motion and stoppages of the coal trains, and is found to be remunerative at the low charge of 1½d. per mile for the first class, and 1d. for the second class carriages. The maximum rate of railway dues, allowed by the act, for coals passing along the line, is three farthings per ton per mile, the coal-owners finding their own locomotive power—which, however, has been ascertained, upon careful investigation, not to cost one farthing per ton per mile. The recent half-yearly dividends to the shareholders have been paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum. See *Durham Advertiser* of Dec. 11th, 1840, to which we are indebted for the information in this note, as well as in the above text, respecting the new dock at Hartlepool.

120 grains of sediment, of which two parts are nitre, and the rest limestone. During the season many distinguished families are to be found here; the Earl of Darlington has a commodious house in the town, besides which here are many other handsome buildings. The coast to the north of the town is very rocky, and the shore has long extended shoals stretching out in spits of sand. The rocks are excavated by the violence of the waves, and are formed into caverns, grotesque arches, piazzas, &c., called 'the fairy coves,' which afford pleasant and romantic retreats at low water. The view from the churchyard, and from Moor-house, is peculiarly grand and interesting, embracing a vast extent of the ocean, together with the vale of Cleveland, the high lands of Yorkshire, surmounted by Roseberry Topping; the mouth of the Tees, and the villages of Redcar, Coatham, and Seaton Carew.

HARTLEY (THE), a river in Northumberland, which falls into the Tyne at Featherston-haugh.

HARTLEY, a parish in the hund. of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford, county of Kent; 6 miles south-east of Dartford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £7; gross income £282. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Allen. Hops have been annually cultivated here to the extent of about 16 acres. Acres 1,110. Houses 34. A. P. £1,013. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 182. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 14s.

HARTLEY, a tything in the county of Dorset; returns made with the parish of Mintern-Magna.

HARTLEY, a township and sea-port in the parish of Earsdon, county of Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of North Shields. Seaton-grove is a hamlet in Hartley township, and Hartley is a large village: there are chapels for Presbyterians, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; and 3 daily schools in this township. It is situated on the coast of the North sea, and has a safe and commodious harbour, named Hartley-pans, or Seaton-sluice, under Newcastle as a sea-port, and formed at great expense by Sir Ralph Delaval. This haven is situated at the mouth of the Seaton-burn rivulet, which rises near the Six-mile bridge, on the Newcastle and Morpeth road, and runs eastward to the sea, where it formerly discharged itself by a sudden turn due north, at the point where the bold and lofty sea-banks formed an angle, one side facing the north, and the other the east. At the point of this angle the haven was made, in the construction of which Sir Ralph found enough to exercise his skill and patience. The stone pier, which covered it from the north-east wind, was more than once carried away by the sea; and when this difficulty was overcome, the harbour filled up with sand, though a pretty sharp rill ran through it. In order to remove this mischief, a strong sluice, with flood-gates, was placed upon the brook, to retain the water from high tide till the ebb, when, being let off through the flood-gates, it scoured the bed of the haven, and carried away all the sand which collected there, every 12 hours. Charles II. as an encouragement to Sir Ralph, made him "collector and surveyor of his own port." The haven was afterwards greatly improved by the late Lord Delaval, who cut through a solid freestone rock, from the point where the river suddenly turned to the north, to the sea on the east side of the angle, so that the current now discharges itself into the ocean in a straight direction, and forms a harbour accessible with every wind, having two entrances from the sea, by which ships may sail in or out. The new entrance, which is crossed by a draw-bridge, is 52 feet deep, 30 feet broad, and 900 feet long. It was completed at the sole expense of Lord

Delaval, from a plan by Thomas Delaval, Esq., who had resided some time in Hamburgh, where he obtained considerable wealth, and a passion for commerce. From 12 to 15 vessels of 200 or 300 tons burthen, can be accommodated in this haven, where they lie in perfect safety in every wind. The word sluice was added to the name of this place, from the sluice and flood-gates at the mouth of the port. Large quantities of coals, distinguished by the name of Delaval's Hartley Main coals, are sent hence to the London and other markets. A considerable number of the inhabitants are seamen, and many of them are employed at glass-bottle works, and at a colliery, brewery, and malt-kilns. During the last war the harbour was commanded by a block-house and battery upon a mound of ballast, where a party of soldiers performed duty. On Bates island, nearly opposite to Hartley, was anciently a small chapel and a hermitage. There were formerly extensive salt and copperas works here, but they have been discontinued. In 1765, a woodcock was shot in this township, and in its stomach was found a diamond of great value. In 1766 a whale, 17 yards long, was caught in the sea near the port of Hartley. Acreage with the parish. Houses 24. A. P. £2,246. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 1,639; in 1831, 1,850. Poor rates, in 1838, £851 2s.

HARTLEY, a township in the parish of Kirby-Stephen, county of Westmoreland; about a mile south-east of Kirby-Stephen. This is a mountainous district, containing several veins of lead and copper, and upon Hartley Fell a seam of coal which has been worked. Hartley or Harcla castle stood on an eminence above the village of Hartley. It was the seat of a family of the same name in the reign of Henry II. Andrew de Harcla was created earl of Carlisle in 1322, but being afterwards detected in a league with Robert the Bruce, king of Scotland, he was attainted and beheaded in 1323. The castle was granted to Ralph Neville, Baron of Raby. It was long afterwards inhabited by the Musgrave family, one of whom, Sir Christopher, demolished it previous to 1736. Acreage with the parish. Houses 24. A. P. £2,265. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 125. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 3s.

HARTLEY-BURN, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, county of Northumberland; about 10 miles west of Hexham. There is a daily school here. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 25. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 161. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 10s.

HARTLEY-DAMMER, or **DONNEX**, a liberty in the parish of Shinfield, county of Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Reading. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 440. Houses 56. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 331.

HARTLEY-MAUDIT, a parish in the north division of the hund. and union of Alton, county of Southampton; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Alton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £10 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £271. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Houston. About 11 acres of hops have been annually cultivated in this parish. Acres 1,550. Houses 8. A. P. £1,655. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 69. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 5s.

HARTLEY-ROW, a hamlet in the parish of Hartley-Wintney, hund. of Odiham, county of Southampton; 4 miles north-east of Odiham. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Fairs for pedlery are held here on Shrove-Tuesday and June 29th. Pop. returned with the parish.

HARTLEY-WESTPALL, a parish in the hund. of Holdshott, Basingstoke division, union of Basingstoke, county of Southampton; 5 miles west of

Hartford-bridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £6 16s. 3d.; gross income £325. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1825, £16 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £220 12s. Acres 1,450. Houses 45. A. P. £1,774. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 283.

HARTLEY-WINTNEY, a parish in the hund. of Odiham, union of Hartley-Wintney, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; 2 miles south-west of Hartford-bridge, and intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £4 0s. 7½d.; gross income £115. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Mildmay. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school here. Charities, in 1825, upwards of £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £325 10s.—The Hartley-Wintney poor-law union comprehends 13 parishes, embracing an area of 58 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 9,830. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,439. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,007; in 1839, £4,620 2s. A few acres of hops are cultivated in this parish. Acres 2,280. Houses 206. A. P. £3,868. Pop., in 1801, 761; in 1831, 1,139.

HARTLINGTON. See **HARLINGTON**.

HARTLIP, a parish in the hund. and union of Milton, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 5 miles east-south-east of Chatham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £9 10s. 10d.; gross income £185. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. There is a daily National school here, endowed with land and cottages producing £26 per annum. Other charities, in 1836, about £4 12s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £219 15s. Acres 1,350. Houses 65. A. P. £2,052. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 363.

HARTOFT, a township in the parish of Middleton, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east-north-east of Richmond. There is a daily school here. Acres 4,740. Houses 27. A. P. £564. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 142. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 14s.

HARTON, a township in the parish of Jarrow, east division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 3½ miles south-south-west of South Shields. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,000. Houses 40. A. P. £3,139. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 217. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 12s.

HARTON, a township in the parish of Bossall, north riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south-south-west of New Malton, on the western bank of the Derwent. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,620. Houses 24. A. P. £1,968. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 169. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 16s.

HARTPURY, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union of Newent, county of Gloucester; 4½ miles east-south-east of Newent, on the river Leadon, and near the Hereford and Gloucester railway. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £16 16s. 5½d.; gross income £197. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel; and there are 2 daily schools and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1832, about £52 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £437 7s. Acres 3,580. Houses 141. A. P. £5,208. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 880.

HARTSHEAD, a district in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, county of Lancaster; 3 miles north-east of Ashton, on the river Tame. On a

high hill on the north side of Hartshead, are the remains of a beacon called 'the Pike.' The district is rich in coal. Scout-Mill, on the banks of the Tame, is celebrated for its romantic scenery. Hartshead is a part of the manor of Ashton. New roads have been cut through the division to Huddersfield. Pop., in 1821, 9,137. Other returns with the parish.

HARTSHEAD. See **CLIFTON CUM HARTSHEAD**.

HARTSHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Mancetter, county of Warwick; 3¼ miles north-west of Nuneaton, close upon the Coventry canal. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1808. A new Independent chapel for the congregation of Independent dissenters at Chapel-end near this place, has been erected since 23d July, 1839, when the foundation-stone was laid. There are here 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Hartshill is connected with Coventry in the ribbon manufacture. Michael Drayton the poet was born here in 1563. Acreage with the parish. Houses 201. A. P. £2,919. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 909. Poor rates, in 1838, £258 13s.

HARTSHILL, an extensive common in the parish of Huelsfield, county of Gloucester, not assessed in any way.

HARTSHORN, a parish in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, county of Derby; 3½ miles north-west of Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £3 2s. 1d.; gross income £540. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Chesterfield. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here; and there are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Charities, in 1826, about £90 per annum, principally applied in education. Poor rates, in 1838, £163 16s. Acres 2,510. Houses 225. A. P. £3,875. Pop., in 1801, 580; in 1831, 1,204.

HARTSIDE. See **HAWDON, CLINK, and HARTSIDE**.

HARTSOP AND PATERDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Barton, county of Westmoreland; 5 miles north of Ambleside. There is a daily school here endowed with £5 per annum. Acreage with the parish. Houses 72. A. P. £1,842. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 400. Poor rates, in 1838, £150 14s.

HARTWELL, a parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 2 miles south-west of Aylesbury. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Little Hampden, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 5s. 5d.; gross income £226. Patron, in 1835, J. Lee, Esq. The patron, in 1838, presented the perpetual advowson of this rectory to the Astronomical society. The church was erected by the late Sir W. Lee. This was the residence of Louis XVIII. during his stay in England. The only charity connected with the parish, in 1832, was a gift from that sovereign to the poor of Hartwell and Stone, yielding £4 1s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £122 8s. Acres 680. Houses 28. A. P. £1,513. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 137.

HARTWELL, a parish in the hund. of Cleley, union of Potterspurty, county of Northampton; 7½ miles south-south-east of Northampton, near the London and Birmingham railway. It includes part of the hamlet of Old Stratford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, certified to value £20; gross income £70. Patron, in 1835, W. Castleman, Esq. There is here a small Norman church or chapel, now consisting of only a single pace, and without a tower. The exterior, from its various alterations and mutilations, possesses no beauty, and very little curiosity, if we except some herring-bone work, a dog-tooth

cornice, and other indications of its early style; but it appears that its interior is far more remarkable: "In the north wall is the interesting range of four Norman arches, which originally separated the nave and the aisle. They are supported on circular pillars, with rather shallow capitals, varying in design, but with circular astragals and abacuses of plain flat mouldings. The connecting archivolt mouldings have a beautiful effect, and consist of large bold nailheads with a peculiar enrichment, each being divided from the other by a row of smaller ones, and the whole bordered on the outside by another row."—Baker's Hist. and Antiq. of Northamp. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,850. Houses 95. A. P. £1,578. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 531. Poor rates, in 1838, £229 6s.

HARTWITH WITH WINSLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard, west riding of Yorkshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Knaresborough; bounded on the south-west by the river Nidd. Acres 5,470. Houses 153. A. P. £4,098. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 943. Living, a perpetual curacy, with that of Winsley annexed, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £103. Patrons, in 1835, the Rev. J. Swire and R. Roundell, Esq. There is a day and Sunday National school in this chapelry, endowed by Mr. Robert Haxby with £29 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £329 15s. Here are Brimham Crag, "one of the most astonishing natural curiosities that can be conceived. The scene which opens to the view, on approaching these rocks, is so awfully magnificent, and rudely picturesque, as to astonish every beholder. This extraordinary work of Nature covers no less a space than forty acres, and exhibits the most striking view of her wild and uncultivated grandeur. 'From the towering summits of these rocks, immense fragments appear to have been precipitated and hurled to a considerable distance: others hanging by trifling points, and projecting considerably over the base, threaten to crush the trembling visitant. Two rocks, each above ten yards square, have been completely disunited, leaving an area at least four feet wide; they exhibit so exact a correspondence of parts as to convince the observer, that they once formed a solid mass, and can only have been left in their present state by some violent and tremendous convulsion of Nature. The rocking-stones constitute one of the most striking objects of this surprising scene; they are formed by a rock, worn by the attacks of wind and rain to an obtuse point at the centre, which rests on the plain surface of another: of these, the two largest are calculated to weigh above 100 tons each, and can be put in motion with ease by the hand; time will perhaps give to other detached masses the same surprising power of rocking, as they are composed of a very friable kind of grit.'—Farrer's Hist. Ripon, p. 228. In these rocks are many cylindrical apertures of different diameters: some entirely perforate the mass; others penetrate only a few feet. But two of them, called the Cannon Rocks, are very remarkable. They are entirely perforated. The diameter of their perforations is about one foot, and nearly, if not exactly, uniform from end to end. One of them penetrates through a huge mass of rock: the lower end of the aperture is easily accessible: the other extremity opens on the opposite side, where the perpendicular crag rises to a terrific height, and is consequently of difficult access, and invisible to a spectator at the bottom. Ingenious writers and tourists differ greatly in their conjectures concerning these wonderful works, some imagining that this chaotic scene was one of the sacred places of the Druids, and that these perforations in the rocks were

made for delivering their oracles, as no place seems better adapted to the solemn and tremendous mysteries of their religion, while the opinion is rejected by others as not sufficiently supported by historical evidence. Hargrove, the historian of Knaresborough, in describing this Cannon rock, says, 'To a person stationed on this side, the voice of another placed at the mouth, or lower extremity of the cylinder, sounds most dismally, and as if it issued from the very centre of the cliff. Immediately above this orifice of the cylinder, and on the very summit of the rock, are two small grooves about two feet asunder, and of equal dimensions: they are perfectly circular, of about two inches in width, and the same in depth; and might serve for the insertion of two pedestals or props, which, it is not improbable, may formerly have supported the figure of some oracular idol; for these tubes, which are internally rugose, were capable of augmenting the sound of the voice, and giving its tone a degree of almost supernatural vehemence and terrible solemnity; and by the artful management of the Druid priests might occasionally become instruments for the promulgation or oracular decrees.' Here is also, among these chaotic fragments of convulsed nature, a rock of a very singular shape, which Hargrove supposes to have been a rock-idol, or a stone consecrated to some principal deity. It is forty-six feet in circumference, and seems to have been separated from the adjoining rock. The pedestal on which it rests is at the top only one foot by two feet seven inches. The marks of the tool are visible in many places, particularly on the base of the pedestal, which has been shaped into a polygon, approaching towards a hexagon, but part of the sides has been defaced by time. Hargrove considers the hazardous undertaking of shaping this rock and pedestal as a proof that the Druids had some knowledge of mechanism, and gives a reference to the third volume of the *Archæologia* in support of his opinion. He then concludes with these words, 'that this was a place set apart for the celebration of religious rites, during the dark ages of pagan superstition, there can be little doubt; from the great number of tumuli seen here, similar in situation to those near Stonehenge, within view of the place of solemn meeting,' &c. Farrer, the historian of Ripon, acknowledges the fitness of the place for druidical mysteries, but contends that the fact of its appropriation to this use rests on no evidence. In speaking of the Cannon rocks, he says, 'It has been conjectured that the Druids made use of this (perforation) to deliver their delusive oracles to the credulous pagans, and certainly no place could be more suitable to the performance of their mysteries and deceptions; and sounds issuing from the centre of the cliff might be so modulated, as to occasion sensations of fear and amazement in the listening attendants. The forms of the detached rocks, and the rude figures some of them exhibit, are, however, to be attributed solely to the hand of nature. The supposed druidical circles exist only in imagination; and there appear few grounds of belief that this scene of grandeur and sublimity has ever been dedicated to the celebration of religious rites.' Such is the difference of opinions concerning the appropriation of this place to druidical worship; and it may be fairly presumed that the question can never obtain a satisfactory solution."—*Beauties of Eng. and Wales*. Nearly in the centre of this astonishing scene, is a house with suitable offices. It was built in the year 1792, by the Right Hon. William Lord Grantley, the noble proprietor of the estate, for the accommodation of company resorting to view this stupendous work of nature.

HARTY (ISLE OF), a parish in the hund. of

Faversham, lathe of Scray, union of Sheppey, county of Kent; 9 miles south-east of Queenborough, and north of the Swale. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £20 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £59. Patron, in 1835, James Foord, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,530. Houses 8. A. P. £2,649. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 67. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 18s.

HARVINGTON, a parish in the middle division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Evesham, county of Worcester; 4 miles north-east by north of Evesham, and west of the river Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £15 6s. 8d.; gross income £300. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Charities, in 1830, £5 0s. 9d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £174 14s. Acres 1,290. Houses 71. A. P. £2,351. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 318.

HARWELL, a parish in the hund. of Moreton, union of Wantage, county of Berks; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Wantage, and in the line of the Great Western railway. One of the termini of a projected railway from Oxford to the Great Western is in this parish. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 4s. 2d.; nett income £220. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Chetwode, Bart. There are a here daily school, endowed with 5 cottages and 22 acres of land; and 3 infant schools; also an almshouse for 6 widows. Acres 2,720. Houses 157. A. P. £4,709. Pop., in 1801, 671; in 1831, 780. Poor rates, in 1838, £552 19s.

HARWICH, a borough, sea-port, and market-town in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex, 18 miles east-north-east of Colchester, with which it has been proposed to connect this port by a branch from the Eastern Counties railway. The town of Harwich is situated on the point of a tongue of land, at the mouth of the river Stour, locking in with a headland on the opposite coast of Suffolk, and forming with it, in the estuary common to the Stour and the Orwell, the port of Harwich, or the Orwell haven,—Harwich having first risen into importance, it is said, on the decay of a town named Orwell, which was situated where there is now a shoal five miles from the shore, called the West rocks, on which the ruins are yet visible at low water. The harbour is of great extent, affording good anchorage, and depth of water sufficient for ships of the largest burden: the bay or road will also admit first-rate vessels; and it is stated that 100 sail of war-ships, and between 300 and 400 sail of colliers, have been safely and conveniently riding here at anchor at the same time. Landguard fort, on the Suffolk side, erected in the reign of James I., completely commands the entrance to the harbour, which, though between 2 and 3 miles wide at high water, will only admit the entrance of ships by a deep but narrow channel on the Suffolk side. The navigation is difficult without an experienced pilot.*

On the south of the town, a cliff divides Orwell haven from the bay that extends to Walton Naze. This cliff is observed to be constantly giving way to the action of the sea, which, it is suspected, will, at some future period, force a passage to the opposite shore, and insulate Harwich and its vicinity. The cliff contains many acres of land: its greatest height is about 50 feet: at the bottom, a stratum of clay-like substance, on exposure to the air, gradually hardens to a kind of stone, with which the streets of Harwich are paved. The town walls were also formed of this material, as were the castles of Oxford and Framlingham. This eminence is named the Beacon cliff, on which there was formerly a signal-house and telegraph. The prospect from this elevated station presents a view of the higher parts of the town, with the two light-houses, the handsome new church, and other public buildings, the shipping in the harbour, and on the ocean. Between this station and the town there is a pleasant walk named the Esplanade, and on the cliff stands a circular martello tower, the largest of the kind in England. The wall is 8 feet thick, faced with granite, and bomb-proof. It is mounted with 10 guns. There is a range of barracks at Landguard fort. The scenery of the river is extremely beautiful. The town consists of three main streets with several lanes branching out on either side. It was formerly enclosed by a wall with four principal and three inferior gates, and there was a castle and an admiralty house. Among the principal buildings are the town-hall, the jail, customhouse, places of worship, schools, theatre, assembly and reading rooms. Harwich comprises the two parishes of St. Nicholas and Dover-Court. The town is situated wholly within the former parish. In the latter are situated Lower Dover-Court, a sort of village about half-a-mile distant from Harwich, which has been entirely built within the last 35 years. There is also another village in this parish called Upper Dover-Court, situated two miles from Harwich on the London road. Acres 2,060. Houses 660. A. P. £12,392. Pop., in 1801, 2,761; in 1831, 4,297.

The living of Dover-court is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Harwich; rated at £5 0s. 10d.; gross income £228. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The ancient church was founded about the 13th century, by Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk. It consisted of a nave, two side-aisles, supported by 10 pillars, and a chancel. It had a quadrangular stone tower, with a wooden frame, embattled, above which was a spire. In 1821, this ancient and venerable structure was taken down, and a magnificent new church was erected at the cost of nearly £20,000. It is built chiefly of brick, with stone buttresses and steeple, and measures 100 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth. An Independent church was formed here in the 17th century, and a Wesleyan Methodist in 1794. There are 23 daily schools, one of which is a free-school, erected previous to 11th June, 1725, by Humphrey Parsons, Esq., and now supported by the corporation. There are 32 scholars on the foundation. Here are two small almshouses in West-street occupied by four poor widows. Four almshouses appointed to be erected in 1718, formed in 1836 part of the poor's house. Other charities more particularly connected with the town of Harwich, produced, in 1836, about £96 per annum, of which £80 were applied to parochial purposes. Charities more particularly connected with Dover-court, about £126 2s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,893 10s.

Harwich is a borough by prescription. Its first charter was granted by Edward II. at the request of his brother Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, who was lord of the manor. Other charters

* In order to guard vessels from a sand-bank called the Andrews, which forms a bar across the entrance to the harbour from Landguard fort into the rolling ground, where there is good anchorage, there were formerly a blazing fire of coals, and 6 candles, 1 lb. each in weight, kept burning during the night, in a large room, with a glazed front over the principal gate, on the southern extremity of the town. In the time of Charles II. this purpose was more completely effected by two light-houses erected under letters patent, and furnished with lamps of a peculiar construction. One of these, built of white brick, yet retains its original form: the other was rebuilt with grey brick in 1818. Rising to the height of 69 feet above high water, it forms a conspicuous object at a great distance. These lights are situated at the south-west entrance to the town in 51° 36' 39" N. lat., 1° 17' 8" E. long. The old light-house is near the beach. The lights are seen to a distance of 12 miles in clear weather. They are both fixed, and they lead between the Andrews and the Ridge, and through the rolling ground.

were granted by Edward III., Richard II., &c., but a charter of James I. was the basis of the municipal constitution previous to the passing of the new municipal reform act. The government of the borough was vested by the charter in a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 24 capital burgesses, and subordinate officers. The corporation were appointed to hold quarterly courts of session, and to form a court of pleas every Tuesday for recovery of debts not exceeding £100. A court of admiralty was instituted, but fell into disuse about the end of last century. The municipal commissioners state, in their report on the borough, that the loss of this court was a subject of regret and complaint among those interested in the shipping of the port, as it frequently happens that ships in distress are assisted into this harbour by boatmen, pilots, and others, and differences generally arise upon the demands made for their services. When the local court was no longer held, these disputes were frequently carried either to the high court in London, or before the magistrates at Colchester, whereby much expense and trouble have been occasioned. The old borough of Harwich was co-extensive with the parishes of St. Nicholas and Dover-court, a great portion of the harbour being subject to the jurisdiction of Ipswich. The limits laid down in the new boundaries' report exclude the parish of Dover-court altogether; but, under the new municipal act, the parliamentary boundaries, which coincide with those of the old borough, were appointed to be taken until altered by parliament. The borough is now governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; the style of the corporate body being the 'Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Harwich.' It is included in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted. The income of the borough for 1839, was £621 16s. 6d., chiefly arising from rents, tolls, and dues: expenditure £607 12s. 3½d., consisting, among other items, of

Salaries and allowances to municipal officers,	£197 2 6
Public works, repairs, &c.,	114 18 7
Police and constables,	53 16 10

Harwich returned two members to parliament previously to the reign of Edward III., when the privilege was suspended; but it was restored by the last charter, and has been since regularly exercised. The right of voting, previously to the passing of the reform act, was in the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses; the greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1831, was 20. The number registered in 1837, was 167, of whom 12 were freemen; the number who actually polled at the general election, in 1837, was 146, 5 of whom were freemen. The mayor is the returning officer.

The prosperity of Harwich has very much declined of late years. During the last war with France, it was in a very flourishing condition, owing to the influx of strangers who entered and quitted the country at this place; to the convenience of its spacious harbour; its thriving fishery; the extensive public works carried on by Government, and the large garrisons kept up here and at Langward fort on the Suffolk shore. Some of these advantages continued to a certain extent whilst the Government packets to Holland, Germany, and Sweden were stationed here, but, since their removal, a great diminution of trade has taken place. The fishery has greatly declined since the commencement of the present century. In 1778, there were 78 fishing vessels, averaging about 40 tons each, belonging to this port: in 1833, there were not more than 10. Some advantage is derived from the fact of its being the only harbour between Yarmouth

roads and the mouth of the Thames that is capable of affording refuge, in gales of wind from the eastward, to vessels navigating the eastern coast. During the prevalence of strong north-east winds, sometimes from 200 to 300 light colliers and other vessels proceeding northwards may still be seen anchored in the harbour. For the purpose of improving it still further, and especially during war, as a harbour of refuge, it is proposed to extend and fortify the pier. In 1833, the number of vessels belonging to this port was 96, with a tonnage of 5,513 tons. The gross receipt of customs-duty, in 1838, was £1,575 18s. 4d.; in 1839, £1,630 19s. A considerable traffic is maintained, by means of wherries, with Ipswich and Manningtree. Ship-building is carried on by a private individual who rents the Government dock-yard. A patent slip has recently been constructed here, on which ships of very large burthen can be hauled up with great facility, for repair. Cement is manufactured to some extent. A market is held on Tuesday and Friday, and fairs for toys are held on 1st May and 18th October.

Harwich derives some benefit from the numerous visitors who frequent it in the bathing season. There are excellent accommodations. Bathing machines have been introduced; but the private baths are very neat, and comfortably fitted up. They stand in a large reservoir of sea-water, which is changed every tide, and supplied with fresh water every hour by a contrivance on the principle of a natural syphon. In some of these baths the water is made hot for invalids. There are also vapour baths; and machinery to throw the sea-water, either hot or cold, on any part of the body.

"Herwiche," says Lambard, "is interpreted the towne wheare tharmye lay, by which armye the Danes are always understode; for the maner of speche is comon in the auncient chroniclers, that the armye laye here, and the armye landed there," &c. "Orwell," he also observes, "is called of some Harwiche haven, and hathe bene the comon place of arryval and shippinge, eyther to or from the lowe countries." Near Harwich are remains of a Roman camp, and other ancient fortifications, the road to which, from the town, is still called the Street. Roman coins and a tessellated pavement have been found. The most ancient record of any important occurrence here is of a naval engagement, which took place in the estuary at the mouth of the Stour between the Anglo-Saxon and Danish fleets in 884. The Danes were defeated. Isabel, Queen of Edward II., landed here on 24th September, 1326, with an army of 2,700 men, and numerous foreign and English nobles, in rebellion against the king, whom she pursued into Wales, and seizing Hugh Spencer, the father, caused him to be cut up alive and quartered, in the 90th year of his age. Edward III. sailed with his fleet and army from Orwell haven to assert his right to the French crown. Proving unsuccessful, he returned to England, landing at Harwich. He afterwards sailed from Orwell haven, and gained a victory over the French fleet off the harbour of Sluys. Others of the royal families of England have visited Harwich, and, in 1761, Lord Anson anchored his squadron here with the intended Queen of England, who landed at Harwich.

HARWICH, a hamlet in the parish of Whitstable, county of Kent. The pop. is returned with that of Whitstable.

HARWOOD, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton-on-Teesdale, county of Durham; 10 miles north-west by road of Barnard castle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham. Pop. returned with the parish.

HARWOOD, a township in the parish of Bolton,

co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2½ miles north-east of Bolton-le-Moors, and east of the river Medlock. Here is a daily school. Dimities and other light cottons are woven here. Harewood, or Harwood, was a lordship subject to Manchester, in 15^o Edward II. Lomax-Fold is a seat in this vicinity. Acres 1,100. Houses 357. A. P. £2,492. Pop., in 1801, 1,281; in 1831, 2,011. Poor rates, in 1838, £418 14s.

HARWOOD, a township in the parish of Hartburn, county of Northumberland; 14 miles west-north-west of Morpeth. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 6. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 47. Poor rates, in 1838, £8 7s.

HARWOOD-DALE WITH SILPHO, a township in the parish of Hackness, north riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles north-west of Scarborough. There is a daily school here. Acres 8,430. Houses 51. A. P. £2,087. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 336. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 7s.

HARWOOD (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish and hund. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles north-east of Blackburn, and intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £14 15s.; gross income £126. Patron, the vicar of Blackburn. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,510. Houses 419. A. P. £4,806. Pop., in 1801, 1,659; in 1831, 2,436. Poor rates, in 1838, £835 14s.

HARWOOD (LITTLE), a township in the parish and hund. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Acres 730. Houses 54. A. P. £1,414. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 341. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 4s.

HARWORTH, a parish in the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Worksop, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles west-south-west of Bawtry. It includes part of the township of Styrrup. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 9s. 7d.; gross income £695. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Norfolk. Here are a boarding school and an almshouse. Charities, in 1827, £101 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £208. Acres 4,320. Houses 98. A. P. £3,958. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 526.

HASCOMB, a parish in the hund. of Blackheath, union of Hambleton, county of Surrey; 3¼ miles south-east of Godalming. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £6 3s. 9d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, — Mackenzie. Here are 3 daily schools. In this parish is an eminence called Castle hill, on which are the remains of a small Roman camp. The works are single, the area almost square, as the ground allows it, and the works not great. It commands an extensive view of the country. The soil of this hill is peculiarly adapted to the growth of beeches: one of these trees, of extraordinary dimensions, is known by the name of Hascomb-beech, and may be seen at a great distance round. Here is a telegraph, forming part of the line between London and Portsmouth. Acres 990. Houses 38. A. P. £1,398. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 317. Poor rates, in 1838, £130 9s.

HASLEBEECH, a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 11½ miles north by west of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 14s. 9d.; gross income £323. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Apreece. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1830, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £162. Acres 1,790. Houses 33. A. P. £3,226. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 140.

HASELBURY-BRYAN, a parish in the hund. of Pimperne, union of Sturminster, county of Dorset; 9 miles west-north-west of Blandford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 19s. 9d. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Northumberland. There are 5 daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,010. Houses 120. A. P. £3,830. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 611. Poor rates, in 1838, £316 4s.

HASELDEN, or **HESLEDON**, in the hund. of Longtree, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north of Tetbury. "The Cistercian monks of Kingswood in Wiltshire having obtained this place, partly by purchase from John St. John, and partly by grant from the right owner, Reginald de S. Waleric, about the latter end of King Stephen's reign, translated their abbey hither, and acknowledged the last mentioned nobleman for their founder; who in a little time removed it again (upon the monks' complaint for want of water) to his park at Tetbury, where it did not continue long, on account of the scarcity of wood, but, temp. Hen. II., was replaced at Kingswood."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

HASELEY, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hund. of Barlichway, union and county of Warwick; 3½ miles north-west by west of Warwick, and in the line of the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £4 9s. 4½d.; gross income £134. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Antrobus, Bart. There is a daily school here endowed with £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 1s. Acres 1,230. Houses 37. A. P. £1,417. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 194.

HASELEY (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Ewelme, union of Thane, county of Oxford; 3 miles west of Tetworth. It includes the township of Little Haseley, and the liberties of Latchford, and Rycote. Living, a rectory annexed to the deanery of Windsor in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £30; gross income £761. There is a daily school here, partly supported by an allowance of £31 per annum, from the trustees of certain charity lands, bequeathed by Luke Taylor in 1647. Other charities, in 1822, £281 12s., chiefly arising from the lands alluded to, and applied for behoof of poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £427 16s. Acres 3,140. Houses 137. A. P. £3,446. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 749.

HASELEY (LITTLE), a township in the above parish and county; 1 mile south of Great Haseley. Acreage with the parish. Houses 26. A. P. £1,136. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 144.

HASELOR HUNDRED, is situated in the Blandford division, county of Dorset. It forms the neck of land running into the isle of Purbec; and is bounded on the north by Poole harbour, and the hundreds of Barrow and Loosebarrow; on the east by Rowbarrow hundred; on the south by the English channel; and on the west by Winfrith hundred. Area 14,820 acres. Houses 219. Pop., in 1831, 1,272.

HASELOR, a parish in the Stratford division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Alcester, county of Warwick; 2¼ miles east by north of Alcester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £42. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,950. Houses 53. A. P. £3,123. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 349. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 5s.

HASELOR, a township in the parish of St. Michael, county of Stafford. Acres 520. Houses 4. A. P. £707. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 36.

HASFIELD, a parish in the lower division of

the hund. of Westminster, union of Tewkesbury, county of Gloucester; 6 miles north of Gloucester, and west of the river Severn. Living, a rectory and a peculiar of Deerhurst, formerly in the dio. of Gloucester, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £380. Patron, in 1835, J. F. Sevier, Esq. Here is a Sunday school, endowed with £8 per annum. Other charities, in 1827, £12 17s. per annum, applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 1s. Acres 1,460. Houses 51. A. P. £2,465. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 245.

HASGUARD, a parish in the hund. of Roose, union of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 5 miles east of St. David's. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; gross income £109. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Houses 17. A. P. £914. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 106. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 8s.

HASILOR, in the hund. of Haselor, county of Dorset; 3 miles south of Wareham. The courts for the hundred were at one time held here.

HASINGHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Loddon, and north of the river Yare. Living, a rectory united with that of Buckenham. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities, in 1832, a town-house, with 2 roods of land occupied by paupers, and 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £34 12s. Acres 610. Houses 24. A. P. £519. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 140.

HASKETON, a parish in the hund. of Carlford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north-west of Woodbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Freeland. There is a day and Sunday school here. Charities, in 1829, £57 10s. per annum, of which £13 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £328 10s. Acres 1,140. Houses 106. A. P. £2,783. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 517.

HASLAND, a township in the parish of Chesterfield, county of Derby; 2 miles south-south-east of Chesterfield. There is a daily school here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 181. A. P. £4,164. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 889. Poor rates, in 1838, £362 18s.

HASLE, a township in the parish of Wragby, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east of Wakefield. There is a small daily school here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 31. A. P. £958. Pop., in 1811, 128; in 1831, 134. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 7s.

HASLEBURY, a parish in the hund. of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 3 miles east of Chippenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £1 15s. 5d.; gross income £10. Patron, in 1835, — Northey, Esq. There is a small daily school here.

HASLEBURY-PLUCKNETT, a parish in the hund. of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Crewkerne. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7; gross income £151; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Wells cathedral. There is a daily school here. "About the year 1150, William Fitz-Walter, lord of this town—where the famous hermit St. Wulric had his cell, died, and was buried—began here an house for regular canons, which he intended to have endowed well, but it seems not to have been ever finished."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 1,430. Houses 168. A. P. £3,024. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 826. Poor rates, in 1838, £235 18s.

HASLEMERE, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Godalming, union of Hambledon, county of Surrey; 9 miles south-south-west of Godalming, and 42 south-south-west of London. Acres 3,330. Houses 179. A. P. £1,830. Pop., in 1801, 642; in 1831, 849. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Chiddingfold. The church is an ancient edifice, standing on an eminence north of the town. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1797; 2 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1823, Gresham's almshouse, and 13s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £333 5s. Tradition relates that Haslemere formerly occupied the side of the hill to the southward of the present town, and was a place of considerable extent till ruined by the Danes. It is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It returned two members to parliament from a very early period, until disfranchised by the reform act. It was the scene of many very expensive and violent contests before the union of interests in the earl of Lonsdale, after which there was no opposition. The market-day is on Tuesday; but no corn has been brought to market for many years: fairs for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, are held on May 12th, and September 25th.

HASLEWOOD, a parish in the hund. and union of Plumegate, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north-north-west of Aldborough, and north of the river Alde. Acres 2,570. Houses 11. A. P. £785. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 90. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 16s.

HASLINGDEN, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Whalley and hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine of Lancaster; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Burnley, and 17 north-north-west of Manchester. Acres 4,424. Houses 1,422. A. P. £8,486. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; certified to value £17 8s. 9d., returned at £109; gross income £180. Patron, the vicar of Whalley. The church is a handsome modern edifice, with an ancient tower, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1785, two Wesleyan Methodist, in 1796, and 1817; a d 10 daily schools, one of which was endowed, in 1825, with £15 1s. per annum. Other charities, £7 4s. per annum, besides those connected with the parish in general. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,126 7s.—The Haslingden poor-law union comprehends 10 parishes. Expenditure on poor of this district, in 1839, £3,188 7s.

Haslingden is situated on the margin of the forest of Rossendale, in the midst of that Alpine district which extends from the southern part of the hundred of Blackburn, in a line eastward to the borders, and beyond the borders, of the county of York. The name of the town is probably derived from the hazel underwood which formerly grew in great abundance on the sides of the hills and in the neighbouring glens. The town formerly stood on the hill, but modern builders, preferring shelter to the picturesque, have placed their houses at the foot of the second declivity of Laund Hey to the west. The convenience of this new situation is daily felt, and the traffic, particularly on the market days, is much facilitated by the change. The market was formerly held on Wednesday, but, to avoid clashing with the Blackburn market, it is now held on Saturday; and there are five annual fairs, namely, on 2d February; Easter Tuesday; 8th May; 4th July; and 2d October. On the first declivity of Laund Hey, there was formerly a noted race-ground, which was so completely commanded by the hill that the spectators could see the horses over every yard of the

course. This ground has been enclosed, and the land much improved for agricultural purposes. Alpine landscapes of the most extensive kind present themselves from the summit of the hills: an immense inclined plain, watered by the Irwill and the Roach, slopes towards Manchester, and is terminated by the Derbyshire hills to the south; while the fine champagne country of Amounderness opens to the view westward, and, by the aid of glasses, ships may be seen in the distance navigating the sea which washes the Lancashire coast.

Like all the manufacturing towns on the east side of this county, Haslingden was originally employed principally in the fabrication of woollens, and that trade still prevails here to a considerable extent; but cotton manufacture is now in the ascendant, and the numerous mills upon the banks of the Swinwell are employed chiefly in that line. Little more than half a century ago the manufacturing part of the population was principally employed by the capitalists of Rochdale in making baizes and flannels: but trade is now supported by resident manufacturers. In the middle of the last century, the number of the inhabitants in the chapelry of Haslingden did not exceed one thousand; in 1801, they had increased to 4,040; in 1811, the number was 5,127; in 1821, they amounted to 6,595; and in 1831, to 7,776. Within the present century the public improvements have been very considerable; many old and unsightly buildings have given place to new and substantial erections; and the symmetry of the town has been increased by its extension. Water, stone, and coal have all contributed to the growth and prosperity of this place. The river lends its efficient aid in carrying on the manufacture in its various branches. Stone, in abundance, is furnished by the surrounding mountains of granite, and the quarries of Hutchbank and Slate, as well as others, yield flags and slate of superior quality. Coal, the great manufacturing ingredient, is abundantly obtained from the neighbouring mines, and brought to the place at an easy expense. The cost of land-carriage for raw and manufactured materials, has operated prejudicially upon the interests of this town ever since the introduction of inland navigation; and though an act of parliament was passed in the 34th year of the reign of his late majesty George III. for making and maintaining a navigable canal from Bury, by Haslingden, to Church Town, thus communicating with the Bury, Bolton, and Manchester canal to the south, and with the Leeds and Liverpool canal to the north, that great desideratum was never begun. But as the Manchester and Leeds railway, on the one hand, now passes within 12 miles, and the Manchester and Bolton, on the other, is within 10 miles of the town, branches may be formed, and a new stimulus henceforth be given to the commercial advancement of this important locality.

HASLINGFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Cambridge, bounded on the east by the river Cam. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £8 10s. 7½d.; gross income £581. Patron, in 1835, C. Michell, Esq. Here is a daily National school, founded in 1658 by Simon Estman, a Dane, and endowed with £40 per annum. Other charities, in 1836, about £82 12s., of which £80 proceeded from the charity of William Skelman, founded in 1494, for behoof of the poor of this parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £256 9s. Acres 2,439. Houses 84. A. P. £1,677. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 559.

HASLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Barthomley, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north-west of Belzey, in the line of the Manchester

and Nantwich railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. D. Broughton, Bart. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 3,790. Houses 187. A. P. £3,990. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 1,028.

HASSALL, a township in the parish of Sandbach, co.-palatine of Chester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Sandbach, intersected by the Trunk canal. Acres 1,030. Houses 39. A. P. £1,546. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 200. Poor rates, in 1838, £178 3s.

HASSOP, a township in the parish of Bakewell, county of Derby; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Bakewell. A Roman catholic chapel was built here in 1818. Acreage with the parish. Houses 28. A. P. £1,851. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 121. Poor rates, in 1838, £107 9s.

HASTINGLEIGH, a parish in the barony of Birsholt, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 6 miles east by north of Ashford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £10 5s.; gross income £200. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been cultivated to the extent of $31\frac{1}{2}$ acres in this parish. Acres 1,760. Houses 27. A. P. £962. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 216. Poor rates, in 1838, £147.

HASTINGS RAPE, in Sussex, constitutes the eastern point of the county, as far as Pevensey bay. Area 154,060 acres. Houses 8,046. Pop., in 1831, 50,209.

HASTINGS,

One of the Cinque-ports, a market-town, and borough, with separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hundred of Balthow, union and rape of Hastings, county of Sussex. It comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. Clements, St. Mary Bulverhithe, St. Mary Magdalene, part of the parishes of Bexhill, St. Leonard, and St. Mary-in-the-castle, and the priory, an extra-parochial district. Acres 1,670. Houses 1,617. A. P. £11,981. Pop., in 1801, 2,982; in 1831, 10,097.

General description.—Hastings is situated on the coast, 64 miles south-south-east of London, in $50^{\circ} 34'$ N. lat., $0^{\circ} 37'$ E. long. It stands partly in a glen or hollow, surrounded with high cliffs and hills by which it is sheltered in every direction, save from the south. It consists of two principal streets running parallel with each other, and gently declining towards the sea. The sea-line of residences is built under the towering cliffs. The streets are well paved and lighted, and many of the dwellings are elegant. Amongst the modern improvements are Pelham place and crescent, the former consisting of a handsome range of buildings erected under the sand-stone cliffs at the end of the marine parade, of which it forms the western extreme. There are baths of every description furnished with all things needful for comfort and even luxury. The crescent consists of 16 houses handsomely built on a terrace formed by arched stone buildings, so as to command an extensive sea-view. Small shops in front of the basement lead to the arcade, a splendid room lighted from above, and occupied as a bazaar: it is converted into a musical promenade during the summer season. The terrace is ascended by a flight of steps at the eastern end, and has a carriage-road entering from the other end. The front of the arcade was the line of bases of the castle-cliff about 18 years since. The marine parade, stretching eastward from Pelham place, is 500 feet long, and commands a most extensive sea-view. It is a delightful promenade,

and is much frequented. At the eastern extremity of the parade is a fort or battery built about half a century ago. The public are permitted by government to parade this battery. Wellington-square consists of an elegant range of houses forming three sides of a square. It is sheltered from the east by the castle-cliff, and commands extensive and picturesque views of the surrounding district, and especially of Beachy-head and the sea. St. Leonard's town is entered from the old town of Hastings, through a handsome arch, built after the manner of an ancient triumphal arch, of Doric elevation, with fluted columns. On entering, the marina immediately presents itself. This is a neat range of upwards of 100 buildings extending along the sea-coast. The architecture is very fine, and is decorated with Corinthian and Ionic columns. Piazzas, with occasional breaks, extend along the basements, a distance of 500 feet. At the back is another street, and in the vale are various cottage residences. There are also handsome assembly-rooms and public gardens. On the east side is a square Gothic tower containing the town clock. By far the handsomest building here is the St. Leonard's hotel. The architecture is exceedingly beautiful, and has an air of lightness unusual in so large a building. The esplanade extends along the whole line of coast in front of the town. It is faced with stone, and laid out with a grass plat and flower beds; and when it is extended to the priory, as proposed, it will be the finest in England. St. Leonard's town has been built within the last 12 years. The act for its formation was obtained in 1827. Beyond St. Leonards there is a range of martello towers. To the north of Hastings is the barrack-field, where there were barracks which stood till 1823, when they were sold and pulled down. On a detached cliff, a little to the westward of the town, stood the castle occupied by the Conqueror previous to the memorable battle of Hastings, which procured him the English crown. A small part of an angle of one of the outer walls alone remains.

"The tower that long had stood
The crash of thunder and the warring winds,
Shook by the slow but sure destroyer—time,
Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base."
ARMSTRONG.

The salubrity of the air, the openness of the coast, and the smoothness of its beach, together with the truly romantic character of the vicinity, especially as seen from the summits of the chalk cliffs, which themselves are exceedingly grand, while they afford many rich and diversified prospects over land and sea, have united to render Hastings a favourite and fashionable marine residence. The air is remarkably pure and salubrious; in the elevated sites it is cool and bracing, and in the protected vales soft and genial, so that the visitor can choose his climate. The sea presents a sand which is as pleasant to the promenaders as to the bathers, and the visitors of Hastings are loud in praise of all connected with a place so healthful and entertaining. Of the amusements which it affords, it will be sufficient to mention the assembly-rooms at the Swan inn, and at St. Leonards; the races which take place in September; and the regattas which cheer the declining days of autumn. The hotels and inns are in general excellent. There are some good libraries; and well arranged nursery-grounds cover the side of a hill in the vicinity with flowers, shrubs, and fruits. A theatre was erected some years since in Bourne-street at great expense, but proved a failure. It was sold in 1834 for one-third of its cost price, and is now converted into a Wesleyan chapel.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The ecclesiastical returns for Hastings are incomplete. The living of All

Saints is a rectory with that of St. Clements, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £42 19s. 7d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. G. Foysters. St. Leonards is a curacy in the patronage of the Rev. W. Greenlaw. St. Mary-in-the-castle is also a curacy, in the patronage of the earl of Chichester. The church of All Saints stands on high ground to the east of the London road entering Hastings. It is a large and lofty edifice, consisting of a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. At the west end is a noble embattled tower 73 feet high supported by buttresses, and containing 5 bells. The style of architecture is various, and the period of erection doubtful. Titus Oates, the ministerial informer, so notorious in the reign of Charles II., appears to have been officiating minister in this church. The church of St. Clements is an ancient edifice built of stone and flint, embedded with cement, but frequently repaired with brick. It stands in a confined situation behind the town hall. Of several churches which formerly existed at Hastings, those of All Saints and St. Clements alone remain. The want of a church in the new town of St. Leonards was soon felt, and in October, 1831, the princess Sophia of Gloucester, laid the first stone of a new church which was completed in 1833. The style of architecture is that of the 13th century, with large lancet-shaped windows, some of which are ornamented with stained glass. There is a dissenting chapel within the new town. A new chapel was consecrated in 1825, in the parish of St. Mary-in-the-castle. It was erected at the sole expense of the earl of Chichester, and is situated in the centre of Pelham crescent. It has a recessed portico, and a double row of Ionic pillars, which impart to it both grace and dignity. "Within the castle was a royal free chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, wherein were a dean and several secular canons, or prebendaries, to which Henry de Augo, or Ewe, who lived temp. Hen. I., was a benefactor, and it might perhaps be founded by him or his father. It was said, 27° Edw. I., that the gift of the prebends had been in the crown ever since the barony of Hastings came into the king's hands; but before that, Cornan Augi was patron. In 26° Hen. VIII., the deanery was valued at £120 per ann., and all the prebends at £41 13s. 5d. per ann. The college and deanery were granted, 38° Hen. VIII., to Sir Anthony Brown."—A little to the west of the castle-cliffs, "was a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, as early as the time of King Richard I. Sir W. Bricet is said to have been its founder. But the church and house being overflowed and destroyed by an inundation of the sea, Sir J. Pelham gave them lands at Warbilton, 14° Hen. IV., whereon to build a new church and monastery; however, it doth not appear that this design ever fully took effect; but by the charity of some other well-disposed persons, a new priory was erected near this town, which was founded, 26° Hen. VIII., and was granted to John Baker, 29° Hen. VIII. Its yearly revenues were valued at £57 19s."—Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*. There are in Hastings an Independent church, formed in 1805, and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1819. Besides the Wesleyan chapel, formerly the theatre, and Croft chapel belonging to the Independent church, there are also Ebenezer chapel and Zoar chapel, the former belonging to the Baptists, but both holding sentiments similar to those of Mr. Huntingdon. There are here 2 day and Sunday, and 22 daily schools, with charities for education, &c., yielding in 1819, £449 1s. 8d. per ann. Among the charitable institutions are a dispensary, a fisherman's fund, a lying-in society, a branch connected with the

society for the promotion of Christian knowledge, and a bible society. Poor rates, in 1838, £5,222 2s.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Hastings, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Hastings poor-law union comprehends 13 parishes, embracing an area of 20 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 13,280. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,969. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,493; in 1839, £7,800 10s.

Government and Franchise.—[Hastings being one of the Cinque-ports, the corporation has enjoyed all the rights and privileges granted and confirmed to these ancient communities, including Rye and Winchelsea, by Edward I., or other succeeding sovereigns. The charters of these sovereigns are all recited in a charter of 20 Car. II. Besides the general charters, most of the corporations have one or more peculiar charters. The only one of that sort in possession of the corporation of Hastings, is a charter of the 31st Elizabeth, constituting the magistrates, who were previously denominated bailiffs, “one body corporate and politic, in fact, and in name, by the title of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hastings in the county of Sussex.” Under this charter, which was confirmed and enlarged by Charles II., the corporation consisted of a mayor and 12 other jurats, with an indefinite number of freemen constituting the commonalty. The officers of the corporation, besides the mayor and 12 jurats, were a town-counsel, who was the legal adviser of the corporation, a town-clerk, 2 chamberlains, 8 auditors, and inferior officers. The mayor, by the charter, was appointed coroner, and the mayor and jurats, justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction only with respect to custom and excise laws. Quarterly courts of session and jail delivery, a hundred court, and a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, are held. The judges of the courts of session were invested with power to try capital offences; but these have been generally transferred to the county assizes held at Lewes. Two pier-wardens were appointed to be elected by the freemen at the hundred court, in order to collect the revenues of the corporation arising from the duties on the landing of vessels, and from the imports and exports of merchandise at the landing-place called the Stade, to superintend the capstans and lights there, and to remove thence and from the sea-beach all obstructions and nuisances. The jurisdiction of the corporation was extended over the whole of the parishes of St. Clement, All Saints, Holy Trinity, St. Michael, St. Andrew, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Mary Bulverhithe, and part of the parishes of Ore, St.-Mary-in-the-castle, and St. Leonard; besides part of the parish of Bexhill, consisting of about 750 acres in Pevensey marsh, 8 miles from Hastings; part of the parish of St. Leonard's near Winchelsea, 9 miles from Hastings; over the parish of Beaksbourne, near Canterbury, containing about 1,100 acres, 48 miles from Hastings; and also over the vill of Grange or Grench, near Rochester, containing about 200 acres of land, about 50 miles from Hastings. In Beaksbourne and Grange the justices of Kent were appointed, under the 51st Geo. III., c. 36, to have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of Hastings.

By the 134th section of the recent act for the regulation of corporations, the jurisdiction of the town and port was still preserved over these distant parts. The borough is now divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors: the

style of the corporate body being the “mayor, aldermen, and council, of the borough of Hastings in the county of Sussex.” The borough is included in schedule A of the new municipal act, with boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions and a recorder appointed. The town-hall or court-house, situated on the site of an old one, in the High-street, was erected in 1823. It principally consists of a court-house, and a room for the local authorities. The prison stands in a densely populated part of the town, with the windows looking into the streets. It consists of seven cells and three day-rooms. The magistrates are about to build a new one. The income of the borough for 1839, was £3,040 3s. 10d., chiefly arising from borough rates;—expenditure for 1839:

Public works, repairs, &c.,	£1,214 14 8
Police and constables,	711 19 11
Jail, maintenance, &c., of prisoners,	428 2 11
Law expenses,	220 13 8
Administration of justice, prosecutions, &c.,	177 3 5
Salaries, allowances, &c., to municipal officers,	131 8 8
County expenses,	66 10 3
Municipal elections,	11 12 0
Miscellaneous,	117 13 8
	£3,079 19 2

The borough-income, betwixt September 1st, 1841, and September 1st, 1842, was £2,120; expenditure, £1,846, of which £706 19s. was for police. Hastings returns two members, styled barons, to parliament. Previous to 1832, the right of voting was in the mayor, jurats, and resident freemen, not receiving alms. The greatest number of electors polled for 30 years previous to 1831 was 17, polled in 1830. Previous to its reform, the corporate body “may be considered to have been, in effect, self-elected; for the low number at which the corporation continued so long stationary, shows that care was taken to elect, as freemen, only such persons as were not likely to increase the body by having children;” but the number “was suddenly increased from 30 to nearly 200, when they were about to be divested of the exclusive privilege of returning members to parliament.”—Municipal Report. Besides the space included within one circuit in the boundaries of the old borough, the detached portions already noticed enjoyed all the franchises of the town and port. Under the reform act the boundary comprises “the town and port of Hastings and its liberties, including that detached part of the parish of St. Leonard which lies near the town of Winchelsea, and including also the liberty of the Sluice, but excluding all such other parts of the old borough as are detached from the main body thereof.” The number of electors registered for 1837, was 953, of whom 15 were freemen. The number who actually polled at the general election, in 1837, was 696, of whom 9 were freemen. The mayor is the returning officer. It is asserted that the Reform bill has not materially affected the ancient influence of the Milward family, as nearly the whole of the land surrounding the town is still their property; and it may be cited as a singular circumstance, corroborative of the assertion, that the same individuals who represented the town at the period of its very limited constituency, were, after a severe contest, returned to the reformed parliament.

Trade, port, and coast.—[From ancient charters the commerce of Hastings appears to have been formerly considerable; but at present the chief trade is in timber, corn, coal, iron, cheese, groceries, and chalk, which is brought from the vicinity of Beachy-head, and burnt here. The pier-warden's receipts for the year ending May 1st, 1842, amounted to £194 13s. The annual produce of a lime companv

here is said to be 120,000 bushels. In 1803, 3,871 chaldrons of coal were imported: in 1833, 12,540 chaldrons. The fishery is of importance, and has considerably increased since 1803. About 450 hands are employed in it. Fresh fish, such as turbot, soles, mackerel, plaice, with shrimps, prawns, &c., are sent to London, and herrings are cured for sale in different markets.* The market at Hastings is on Wednesday and Saturday; the latter for corn. Fairs for pedlery are held on Whit-Tuesday, June 26th, and Nov. 23d. Boat-building is carried on here, and the artisans are said to excel so much in this branch of manufacture, that many of the pleasure-boats on the southern coast, as also many belonging to other counties, have been built at Hastings. Vessels of 300 tons also have been built and launched here. Hastings formerly possessed a good harbour; but the pier having been ruined by a storm in the reign of Elizabeth, it has never since been restored. From the remains of this pier, which are still to be seen at low water, it appears to have run out in a south-eastern direction from the centre of the marine-parade, below where the fort lately stood. The construction of a harbour at Hastings has been frequently contemplated, and various plans have been suggested; but as the port is situated not far distant from the terminus of a tide-wave forced through the channel by a powerful pressure from the Atlantic ocean, and running here in a general course parallel to the trending of the shore, the beds of shingle driven along with the wave, and resting at its terminus, have a decided tendency to convert any harbour formed here into what has been designated as a 'shingle-trap'; and thus Hastings is one of those places where, in the plan of a harbour, "our best engineers have been baffled, and all their operations disconcerted." The commissioners appointed to survey the south-eastern coast with a view to the construction of National harbours of refuge, observe, that the situation is unfavourable for such a work, as there is no natural back-water, nor the facility of making an artificial one to any useful extent, and as the shore is composed of shingle, with not above 4 fathoms water at a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the beach. A railway has been projected to run from the South-eastern, in the parish of Smarden, to near the Fishmarket at Hastings.

The sea appears to have formerly both encroached on this line of coast and receded from it. While, on the one hand, it is said, that the old Saxon town of Hastings, which stood considerably to the southward of the present one, was destroyed by incursions of the sea previous to the Conquest, the modern built portion of the present town lying near the sea from George-street, and formerly called the suburbs to the priory, is all on a beach foundation. In the parish of Holy Trinity there were recently a considerable number of small dwellings and workshops: these were built on derelict land, and were seized some years ago into the hands of the Crown, and soon afterwards the houses and buildings were pulled down. On this same land, however, there appears to have formerly been a wood, indications of which are found when a particular tide shifts the sand. Embedded in a black-looking deposit, probably formed by the decayed boughs and foliage, there is timber, some of it of considerable size; also

numerous hazel nuts, the shells of which are in a perfect state of preservation, owing to the protection from the air. That part of Bulverhythe level, which is called "The Salts," is evidently land derelict, and, as well as the land nearer St. Leonard's town, lies now below the level of the sea, which, in spring-tides, flows through the beach, and partly floods the land, and would again cover it, but for the vast accumulation of shingle, which the sea appears to have deposited or thrown up on shifting its territory. Probably some of these changes may have been occasioned by a sudden convulsion or submersion of the land; not by the mere encroachment or recession of the sea.

Origin of Hastings.—It has been supposed that this very ancient town derived its origin and name from Hastings, a Danish pirate, but this conjecture does not seem to be well-founded; for there can be little doubt of the place being called Hastings about the year 780, in the reign of King Offa; whereas Hastings, the pirate, did not invade England till about 880, in the reign of Alfred the Great. "Mathew Paris wryteth," says Lambard, "that Hastings toke the name of William the Conquerour, because he builded the same in hast. I yeld to him that the Conqueror buylded it, and like it is he did it in hast, for Marian sayethe that he had fortified at Hastings before Harold met him at batteil, but I cannot therewith agree that it toke the name of any suche occasion; for I find the towne so named long tyme before the Conquest. Athelstane, after that he had gotten the monarche of this hole realme (for before theare weare many kinges), amongst sondry good lawes which he made for the government of the same, ordeyned that coynage should be exercised in sondry places within the realme, and allowed Hastings a mynt master. In tyme of Edward the Confessour, when they of Hastings understode that Suane had killed Beorne, they toke twoe of his shippes, and brought them to the kinge at Sandwiche. In his tyme also Godwyn beinge banished out of this realme, solicited (sayethe Marian) the Butscarles of Hastings against the Kinge: these Butscarles were mariners as I thinke. Thus it is evident that the towne was called Hastings before the castle was built."

History of the Cinque-ports.—His own success had taught William the Conqueror where the country was most vulnerable, and on those parts of the coast he established his barriers of defence against continental invasion. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, were the five points selected, and styled, by way of eminence, 'Cinque Portuus,' since changed to the present designation 'Cinque-ports.' Each of these places, with the neighbouring towns and hamlets attached to it as members, was commanded in lieu of certain privileges granted, to provide ships and men in a certain ratio, ready to serve whenever the king should call on them to repel invasion,—and great reliance was placed on their prowess. A warden was appointed, styled the warden, or 'garden' of the Cinque-ports. "This warden," says Lord Coke, "ought ever to be a man of great fidelity, wisdom, courage, and experience, for that he hath the charge of the principal gates of the kingdom." To enable his government to wield the resources of this maritime district with the greater vigour and promptitude, the Conqueror severed it wholly from the civil and military administrations of the counties of Kent and Sussex, erecting it into a kind of palatinate jurisdiction, throughout which the warden exercised the combined civil, military, and naval authority; uniting in his own hands all the functions of a sheriff, custos-rotulorum, lord-lieutenant, and admiral of the coast.

* The Dutch auction, which prevails here, as at Brighton, in the disposal of the fish on the beach, frequently presents to the spectator a scene of merriment and of wit, at least native, if not classical. The fish are shot out upon the beach, and the seller begins the bidding at a very high figure, which he lowers by degrees, until the price becomes marketable, when the first person who 'catches the eye of the speaker,' and vociferates "Snaos," becomes purchaser of the lot.

Among the many privileges conferred on the Cinque-ports, each of them was entitled to send two barons to represent it in parliament: their deputies were to bear the canopy over the head of the monarch at his coronation, and to dine at the uppermost table on the king's right hand: they were exempted from all taxes and tolls; authorized to assemble and keep a port-mote, or parliament for the Cinque-ports; to punish all infringers of their privileges; make bye-laws, and hear all appeals from certain courts which were appointed. It is uncertain when some of these privileges were first granted: Coke even supposes that three of the ports were privileged previous to the Conquest; and, indeed, though the organization of the general body of the Cinque-ports, as it has existed in later times, is plainly traceable to the policy of the Conqueror in securing, by every means, his communications with the continent, the general charter of Charles II., which sets forth a number of previous charters, expressly heads the series of kings by whom they had been granted, with the name of Edward the Confessor. The conditions on which the privileges granted to the Cinque-ports, as a community, were held, consisted in the contribution of 57 ships manned and equipped at the charge of the several Cinque-ports for 15 days, as often as the king should have occasion for them. If any further service was required of this fleet, it was kept and maintained at the expense of the Crown. To the original 5 ports, with their members, were added, previous to the reign of Henry III., with equal privileges, the towns of Winchelsea and Rye. In point of precedence, Hastings is the principal Cinque-port,—the Hastings commissioners sitting at the right hand of the speaker at the courts of Brotherhood and Guestling, and the barons of Hastings taking precedence of the barons of all other ports at the coronation,—but Dover, the seat and centre of the warden's administration, is, to all intents and purposes, the chief of these ancient communities in importance.

Almost all the shipping required for state purposes was furnished by the Cinque-ports, until the time of Henry VII., when a permanent navy was first organized, and since that period, the extinction of these exacted duties may be dated, although the inhabitants still continued liable, and still sustained their privileges, the latter of which, as regards the franchise, have been long subject to abuse; as, for many years preceding the passing of the Reform bill, the power of returning the members had, in every one of the Cinque-ports, been usurped; first by the treasury, and then by private individuals. Notwithstanding the political importance which they have thus sustained, however, these towns have long since lost all other claims to importance. Their decay, as ports, has been in some measure attributed to the physical changes which have taken place, in course of ages, on the coast line throughout which their jurisdiction extended,—namely, from Birching-ton, west of Margate, to Seaford in Sussex. Rye and Romney, once standing on the shore, are now at some distance from it. Sandwich, Folkstone, &c., are only accessible for small vessels; and there has all along been the utmost general difficulty in so preserving most of the harbours on this coast from being choked up with shingle, as to sustain, in any marked degree, the propriety of their title to be considered ports at all. Several of the corporate members have even, indeed, been always situated inland. Tenterden, in the centre of a rich agricultural district, has not even a river near it, and many of the unincorporated members are situated at great distances from their respective ports: they were, moreover, not, in general, dependent on, nor bound, either by law or interest, to co-operate with,

their respective ports. The following table represents the state of the ports, and their detached members, at the beginning of the 19th century:—

Ports.	Detached members.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporate town of Pevensey; distant 12 miles from Hastings. 2. Corporate town of Seaford; distant 22 miles. 3. Part of Bexhill parish in Pevensey marsh; distant 8 miles.
Hastings.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Small part of St. Leonards parish near Winchelsea; distant 9 miles. 5. Beaksbourne parish, near Canterbury; distant 48 miles. 6. Vill of Grange or Grench, near Rochester; distant 50 miles.
Winchelsea.	
Rye.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporate town of Tenterden; distant 10 miles.
Romney.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporate town of Lydd; distant 3 miles. 2. Denge-marsh; distant 5 miles. 3. Orlestone; distant 10 miles.
Hythe.	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporate town of Folkestone; distant 7 miles. 2. Corporate town of Faversham; distant 25 miles.
Dover.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Parish of St. John, containing the town of Margate; distant 21 miles. 4. Parish of St. Peter; distant 19 miles. 5. Parish of Birchington; distant 20 miles. 6. Parish of Ringwould; distant 5 miles.
Sandwich.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporate town of Fordwich; distant 10 miles. 2. Corporate town of Deal; distant 6 miles. 3. Vill and town of Ramsgate; distant 4 miles. 4. Vill of Sarr; distant 5 miles. 5. Parish of Walmer; distant 5 miles. 6. Parish of Brightlingsea; distant 40 miles.

Besides previous statutes tending to break up this ancient and peculiar organization, the parliamentary Reform act of 1832, placed Seaford, Winchelsea, and Romney, in schedule A, and Rye and Hythe in schedule B, the number of representatives, which had previously been 16, being thus reduced to 8; Hastings, Dover, and Sandwich, still returning two members each, and Rye and Hythe one each, with the changes and modifications detailed under the respective articles—which see. The municipal reform act has tended still more thoroughly and decisively to destroy the peculiar constitution of the Cinque-ports, and to assimilate their internal arrangements to those of the reformed English boroughs at large. Of the 13 corporate towns, four of the least important,—Pevensey, Seaford, Winchelsea, and Fordwich,—are not included in the act at all, and of the 9 which are included, Dover, Hastings, and Deal, the most considerable, are included in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, in the general mode prescribed for the municipalities in the act itself. The other 6,—Hythe, Rye, Sandwich, Folkestone, Faversham, and Tenterden,—were included in schedule D, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, only on petition and grant.—See also the respective articles, and the acts and statutes here alluded to, or relative to the Cinque-ports, for farther general information:—see also Jaekes's *Charters of the Cinque-ports, and Hosfield's History of Sussex*, a valuable work, published in 1835.

HASTINGS-WOOD, a hamlet in the parish of North Weald, county of Essex. Returns with the parish.

HASWELL, a township in the parish of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Durham. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel here, and a daily school. Acres 2,150. Houses 31. A. P. £1,880. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 263. Poor rates, in 1838, £168 11s.

HATCH, a hamlet in the parish of Northill, county of Bedford. Pop. returned with the parish.

HATCH. See **HAM WITH HATCH**.

HATCH (WEST), a parish in the north division of the hund. of Curry, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Taunton. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of North Curry. Here are 2 small daily schools. Acres 1,660.

Houses 71. A. P. £1,518. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 396. Poor rates, in 1838, £99 8s.

HATCH-BEAUCHAMPE, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; 6 miles north-west of Ilminster. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 5s. 2d.; gross income £185. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £114 11s. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. G. Dymock. Here are a place of worship for Baptists, and 2 daily schools. Acres 1,050. Houses 46. A. P. £1,657. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 324. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 12s.

HATCLIFFE, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 7 miles south-west by south of Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged rectory and a peculiar of Southwell, in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 4s. 2d.; gross income £280. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £299 10s. 5½d. Patrons, Southwell college. Acres 1,370. Houses 20. A. P. £1,435. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 96.

HATFIELD, a parish in Wolphy hund., union of Leominster, county of Hereford; 5½ miles north-west of Bromyard. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £3 0s. 6d.; gross income £67. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Cotterell, Bart. Charities, in 1836, £1 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £99 19s. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops were annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 80½ acres: average of hops charged 14,624lbs.: duty £121 7s. 4d. Acres 1,980. Houses 35. A. P. £1,517. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 155.

HATFIELD, a parish in the wapentake of Stratford and Tickhill, union of Thorne, west riding of Yorkshire; 3¼ miles south-west by south of Thorne. It comprises the townships of Stainforth and Hatfield. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £15 5s.; gross income £139; in the patronage, in 1835, of the Countess of Coventry. Here are a place of worship for Independents, and 4 daily schools, besides a day and Sunday National school, with which Travis's free school is now united. Schoolmaster's salary £80 per annum. In 1836 there were 140 scholars at this school. Hatfield chase, containing 180,000 acres, half of which was originally covered with water, was sold by Charles I. to Sir C. Vermuyden, who expended £400,000 on its improvement and cultivation. In the centre of the chase, surrounded by an almost impassable morass, was anciently a hermitage inhabited by William of Lindholme, a noted hermit and giant. His cell remained till the year 1747; but a farm-house, called Landholme, has been built on its site. Near the town are some vestiges of Roman intrenchments. William of Hatfield, second son of Edward III., was born here. A great battle was fought at this place betwixt Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumberland, and Penda, the turbulent king of Mercia, in which the former was slain. Acres 21,150. Houses 596. A. P. £16,561. Pop., in 1801, 1,773; in 1831, 3,000. Poor rates, in 1838, £718 13s. Houses of the township 423. A. P. £12,472. Pop., in 1801, 1,301; in 1831, 2,148. Poor rates, in 1838, £498 6s.

HATFIELD-BISHOP'S, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Broadwater, union of Hatfield, county of Hertford; 7½ miles west-south-west of Hertford, and 19 north-north-west of London, on the post-road from Hitchin to Chipping-Barnet, and south-west of the river Lea. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Totteridge, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £36 2s. 1d.; gross income £2,318; nett income £2,097. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Salisbury. The church is a

handsome structure, and consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and embattled tower. On the north side of the chancel is the family vault of the marquis of Salisbury. Here are a place of worship for Independents, and 13 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £40 2s. per annum. Other charities, in 1833, £76 12s. per annum:—see also **TOTTERIDGE**. Poor rates, in 1838, £975 5s.—The Hatfield poor-law union comprehends 4 parishes, embracing an area of 36 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 5,933. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £3,177. Expenditure, in 1838, £1,746; in 1839, £1,572 7s. This place derives its second name from its having belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here. Queen Elizabeth greatly admired the situation, and procured its alienation from the bishops, after which it became a royal residence till the reign of James I., who gave it to the earl of Salisbury in exchange for Theobald. The palace was a magnificent building, with a portico of 9 arches, and a lofty tower, bearing the date 1611: but it was destroyed by fire in December, 1835, when the Dowager-marchioness of Salisbury perished in the flames. The park and grounds are very extensive, and exhibit some fine scenery, the beauties of which are increased by the windings of the river Lea. Hatfield is one of the polling-places for the county members. In 1838 a silk mill here employed 26 hands. The market is on Thursday: fairs for toys are held on April 23d and October 18th. Acres 12,700. Houses 631. A. P. £16,996. Pop., in 1801, 2,442; in 1831, 3,593.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or **HATFIELD-REGIS**, a parish in the hund. of Harlow, union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 6 miles north-east of Harlow, situated on a stream which flows into the river Stort. It comprises the townships of Brumsend-quarter, Heath-quarter, Town-quarter, and Woodrow-quarter. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £7 11s.; gross income £215; in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, and contains a curious wooden cross-legged effigy, of Robert de Vere, third earl of Oxford. "Aubrey de Vere, the second of that name, father to the earl of Oxford, before A. D. 1140, gave the church of St. Mary here to the monks of St. Melanias, at Redon in Britany, upon which it probably became a cell to that foreign abbey. Aubrey de Vere the third, or his second son Robert, earl of Oxford, might increase the revenues, and make it an independent priory of Black monks, for as such it continued till the suppression; about which time here were nine monks, and its yearly income was valued at £157 3s. 2d. ob. Speed. The site was granted, 32° Hen. VIII., to T. Noke."—Tanner. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1662; and 8 daily schools. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,387 5s. A fair for lambs is held on August 5th. Acres 8,810. Houses 329. A. P. £10,917. Pop., in 1801, 1,436; in 1831, 1,825.

HATFIELD (GREAT), a township, partly in the parish of Mappleton and partly in that of Sigglesthorne, east riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles south-south-west of Hornsea. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £18. Acres 1,270. Houses 21. A. P. £1,659. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 146. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 11s.

HATFIELD (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Sigglesthorne, east riding of Yorkshire. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £186 8s. 6d. Acres 960. Houses 58. A. P. £1,152. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 32. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 9s.

HATFIELD-PEVERELL, a parish in the hund.

and union of Witham, county of Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Witham, west of the Blackwater river, and in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £8, and returned at £90; gross income £88. Patron, in 1835, P. Wright, Esq. The church has a lofty spire and is adorned with painted windows. Tanner informs us that, "Ingelrica, the wife of Ranulph Peverell—a Norman soldier who came over with William the Conqueror—founded here a college of secular canons, temp. Will. Ruff, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; which was changed temp. Hen. I., by her son William Peverell, into a priory of Benedictines, subordinate to the abbey of St. Alban, and the Blessed Virgin Mary became its tutelar saint. It was endowed at the suppression, when there was only a prior and four monks, with £83 19s. 7d. Speed; and the site was granted to Giles Leigh, 29^o Hen. VIII." There are 8 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1836, about £177 16s. per annum, £74 14s. of which consisted of the income derived from the charities of Sir Edward Alleyne and others, for various purposes; and the residue constituted the endowment of Lovibond's almshouses. Poor rates, in 1838, £364 13s. A fair for toys is held here on Whit-Tuesday. Acres 3,830. Houses 262. A. P. £6,477. Pop., in 1801, 1,008; in 1831, 1,313.

HATFORD, a parish in Ganfield hund., union of Faringdon, county of Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Faringdon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 17s. 6d.; gross income £322. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £259. Patron, in 1835, F. Paynter, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,050. Houses 24. A. P. £1,377. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £50 4s.

HATHERDEN, in the parish and hund. of Andover, county of Southampton. Here is a charity school, founded by James Sambourne, in 1725. The schoolmaster receives £20 per annum for educating 24 children.

HATHERLEIGH, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Okehampton, county of Devon. It is situated on a branch of the river Torridge, near its junction with the Oke; 26 miles west-north-west of Exeter, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-east of Bideford. This parish is remarkable for the redness of its soil: it is extremely fertile, and abounds with excellent game, and its rivers with fish. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £20; gross income £241. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of J. Ireland, Esq. There are 5 daily schools here. Charities, in 1823, £22 3s. 8d., besides almshouses inhabited by paupers. Poor rates, in 1838, £557 7s. The town is governed by a portreeve and 2 constables, elected at the annual court of the lord of the manor. Many of the inhabitants are employed in trade and the manufacture of wool. The market is on Friday, and a great market is held on Friday before the third Saturday in March. Fairs for cattle are held on May 21st, June 2d, September 4th, and November 8th: when May 21st, or November 8th, falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is held on Tuesday. Acres 6,508. Houses 290. A. P. £4,346. Pop., in 1801, 1,218; in 1831, 1,606.

HATHERLEY-DOWN, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union and county of Gloucester; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east by north of Gloucester, in the line of the Worcester and Gloucester railway. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bris-

tol; rated at £8 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £256. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities, in 1825, £10 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 6s. Acres 930. Houses 26. A. P. £1,448. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 150.

HATHERLEY-UP, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union of Cheltenham, county of Gloucester; 5 miles east of Gloucester. Charities, in 1825, £1 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 5s. Acres 810. Houses 4. A. P. £520. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 21.

HATHERN, a parish in the hund. of West Goscote, union of Loughborough, county of Leicester; on the west of the river Soar, and 2 miles west of the Midland Counties railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12; gross income £379. Patron, in 1835, C. M. Phillips, Esq. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £53 8s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £359 10s. Acres 1,292. Houses 267. A. P. £3,140. Pop., in 1801, 956; in 1831, 1,289; chiefly employed in frame-work knitting.

HATHEROP, a parish in the hund. of Brightwell's-Barrow, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north-north by east of Fairford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; returned at £10; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. W. Ponsonby. There are here a Roman Catholic chapel, and a daily school. "William Longespée, earl of Salisbury, gave this manor, A. D. 1222, to certain monks and brethren of the Carthusian order, assigned part of his revenues toward the building of a monastery for them here, and by his will, made A. D. 1225, he bequeathed to them church plate, vestments, reliques, and a stock of cattle. But these religious, after some few years stay, not liking their habitation, prevailed with the countess Ely, relict of their founder, to remove them to Henton in Somersetshire."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 2,160. Houses 72. A. P. 2,850. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 326. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 4s.

HATHERSAGE, a parish in the hund. of High-Peak, union of Bakewell, county of Derby; 9 miles west-north-west of Dronfield, on the eastern bank of the Derwent. It comprises the chapelries of Derwent and Stoney-Middleton, and the hamlets of Bamford and Outseats. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £7 0s. 5d., returned at £54; gross income £126. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. The church contains several curious monuments. On the south side of the churchyard is shown the burial-place of the celebrated Little John.* Here is

* "The honour of Little John's death and burial is contended for by rival nations. I. By England. At the village of Hathersage, about 6 miles from Castleton, in Derbyshire, is Little John's grave. A few years ago some curious person caused it to be opened, when there were found several bones of an uncommon size, which he preserved; but, meeting afterward with many unlucky accidents, he carefully replaced them; partly at the intercession of the sexton, who had taken them up for him, and who had in like manner been visited by misfortunes: upon restoring the bones all these troubles ceased. Such is the tradition at Castleton. E. Hargrove, in his 'Anecdotes of Archery, York, 1792,' asserts that 'the grave is distinguished by a large stone placed at the head, and another at the feet; on each of which are yet some remains of the letters I. L.' (p. 26). II. By Scotland. 'In Murry land,' according to that most veracious historian, master Hector Boece, 'is the kirke of Pette, quhare the banis of Iytill John remains in graf admiratioun of pepill. He has bene fouertene fut of nycht with square membris efferring thairto. Vi. zeriis,' continues he, 'afore the cumyng of this werk to lycht he saw his haunchie, baue, als mekill as the hail baue of ano man: for we schot our

a place of worship for Wesleyans, and one for Roman Catholics. This parish possesses 7 daily schools, three of which are endowed. Charities, in 1827, £70 8s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £480 13s. In 1838 a cotton mill here employed 67 hands. Acres 13,630. Houses 351. A. P. £6,087. Pop., in 1801, 1,396; in 1831, 1,794.

HATHERTON, a township in the parish of Wyburnbury, county of Chester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Betley. There is a daily school here, with a lending library attached. Acres 1,550. Houses 63. A. P. £1,759. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 447. Poor rates, in 1838, £136 19s.

HATHERTON, a township in the parish of Wolverhampton, county of Stafford; 2 miles west-south-west of Wolverhampton. There is a daily school here. Acreage with the township of Penkridge. Houses 56. A. P. £1,441. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 320. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 4s.

HATLEY-COCKAYNE. See **COCKAYNE-HATLEY**.

HATLEY (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Armingford, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 5 miles south-south-west of Caxton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £7 16s. 8d.; gross income £200. Patrons, the master and fellows of Downing college, Cambridge. Acres 1,184. Houses 23. A. P. £1,163. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 104. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 17s.

HATLEY-ST-GEORGE, a parish in the hund. of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Caxton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £8; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, T. Quintin, Esq. Acres 1,000. Houses 12. A. P. £1,135. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 119. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 19s.

HATTERSLEY, a township in the parish of Mottram, co.-palatine of Chester; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Stockport. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £92 6s. Acres 1,190. Houses 82. A. P. £976. Pop., in 1801, 455; in 1831, 477. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 5s.

HATTON, a township in the parish of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north-north-west of Frodsham. Acres 920. Houses 78. A. P. £1,338. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 391. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 3s.

HATTON, a township in the parish of Waverton, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles west of Tarporley. Acres 1,360. Houses 25. A. P. £1,732. Pop., in

1801, 152; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1838, £136 14s.

HATTON, a hamlet in the parish of Marston-upon-Dove, county of Derby; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Derby. Acreage with the parish. Houses 42. A. P. £1,197. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 211. Poor rates, in 1838, £149 13s.

HATTON, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wraggowe, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Wragby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 10s. 10d., and returned at £102 6s.; gross income £253. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of H. W. Sibthorpe, deceased. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,780. Houses 27. A. P. £1,774. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 165. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 3s.

HATTON. See **BEDFORD-EAST, WITH HATTON**.

HATTON, a township in the parish of Shifnall, county of Salop; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Shifnall. Houses 112. Pop., in 1821, 588; in 1831, 571. Other returns with the parish.

HATTON, a parish in Snitterfield division of the hund. of Barlichway, union and county of Warwick; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Warwick, intersected by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. It includes the chapels of Beausall and Shrewley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; returned at £130 15s. 11d.; gross income £156. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Baker. Dr. Samuel Parr was presented to this living in 1785, and retained it till his death, in 1825. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £20 per annum, bequeathed by the late Mr. Edwards. Other charities, in 1827, £28 8s. per annum, besides £71 12s. 1d. per annum, for clothing and books to 6 poor men and 6 widows of Kenilworth and Hatton. Poor rates, in 1838, £430 10s. Acres 3,910. Houses 181. A. P. £4,932. Pop., in 1801, 680; in 1831, 815.

HATTON (HIGH), a township in the parish of Stanton-upon-Hineheath, county of Salop; 7 miles east-south-east of Wem. Houses 32. Pop., in 1821, 193; in 1831, 208. Other returns with the parish.

HAUGH, an extra-parochial liberty in the Marsh division of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by south of Alford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4, and returned at £38; gross income £72. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Horsfall. Acres 640. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 8.

HAUGHAM, a parish in the Wold division, hund. of Louth-Eske, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 4 miles south of Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 1s. 8d., and returned at £120; gross income £151. Patron, in 1835, C. Chaplain, Esq. "Here was an estate and priory belonging to the Cluniac or Benedictine abbey of St. Mary San Sever, in the dio. of Constance, which was of the foundation of Hugh, the first earl of Chester. This cell, then valued at 12 marks per ann., was about 20th Richard II., settled upon the Carthusian priory of Ann near Coventry, and as parcel thereof, was granted to J. Bellow and J. Broxholme, 37th Henry VIII."—Tanner. Acres 1,360. Houses 12. A. P. £834. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 92.

HAUGHLEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Stow, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Stow. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 9s. 2d.; gross income £170. Patronage in dispute. There are 6 daily schools here. Charities, in 1828, £18 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £264 8s. About 25 acres of this parish are cultivated as hop-gardens. A fair

arme in the mouth thairof. Be quihlk apperis how strang and square pepill grew in, our region afore they were effeminat with lust and intemperance of mouth.' 111. By Ireland. 'There standeth,' as Stanishurst relates, 'in Osmatowntowne-greene an hillcroke, named little John his shot. The occasion,' he says, 'proceeded of this. In the yeare one thousand one hundred foure score and nine, there ranged three robbers and outlaws in England, among which Robert Hood and little John were cheefest, of all thieves doubtlesse the most courteous. Robert Hood being betrayed at a munnie in Scotland called Bricklies, the remnant of the crue was scattered, and everie man forced to shifte for himselfe. Whereupon little John was faine to flee the realme by sailing into Ireland, where he sojourned for a few daies at Dublin. The citizens being doone to understand the wandering outcast to be an excellent archer, requested him hartlie to trie how far he could shoot at randon; who yielding to their behest, stood on the bridge of Dublin, and shot to that mole hill, leaving behind him a monument, rather by his posteritie to be wonderred, than possible by anie man living to be counterscored. But as the repaire of so notorious a champion to anie countrie would soone be published, so his abode could not be long concealed; and therefore to eschew the danger of [the] lawes, he fled into Scotland, where he died at a towne or village called Moravie.' Thus Stanishurst, who is quoted by Dr. Hammer in his Chronicle of Ireland, p. 179; but Mr. Walker, after observing that 'poor Little John's great practical skill in archery could not save him from an ignominious fate,' says, 'it appeared from some records in the Southwell family, that he was publicly executed for robbery on Arbor-hill, Dublin.'—From Notes and Illust. to Life of Robin Hood;—see also article NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

for toys is held here on August 25th. Near the church are the ruins of an ancient castle supposed to have been of Saxon origin. Acres 2,460. Houses 101. A. P. £2,985. Pop., in 1801, 592; in 1831, 908.

HAUGHTON, a township in the parish of Bunbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles north-west of Nantwich. There is a daily school here. Acres 900. Houses 28. A. P. £978. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 172. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 12s.

HAUGHTON, a township in the parish of Simonburn, county of Northumberland; 7 miles north-west of Hexham. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 26. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 154. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 9s.

HAUGHTON, a parish in the west division of the hund. of Cuttleshope, union and county of Stafford; 4 miles south-west by west of Stafford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £9 11s. 3d.; gross income £440. Patron, in 1835, James Royds, Esq. There are 2 small daily schools here. Charities, in 1823, £3 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 1s. Acres 2,150. Houses 89. A. P. £1,988. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 490.

HAUGHTON WITH SERLBY, a parish in Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of east Retford, county of Nottingham; 4 miles west-north-west of Tuxford. The church is in ruins. There is a daily school here, endowed with £25 per annum, by Henry Walter, and free to all the male children of the parishes of Bevercotes, Bothamsall, Elksley, Gamston, Haughton, and West Drayton. Haughton is now a very insignificant village. Acres 980. Houses 8. A. P. £392. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 55. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 13s.

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE, a parish in the south-east division of Darlington ward, union of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham; 2 miles north-east of Darlington, bounded on the south and east by the river Skerne, and in the line of the Great North of England railway. It comprises the townships of Barnpton, Great Birdon, Haughton, Whesoe, Morton Palms, Coatham-Mundeville, and Sadberge. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Sadberge, in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £53 6s. 3d.; gross income £1,532; nett income £1,279. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 daily, and 3 day and Sunday schools. Charities, in 1829, £26 2s. 7d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £766 14s.; of the township, £205 17s. In 1838 a flax-mill here employed 57 hands. Acres 11,340. Houses 332. A. P. £12,912. Pop., in 1801, 1,152; in 1831, 1,603. Acres of the township 2,140. Houses 129. A. P. £3,965. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 710.

HAUKSWELL, a parish in the wapentake of Hang, union of Leyburn, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south of Richmond. It comprises the townships of Barton, Garriston, and East and West Haukswell. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £20 14s. 4½d.; gross income £295. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Gale. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £3 per annum. Other charities, in 1821, £4 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 12s. Acres 3,850. Houses 65. A. P. £2,315. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 361. Acres of the township 2,040. Houses 36. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 197.

HAULGH. See TONGE WITH HAULGH.

HAULT-HUCKNALL. See AULT-HUCKNALL.

HAULTON. See HALTON.

HAUNTON, a township in the parish of Clifton-Campville, county of Stafford. Acreage and A. P.

with the parish. Houses 41. Pop., in 1811, 229; in 1831, 214.

HAUTBOYS (GREAT), a parish in the south division of the hund. of Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 8 miles north-north-east of Norwich, on the river Bure. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 6s. 8d., and returned at £125; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, S. Bignold, Esq. There is a boarding-school here. "At the head of the causeway in this parish, Sir Peter de Alto Bosco, knight, in the reign of King John, or King Henry III., founded an hospital, or Maison Dieu, for a master and several poor people. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and made subordinate to the hospital at Horning, which was under the government of the almoner of St. Bennet's abbey."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 600. Houses 28. A. P. £665. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 141. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 6s.

HAUTBOYS (LITTLE). See LAMMAS WITH LITTLE HAUTBOYS.

HAUXLEY, a township in the parish of Warkworth, county of Northumberland; 9 miles south-east of Alnwick, on the coast of the North sea. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 29. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 9s.

HAUXTON, or HAWKSTON, a parish in the hund. of Thriplow, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 4 miles south-south-west of Cambridge, on the river Cam. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Barrington. Acres 568. Houses 58. A. P. £863. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 235. Poor rates, in 1838, £126 1s.

HAVANT, a market-town, parish, and liberty, in the union of Havant, Portsdown division of the county of Southampton; 22 miles east by south of Southampton, and 6 east of Portsmouth, near the border of Sussex, and on the high road to Chichester. The line of the proposed railway between London and Portsmouth runs through Havant. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Winchester; rated at £24 6s. 0½d.; gross income £648; nett income £489. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. The church is a handsome cruciform edifice, with a tower rising from the intersection. It presents fine specimens of various styles of architecture. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1728; and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are 3 daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools. The town, consisting of one long street, crossed by a smaller, is neat and well-built. Opposite Havant lies the isle of Hayling, to which there is a bridge across the channel from Langstone in this parish. The market, granted by King John, is held on Saturday; and there are fairs for toys on June 22d, and October 17th. Acres 2,560. Houses 411. A. P. £6,229. Pop., in 1801, 1,670; in 1831, 2,083. Poor rates, in 1838, £696.—The Havant poor-law union comprehends 6 parishes, embracing an area of 15 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,398. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £4,484. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,842.

HAVENGORE-MARSH, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Rochford, county of Essex; 6½ miles east by south of Rochford. Acres 810. House 1. A. P. £205. Pop., in 1801, 19; in 1831, 21.

HAVENINGHAM, a parish in Blything hund. and union, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles south-west of Halesworth, near the source of the river Blything. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and

dio. of Norwich; rated at £11 6s. 8d.; gross income £455. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 2,390. Houses 82. A. P. £1,838. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 423. Poor rates, in 1838, £196 1s.

HAVERAH-PARK, an extra-parochial district in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire. Acres 1,950. Houses 11. A. P. £912. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 96. Poor rates, in 1838, £34 16s.

HAVERBRACK, a township in the parish of Beetham, county of Westmoreland; 2 miles south-west of Milnthorpe, on the eastern bank of the river Kent. Acres 720. Houses 21. A. P. £1,160. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 120.

HAVERCROFT, with **COLD HIENDLEY**, a township in the parish of Felkirk, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-west of Wakefield. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, belonging to the archbishop of York, £165 12s. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,350. Houses 29. A. P. £850. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 153. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 18s.

HAVERFORD-WEST, a market-town, borough, and county in itself, locally situated in the union of Haverford-West, county of Pembroke, South Wales. It is the capital of the county of Pembroke, and one of the principal towns in South Wales. It is situated at one of the inland extremities of the creek called Milford-haven, 8 miles north-north-east of Milford; and is disposed on the sides, and at the bottom, of very steep hills. The river Cleddy, or Dungleddan, passes through the eastern part of the town, terminating in the creek. Haverford-West comprises the parish of St. Mary, and part of the parishes of St. Martin and St. Thomas, all in the archd. and dio. of St. David's. Houses 748. A. P. £8,281. Pop., in 1801, 2,880; in 1831, 3,915.

The living of St. Mary's is a discharged vicarage, returned at £101 13s. 1d.; gross income £121. In the patronage of the corporation.—St. Martin's is a perpetual curacy, returned at £47; gross income £80. Patron, in 1835, H. W. Bowen, Esq.—St. Thomas's is a rectory not in charge; gross income £338. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £177 6s. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are two Independent churches, one formed in 1691; a Wesleyan Methodist; a Moravian, formed in 1763; and a Calvinistic Methodist, in 1817. There are also 14 daily schools here, one of which, a free grammar-school, is endowed with houses and lands, bequeathed, in 1610, by Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Kilriffeth in this county; and in the year 1654, farther endowed by John Milward, with houses and lands situated at Bordesly, near Birmingham:—income £159 1s. 4d.: another is endowed with £131 13s. 10d. per annum, for the education of children of this borough with the parishes of Rudbaxton and Stainton. There are almshouses and an hospital in the town. Other charities, in 1833, upwards of £500 per annum, £239 13s. 10d. of which arose from Parrott's charity, for the improvement of the town, and £160 1s. 4d. from Vawer's charity to 5 decayed burgesses. The lunatic asylum, for pauper and criminal lunatics of the county of Pembroke, is, by act of parliament, consolidated with that for Haverford-West, and under the sole superintendence of the magistrates of the town: the old town jail was converted into the asylum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,593 16s.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Haverford-West, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Haverford-West poor-law union comprehends 63 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 33,533. The average annual expenditure

on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,221. Expenditure, in 1838, £9,120; in 1839, £9,194 18s.

The situation of Haverford-West is highly picturesque, presenting a singularly pleasing spectacle to the Narberth road, from which the streets appear to rise one above the other to the crown of the hill. The streets, however, are generally narrow, steep, and unsafe for carriages and horses, yet they contain many excellent residences. They were till recently very ill paved, and neither lighted nor well supplied with water. An act, however, was obtained in 1833 for supplying the town with water, and another in 1835 for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the town, and the adjoining townships of Prendergast and Cartlett, into which it has extended. The hamlet or suburb of Prendergast is separated from the town by the Cleddy, across which, however, there is a bridge called Prendergast bridge. An act was obtained in 1833 for erecting a new bridge over the river in this vicinity. The town has been recently increased and improved. In many places bad houses have been pulled down, and good houses built in their stead, so that few towns have now such respectable suburbs. Among the public buildings, besides the churches and chapels, are the guild-hall, the jail of the county of Pembroke and of the town, and the custom-house: these are all handsome buildings. Here is a dock-yard, with convenient quays, to which vessels of 100 tons come up at spring-tides, though at neap-tides there is not water for vessels of more than 30 tons. The town is principally occupied by shopkeepers and mechanics, with persons of moderate independent fortunes, for whom the cheapness of the place is an attraction.

It appears from the recital of Adam, bishop of St. David's, that Henry II. had made certain grants, not specified, to the town and inhabitants of Haverford-West; but the earliest charter in possession of the corporation is one of the first year of Richard II. Since that time other charters have been granted by successive monarchs: Henry VIII. confirmed all previous charters, and enacted that the town should be 'a county in itself, as it had been before that time.' The second charter of James I. was the only charter referred to, and used in practice previous to 1835. Under it the borough was governed by a mayor, 24 capital burgesses, a sheriff, 2 bailiffs, &c. The style of the corporation in the charter was 'the mayor, sheriffs, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the county of the town of Haverford-West.' Independent of the municipal government constituted by the charters, a separate lieutenancy for the town and county of Haverford-West was constituted, with a separate commission of the peace; the county officers being the lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum, justices of the peace, clerk of the peace, and high and petty constables. The lieutenant and justices named in the commission, however, were for the most part members of the corporation; the whole business of the town and county being thus in fact transacted by the municipal body. Exclusive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, was granted; the borough being in all respects a county of itself. The courts appointed to be held within the borough were the court of quarter-sessions, special sessions, hundred court, intrinsic court, admiralty court, and court of pie-powder. In 1822, when the lunatic asylum was established here, the Pembroke jail was appropriated also to prisoners from the town courts, as a county jail and house of correction. This prison is partly formed from the walls of the old castle of Haverford-West. It contains 45 cells, 8 wards, and 8 airing-yards. It occupies an elevated

situation, and stands apart from other buildings. The tread-mill, which is employed in grinding barley for the use of the prisoners, affords the chief hard labour. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 278. There is also a small lock-up house here, consisting of 2 apartments. Under the new municipal act, the borough of Haverford-West is governed by 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. It is included in schedule A of the act, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, and in section I of that schedule, amongst those the parliamentary boundaries of which were to be taken for municipal purposes until altered by parliament. The income and expenditure of the borough for 1839, as given in the parliamentary abstract returned from the borough, are as follows:

<i>Income.</i>		
Rents,	£373	11 2
Tolls and dues,	61	3 4
Sale of property,	118	15 8½
Balance due to treasurer,	687	2 9½
	£1,240	12 11½

<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Balance to treasurer,	£741	12 6½
Salaries, pensions, and allowances to municipal officers,	890	19 1½
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance,	51	7 10
Police and constables,	64	8 6
Public works, repairs, &c.,	42	17 3
Markets and fairs, &c.,	18	15 9
Charities,	23	0 0
Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.,	7	3 9
Law expenses,	9	12 0
Principal paid off, and interest, &c.,	100	8 6
Miscellaneous,	62	0 3
	£1,240	12 11½

This return, nowever, is evidently very erroneous. The balance stated as due to treasurer, in the column of expenditure, is altogether omitted in the sum total; but it is probable that the essential error rests in item.—Salaries, &c., to municipal officers, which greatly exceeds in amount the whole of the nett income, and ought perhaps to consist of the more proportionate sum of £160 19s. 13d.

This borough obtained the privilege of sending a member to parliament in the 17th of Henry VIII. The right of election previous to the passing of the Reform act, was in the burgesses and the inhabitants of the town and county paying scot and lot. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1831 was 318. By the first bill of reform presented to parliament, Haverford-West was to have been the principal borough in a district comprehending Fishguard, Narberth, and St. David's, returning one member. St. David's, however, has been excluded, though in other respects the original intention has been carried into effect. For parliamentary purposes, the old boundaries of the town and county,—including the parish of St. Mary, part of the parishes of St. Martin and St. Thomas, a very small part of the parish of Prendergast, and a large extra-parochial area to the south-westward of the town,—have been extended northwards, so as to include the whole suburban population of Prendergast and Cartlett. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 718, of whom 61 were electors of Narberth, and 51 of Fishguard: 364 voted as householders. The number polled at the general election, in 1837, was 409, of whom 35 were voters at Narberth, and 42 at Fishguard. The sheriff is the returning officer. Haverford-West is a polling-place for Pembroke county election, and the assizes for that county, as well as for the county of the town, are held here.

Although cotton and woollen factories were established at various periods, there was recently no manufacture carried on in this vicinity, with the

exception of a paper-mill. The imports at the port, which greatly exceed the exports, chiefly consist of grocery and other articles for the consumption of the town and surrounding country. Timber is imported direct from the Baltic and Canada, to the amount of half-a-dozen ship loads in a year and iron and round coal are brought from Newport in Monmouthshire. The exports are chiefly butter and corn, which are carried to Liverpool and London. The yearly value of these articles is stated to amount to £100,000. Stone or hard coal, used for malting, is exported in considerable quantities to London and the southern coast of England. Leather and paper are also exported to a small amount. The principal product of the vicinity is the Pembrokeshire cattle, of which a large number are sent to the English market. The custom-house here is subordinate to Milford. In 1827, 103 vessels cleared out from this port, and 130 in 1830. Markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs on the 12th of April, May, and June, the 18th of July, the 4th and 24th of September, and the 18th of October.

"Haverford or Hereford-West, Leland conjectureth to be so called corruptly for Aberforth, because it is situate upon the metinge of the two waters called Dugledi, and therefore should be Aberforth quasi ostia vadi. It was aunciently called Aberdugledi, which is the same meaninge that Aberforth is."—Lambard's Top. Dic. It was aunciently the capital of the Flemings, and was protected by a strong castle, supposed to have been erected by Gilbert de Clare, first earl of Pembroke. "Kinge Henry the First sent a nombre of Flemynge to inhabite the partes about this towne, by occasion that they weare dryven out of their country by inundation of the sea, and required a dwelling at his handes. Theise weare not welcome to the Welshmen, as may appeare by Gyrald in his Itinerarie of Wales. But for all that, they pyked out a lyvinge amongst theim, applyinge their bodies to labour in peace, the better to abyde the tyme of warre, and weare, as it should seme, the first that exercised the mysterie of drapinge within that quarter. They had, sayeth Gyrald, a strange kind of divination, for they prophesied of thinges to come by inspection of the right shoulder of a ramme, and that thereby forseenge the calamitie of the inundation at hand, sold what they had, and prevented their harme." Llwellyn-ap-Jorweth burned the town of Haverford-West in 1221; but was compelled to a truce with the garrison. In Glendowr's wars it was garrisoned for Edward IV., and in the civil war was held for the king, immediately after which the fortifications were destroyed. Of this noble castle little now remains except the keep, on the south side of which is a singular echo. A house of friars-preachers once stood here upon the banks of the river; and Robert de Hewillford founded here a priory of Black canons, within the precincts of which the dock-yard has now been constructed, together with an agreeable walk commanding very extensive views of the surrounding country.

HAVERHILL, a parish and market-town, partly in the hund. of Hineckford, union of Risbridge, county of Essex, and partly in the hund. of Risbridge, county of Suffolk. It is situated 8 miles west of Clare. Acres 3,320. Houses 396. A. P. £2,485. Pop., in 1801, 1,308; in 1831, 2,025. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £6 5s., and returned at £105 17s. 8d.; gross income £125. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bart. Here are an Independent

church, formed in 1836; a place of worship for the Baptists; and 2 day and Sunday, and 6 infant schools, including a National school open to poor children at 1d. each per week. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,295 6s. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, and consists of one long and wide street; but the houses are mean. This was formerly a town of much greater extent than it now is. There are 2 branches of weaving carried on here, that of drab-betts, and that of silk. Drabbett is a fabric of which the warp is hemp-thread, and the shute is cotton. It is used for smock-frocks for farmer's men, and as undress for grooms and other gentlemen's servants; and is often made into pantaloons. The hemp-yarn is brought from Leeds, and the coarse twill cotton-yarn from Stockport. Drabbetts have been made at Haverhill for about 25 years. Previously fustians, a similar but finer fabric,—linen-warp with cotton shute,—had been manufactured. Checks were also woven here of white and blue squares, but are not so now. So lately as about 40 years' ago, the farmers' wives and daughters amused themselves with spinning in this vicinity, while looms were employed in weaving their work into woollens. There are about 330 weavers employed on drabbetts, and 70 on silk, which is here woven into umbrella and parasol fabrics. The market is held on Tuesday; and fairs for toys are held on May 12th, and August 12th. There is good accommodation for travellers at Haverhill.

HAVERHOLME, an extra-parochial district, locally situated in the parish of Ruskington, wapentake of Flaxwell, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-east by north of Sleaford. It consists of an island of 300 acres, formed by the river Sleas, and "was first given by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, to the Cistercian monks of Fountains in Yorkshire, A. D. 1137, that they might build an abbey of that order, but, after some progress, they pretended not to like the situation, and removed to Louth Park. The bishop quickly disposed of the island to the nuns and canons of the new and strict order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, who settled there A. D. 1139, and continued till the dissolution, when their income was rated at £88 5s. 5d. Speed. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The site was granted 30th Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Clinton."—Tanner.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER LIBERTY, is situated in the south-western quarter of the county of Essex. It is bounded by the hundreds of Ongar on the north; Chafford on the east; and Becontree on the south-west and west. Its southern extremity reaches the Thames. Area 12,550 acres. Houses 1,217. Pop., in 1831, 6,812.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER BOROUGH, was incorporated by ancient charter, the corporation being invested with a jurisdiction extending over the liberty and manor of Havering, comprehending the three parishes of Hornchurch, Romford, and Havering. The limits were well defined at the time of the municipal inquiry, but no perambulations had of late years been made. Various charters, from 5th Edward IV. down to 16th Charles II., had been granted, the chief governing charters being those of Edward IV. and Elizabeth. By 30th Eliz., "the tenants and inhabitants of Havering-atte-Bower" were incorporated. None of the charters were latterly in possession of the corporation. In practice, the high-steward appointed by the lord of the manor, with the deputy-steward appointed by the high-steward, and a justice of the peace, have been elected by the tenants and inhabitants as their head officers. They do not appear from the charters to have been made a part of the corporation, in these capacities, but were merely empowered to

act as justices of the peace;—the high-steward and his deputy, together with the clerk of the peace, coroner, high bailiff, under bailiff, two high constables, and nine petty constables, and other officers, being thus in strictness, not corporate officers, but officers of the lord of the manor alone. The charter of Edward IV. confirmed the prescriptive right to hold a court of ancient demesne within the manor, and granted to the tenants and inhabitants that they should not be bound to answer before any justices, judges, or commissioners in any other court, than the court of the manor, in all actions connected with the lands or tenements held of the manor. From 30 to 40 actions were annually brought in this court at the time of the inquiry, but scarcely one stood for trial. Actions of ejectment had been occasionally brought. The charter appointed a court of pie-poudre, and a court of quarter-sessions. The former fell into disuse. The court-leet of the manor has been held annually on the day appointed for the quarter-sessions, Whit-Tuesday; and petty-sessions once a fortnight. There is a jail in the town of Romford—which see. The corporation having had no revenue, the public expenses have been defrayed by a liberty-rate made twice a-year, at the spring and autumn sessions: average rate at the time of the inquiry about 3½d. per pound: amount raised in 1833, £526 7s., with an equivalent expenditure. The municipal commissioner, Henry Roscoe, Esq., considered that no useful end was served by the existence of the municipal constitution; while there appeared to be an impropriety in a private individual having the power of creating justices of the peace;—none of the three magistrates of this liberty having been appointed by the Crown.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, a parish in the above liberty, union of Romford, county of Essex; 3 miles north of Romford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; valued at £83 10s. 8d.; gross income £75. Patron, in 1835, C. E. Heaton, Esq. There is a daily school here, partly supported by an entailment of £10 per annum on Pergo estate. Havering Bower was a favourite retreat of some of our Saxon kings, particularly of that saintly monarch, Edward the Confessor, who found this woody and solitary place perfectly congenial to his retired habits and devotional spirit. Some remains are yet visible here of a palace said to have been built or rebuilt by the Confessor. The park contained 1,000 acres. Besides this palace there was another at Pergo, where the queens of England resided during their widowhood. Acres 4,290. Houses 51. A. P. £2,650. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 332. Poor rates, in 1838, £173 7s.

HAVERINGLAND, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of St. Faith's, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-east by east of Reepham. There is a daily school here. "In a place called Thweyt in this parish," says Tanner, "William de Giseteto, temp. R. Joan, founded first a chapel dedicated to St. Laurence, and gave it to the prior and convent of Wymondham, who were to keep two or three of their monks here, where afterward were settled a prior and several black canons. This monastery was suppressed among others 20th Hen. VIII. After the cardinal's fall it was granted to —; but it is doubtful whether the cardinal ever got possession of it; for, on its dissolution, William Hals, the patron, is said to have seized it as an escheat, and it has since gone along with the manor." Acres 2,350. Houses 17. A. P. £1,252. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 181. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 16s.

HAVERSHAM, a parish in the second division of the Newport hund., union of Newport Pagnell, county of Buckingham; 3 miles north-east of Stony

Stratford, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15; gross income £195. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. A. Small. Acres 1,430. Houses 54. A. P. £2,186. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 313. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 10s.

HAVERTHWAITE. See COULTON, Lancaster.

HAW. See TIRLEY WITH HAW.

HAWARDEN, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Mold, union of Great Boughton, county of Flint, North Wales; 7 miles west of Chester, and 195 north-west of London. The town, standing on the high road from London to Holyhead, through Chester, is connected with the banks of the river Dee by means of a railroad. The parish includes the townships of Aston, Barmelee, Bretton, Broadlane, Broughton, Ewloe and Ewloe-wood, Hawarden, Mancoll, Manor and Rake, Moore, Pentrobin, Saltney, Sealand, and Sholton. Sealand, an area of 4,000 acres, was recovered from the sea and enclosed in 1732; Saltney, 2,000 acres, was enclosed in 1778, and the Warren mountain, about 600 acres, in 1798. The river Dee company enclosed a space of 800 acres on the north side of the river which formed part of this parish, and for which they pay £200 per annum for the use of the inhabitants. Houses 987. A. P. £18,900. Pop., in 1801, 4,071; in 1831, 5,414. Houses of the township 172. Pop., in 1821, 964; in 1831, 895. Living, a rectory, with the curacies of Buckley and Broughton, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £66 6s. 5½d.; gross income £3,286; nett income £2,844. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £2,871 4s. 5d. Patron, in 1835, Sir S. Glynné, Bart., lord of the manor. Here are 5 daily schools, and a free grammar-school, which was founded and endowed by George Ledsham in 1666. Other charities, in 1836, about £40 poor annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,728 16s. This parish abounds in mineral productions. Coal is raised in great quantities in almost every township, and a profitable trade in supplying Chester and its vicinity has been established. Extensive beds of fire-clay exist in the townships of Pentrobin and Ewloe, where bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware are manufactured. Stone clay, and another and less durable kind are also found in the parish, and used in the earthenware manufacture.* Glau-

* These three species of clays differ from each other in their power of resisting the action of fire. The most tenacious is the fire-clay, which forms the earthen receptacles and stands that receive and support the articles whilst they are baking. The stone-clay, a less-enduring species, is made into jars, pickling-mugs, whisky-cans, &c. The third, is least capable of resisting heat, and affords materials for the smaller glazed potteries. "The mode of glazing the second sort of articles is by strewing a quantity of salt—in the proportion of two hundred pounds to eight hundred pieces of pottery—over the articles when they are heated to the highest degree, which, dissolving, distributes itself through the whole mass, and becomes fixed in the form of a shining incrustation or varnish. A method altogether different glazes the smaller pieces; that of dipping it into a liquor composed of pulverized lead and water, before they are exposed to the fire. Having magnus mixed with it, this liquor gives the ware a black glaze, and without the addition it renders it of a light yellow colour. The articles are not, however, totally immersed in this preparation, as the lead being melted, would—in that case—occasion the ware to adhere to the earthen stand on which it is placed. Towards the bottom, therefore, a space is left—as may be seen every day—untouched by the glazing liquor; when thus prepared, the articles are placed in brick-kilns, formed like bee-hives, and heated to the requisite degree. Here they remain forty hours, when they are taken out, gradually cooled, and packed up for the market. The clay for all these purposes is found in the neighbourhood, and prepared for manufacture in the following manner:—The workmen first place it in a circular cistern, called the bulging pool, when, whilst covered with water, it is kneaded by a cylindrical machine, which performs a double revolution round its own axis and an upright pole in the centre, and pounds it completely. It is then tempered by boys, who tread it under their naked feet for some hours; and lastly, it is passed through fine silk sieves, to free it entirely from dirt, stones, &c. The articles

ber salts, sal ammoniac, ivory black, &c., are made in Saltney, and in the town there are extensive iron foundries for cannon, and all kinds of wrought iron work, possessing a high character throughout North Wales. The town is large, well-paved, and the houses have a very respectable appearance. Petty sessions are held here monthly. The market is on Saturday. Fairs for cattle are held on April 28th and October 22d. Between the town and the river Dee are the ruins of the castle of Peny-llwch, supposed to have been built about the time of the conquest. It was at one time possessed by the crown, at another, by the Montalt family, subsequently by the Stanleys, earls of Derby, and lastly by the ancestors of the present lord of the manor. During the civil wars it experienced various fates, but was not totally destroyed till between 1665 and 1678. The ruins stand on an elevation near Hawarden castle, the present seat of the lord of the manor, and are surrounded by noble woods and walks, connected with the pleasure-grounds of the modern mansion by an elegant stone arch or bridge crossing the road by the side of the Dee, at a height sufficient to allow carriages to pass under it. A breach has been made in the enclosing wall, through which there is an admirable view of this picturesque and ivy-mantled ruin. The inhabitants of Hawarden have for ages had the soubriquet of 'Harden Jews,' the origin of which appellation is traced to a tradition preserved in the parish, and supposed to have been translated from a Saxon MS. regarding a Christian temple containing an image of the Virgin Mary bearing a huge cross, and called the Holyrood, which is said to have existed here in the year 946. The summer of that year happened to be one of great heat and drought, and the people went regularly to pray to the Holyrood for rain. Amongst them was Lady Trawst, wife of the governor of the castle, who, in the act of supplication, was killed by the falling of the Holyrood. It was resolved that the image should be tried for the murder, and a jury was impanelled, who found it guilty of the murder, and also of contumacy in not replying to the prayers which had been made. It was sentenced to be laid on the sands below the castle, which being done, it was borne by the tide to Chester, where it was buried by the inhabitants, on a spot hence called Rood-Die, or Dee, a name also given thereafter to the river itself which had previously been called the Usk.

HAWCOAT WITH WOLNEY, a township in the parish of Dalton-in-Furness, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles south-west of Dalton. It includes the hamlet of Biggar. Houses 138. Pop., in 1811, 583; in 1831, 848. Other returns with the parish.

HAWERBY WITH BEESBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 8½ miles north-north-west of Louth. Living, a discharged rectory, a peculiar of Southwell, in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 7s. 11d.; gross income £280; in the patronage of the collegiate church of Southwell. Acres 870. Houses 12. A. P. £1,653. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 66. See BEESBY.

HAWES, a township in the parish of Bassenthwaite, Allerdale ward, county of Cumberland; 6 miles east of Cockermouth. Here is a chapel founded and endowed by the inhabitants in 1471: it is supplied by the curate of Bassenthwaite. Pop. returned with the parish.

HAWES, a market-town and chapelry in the

are formed in a lathe by the hand, with the assistance of a flat stone, which has a rapid rotatory motion in an horizontal direction.—*Warner's Walk through Wales.*

parish of Aysgarth, north riding of the county of York; pleasantly situated on the river Ure, 16 miles west of Middleham. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £13, returned at £86 19s.; gross income £130. Patrons, the land-owners. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Sandemanians, a chapel-of-ease, and 3 daily schools, one of which, a grammar-school, was founded by the inhabitants, and endowed by them with £10 per annum. There is an extensive and most creditable subscription-library in the town. Poor rates, in 1838, £643 11s. The town commands an extensive view of the mountainous country by which it is surrounded. From these mountains are extracted large supplies of coal, lead, and lime. There are two extensive manufactories of knit hose in this parish. The market is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday for woollens, &c.; and on September 28th for horses, horned cattle, woollens, &c. Here are branches of the Swaledale and Wensleydale, and of the Yorkshire agricultural and commercial, banking companies. Acres 19,500. Houses 312. A. P. £4,899. Pop., in 1801, 1,223; in 1831, 1,559.

HAWES-WATER, a picturesque lake in Westmoreland; 5 miles north of Kendal. It is so narrow that a stone may be thrown across it, but at the narrowest part it is 50 fathoms deep. On the road from Kendal to Penrith is a fine cataract.

HAWICK, a township in the parish of Kirkharle, county of Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bellingham. Acres 1,110. Houses 3. A. P. with the parish. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 18. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 6s.

HAWKCHURCH, a parish partly in the hund. of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, and partly in the hund. of Uggscombe, union of Axminster; Dorchester division of the county of Dorset. It is 8 miles north of Lyme-Regis, bounded on the north-west by the river Axe. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £23 2s. 11d.; gross income £556. Patrons, in 1835, Messrs. Newnham. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 3,900. Houses 177. A. P. £4,134. Pop., in 1801, 679; in 1831, 886. Poor rates, in 1838, £407 8s.

HAWKEDON, a parish in the hund. of Risbridge, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; 6 miles north-north-east of Clare. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 10s.; gross income £290. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £342 3s. 5d. Patron, in 1835, O. R. Oakes, Esq. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1829, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £168 9s. Acres 1,210. Houses 64. A. P. £1,658. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 328.

HAWKESBOROUGH HUNDRED, in the rape of Hastings, county of Sussex, is bounded by the hundreds of Shoyswell on the north and north-east, and Netherfield and Fox Earle on the south-east: on the west it is bounded by the rape of Pevensey. Area 21,230 acres. Houses 793. Pop., in 1831, 4,992.

HAWKESBURY, a parish in the hund. of Grumbald's-Ash, union of Chipping-Sodbury, county of Gloucester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Wicker. It comprises the tythings of Badminton Little, Hawkesbury, Hillesley, Killcott, Upton, Saddlewood, and Tresham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacies of Tresham and Little Badminton formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £20 14s. 2d., and returned at £140; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Liverpool, to whom Hawkesbury gives the title of

baron. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1730; and 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1827, £44 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £768 3s. Acres 8,940. Houses 431. A. P. £6,514. Pop., in 1801, 1,396; in 1831, 2,182. Houses of the tything 90. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 434.

HAWKESDALE, a township in the parish of Dalston, Cumberland; 8 miles east by south of Wigton. Houses 56. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 427. Other returns with the parish.

HAWKESHEAD, a parish in Lonsdale hund.; north of the Sands, union of Ulverstone, co.-palatine of Lancaster, comprising the townships of Claife, Hawkeshead, Monk-Coniston, and Skellwith, and the chapelry of Satterthwaite. Acres 22,220. Houses 380. A. P. £8,338. Pop., in 1801, 1,585; in 1831, 2,060. Acres of the township 6,700. Houses 158. A. P. £2,532. Pop., in 1801, 634; in 1831, 797. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; certified to be worth £42, but valued at £146; gross income £110. Patron, the Crown. The church was repaired in the reign of Elizabeth by Archbishop Sandys, a native of this place, who also founded a free grammar-school, which he endowed with property yielding an annual income of about £150, which was afterwards increased, by other bequests for boarding and clothing, to upwards of £200. Other charities, about £55 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £582 8s. There are 6 daily schools in the parish. The principal town in the district of Furness, or the woody Fells—see **FURNESS-ABBEY**—is Hawkeshead. It is situated in a pleasant vale near the lakes of Esthwaite, Windermere, and Coniston; 27 miles north-north-west of Lancaster, and 11 north-west of Kirby-Kendal—see also article **FLEETWOOD**. The neighbouring mountains abound in slate and iron ore: copper is also profitably worked. The woods here at the growth of about 15 years are charred for the use of the forges and extensive foundries which abound in this vicinity. The privilege of a market was granted by James I. It is still held every Monday; and fairs, on the Monday before Holy Thursday, for horned cattle and pedlery; and on September 21st for pedlery. Among the projected lines of railway in communication with Scotland, is a line between Lancaster and Carlisle, viâ Hawkeshead, Langdale, and Borrowdale.

HAWKHILL. See **LESBURY**.

HAWKHURST, a parish partly in the hund. of Henhurst, county of Sussex, but chiefly in the east division of Barnfield hund., lathe of Scray, union of Cranbrook, county of Kent, and bounded on the south by the river Rother, or Kent-dyke, which here divides the counties of Kent and Sussex. Haselden is the small part lying within the county of Sussex,—or rather on the south side of the Rother; a deviation in the course of the river having taken place on the erection of a new bridge over it on the road from Hawkhurst to Hurst-Green. Acres of the parish 8,590. Houses 411. A. P. £7,635. Pop., in 1801, 1,742; in 1831, 2,428. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £12 10s., and returned at £120; gross income £127. Patrons, Christ-church, Oxford. This parish possesses 4 daily, 4 day and boarding, and 3 day and Sunday schools. One of the daily schools was endowed, in 1723, by Sir Thomas Dunk: income, in 1836, £50 per annum. Here are almshouses for 6 poor persons, founded by Sir Thomas, and endowed with property yielding, in 1836, to each of the alms-people, £15 per annum. Other charities, about £80 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,381 5s. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been cultivated in this parish to the extent of 444 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres: hops charged, average

483,117lbs.: amount of duty, £4,017 17s. 10d. The village of Hawkhurst consists of two parts, that in which the church is situated, called the Moor, and, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distant, Highgate, so called from its elevated situation on the high road from London to Rye. Hawkhurst had anciently a market; and a fair for cattle and pedlery is still held on August 10th.

HAWKINGE, a parish in the hund. of Folkstone, lathe of Shepway, union of Elham, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Folkstone. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £77s. 10d., and returned at £145 4s. 5d.; gross income £140. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Two or three acres of hops are cultivated in this parish. Acres 1,490. Houses 10. A. P. £419. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 131. Poor rates, in 1838, £11 ls.

HAWKLEY, a parish in the hund. of Selborne, union of Petersfield, North Alton division of the county of Southampton; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Petersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Newton-Valence. There is a daily National school here. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been cultivated in this parish to the extent of $41\frac{1}{2}$ acres: average of hops charged 14,054 lbs.: duty £117 2s. 4d. Acres 1,710. Houses 40. A. P. £1,772. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 277. Poor rates, in 1838, £254 18s.

HAWKRIDGE, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Dulverton, county of Somerset; 4 miles west-north-west of Dulverton, and south of the river Barle. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Withypool, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 8s. 4d.; gross income £406. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Jekyll. Charities, in 1825, £2 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £30. Acres 3,260. Houses 12. A. P. £849. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 67.

HAWKSTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Weston, county of Salop; 5 miles north-north-east of Ludlow. Here are the ruins of a castle formerly belonging to Lord Audley. In 1803, two circular towers of great beauty and remarkable thickness were found beneath these ruins: near them are the remains of a square Roman camp.

HAWKS WELL (EAST and WEST). See **HAUKSWELL**.

HAUKSWITH, a township in the parish of Arnccliffe, west riding of Yorkshire; about 2 miles south-west of Kettlewell. Acres 1,780. Houses 15. A. P. £1,229. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 81. Poor rates, in 1838, £72.

HAUKSWORTH, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Newark, between two branches of the river Trent. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 13s. 9d.; gross income £268. Patron, in 1835, J. Storer, M. D. There is a daily school here. Acres 720. Houses 35. A. P. £995. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 212. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 15s.

HAUKSWORTH, a township in the parish of Otley, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-west of Otley. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,020. Houses 49. A. P. £3,588. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 327. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 11s.

HAWKWELL, a parish in the hund. and union of Rochford, county of Essex; 2 miles north-west of Rochford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £392. Patron, in 1835, R. Bristow, Esq. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities, in 1836,

about £17 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 19s. Acres 1,250. Houses 55. A. P. £1,824. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 329.

HAWK WELL, a township in the parish of Stamford, county of Northumberland; 11 miles north-east of Hexham, on the river Pont. There are 2 daily schools here. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 26. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 4s.

HAWLEY, a tything in the parish of Yately, county of Southampton; 8 miles north-north-east of Farnham. A small Gothic church was erected here in 1838; there are also 2 daily schools. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 144. Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 747. Poor rates, in 1838, £263 2s.

HAWLING, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Kiftsgate, union of Winchcombe, county of Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Winchcombe. It includes the hamlet of Rowell. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, T. Hope, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 5,070. Houses 53. A. P. £4,123. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 240. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 12s.

HAWNBY, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Helmsley, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Helmsley, on the river Rye. It comprises the townships of Arden with Ardenside, Bilsdale-Westside, Dale-town, Hawby, and Snilesby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £7 18s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £147; gross income £169. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Burlington. Here are 4 daily schools. Acres 22,250. Houses 128. A. P. £4,517. Pop., in 1801, 564; in 1831, 754. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 15s. Acres of the township 7,070. Houses 62. A. P. £680. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 275. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 9s.

HAWNES, or **HAYNES**, a parish in the hund. of Flitt, union of Amptill, county of Bedford; 6 miles south-south-east of Bedford. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Osborne, Bart. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1822, £6 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £237 12s. Acres 3,260. Houses 106. A. P. £3,372. Pop., in 1801, 588; in 1831, 847.

HAWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Bradford, west riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles west by north of Bradford. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £177. Patrons, the vicar of Bradford and trustees. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1805; and 4 daily schools, two of which are endowed. Haworth is engaged in the worsted manufacture of the Bradford district. In 1838 there were about 1,200 hand-loom in the trade here. Other returns with Bradford. The lower qualities of shalloons, or merinos, wild-bores, &c., are here made. Fairs are held on July 22d for pedlery; and on October 14th, for borned cattle and pedlery. Acres 10,540. Houses 1,104. A. P. £6,616. Pop., in 1801, 3,164; in 1831, 5,835. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,169 10s.

HAWRIDGE, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Chesham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 10s. 5d., and returned at £126 8s.; gross income £156. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Sandby. Acres 610. Houses 39. A. P. £526.

Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 217. Poor rates, in 1838, £81 7s.

HAWS (THE), a river in Montgomeryshire, falling into the Severn at Aberhaws.

HAWS (THE), a river in Radnorshire, falling into the Ithon above Dysart.

HAWSKER WITH STAINSIKER, a township in Whitby parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-south-east of Whitby, on the coast of the North sea. Acres 3,330. Houses 129. A. P. £5,705. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 654. Poor rates, in 1838, £445 14s.

HAWSTEAD, a parish in the hund. and union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of St. Edmund's-Bury. It includes the extra-parochial liberty of Hardwick. This parish is remarkable for having its boundary passing through the north and south doors of Newton church. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £446. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. G. Callum. The church was erected in 1521, and contains some curious monuments. Here are almshouses for 4 poor women, one of them, out of Hawstead, who receives £5 per annum with other occasional relief. Other charities, in 1830, £32 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £225 9s. Acres 1,980. Houses 62. A. P. £3,560. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 414.

HAWTHORN, a township in the parish of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham. It is situated on the coast of the German ocean, on a dangerous rocky shore, which is broken into a multitude of deep caverns, whilst the "offing" is also full of rocks and shoals, so that in stormy weather its appearance is of the most terrific description, and very often proves fatal to mariners. A small rivulet runs through the narrow glen, called Hawthorn Dean. On the south side of Hawthorn Dean creek, is an eminence, called Beacon Hill, where fires were formerly lighted to warn mariners from this dangerous coast. On the north side of the creek, and immediately below an elegant Gothic mansion called Hawthorn Hive cottage, is the fine bay, called Hawthorn Hive, formed by a natural rocky projection, called the Skaw. By the addition of a pier this bay might be converted into a basin of 40 acres, where vessels might ride out a storm in safety, or wait the coming of the flowing tide. It has been calculated that this desirable improvement might be effected for £30,000; but even if it should cost three times that sum, the loss of life and property is here so great, that humanity and commerce call most imperatively for its accomplishment. On 5th November, 1824, nearly 50 vessels perished almost immediately off the Hive, together with all their crews, except that belonging to one which was wrecked betwixt two rocks, about 30 yards from the shore. By the instrumentality of a Newfoundland dog which swam to the wreck, and returned with a rope to the shore, the crew were all saved. There is a daily school here, endowed by the late Robert Foster, with a house and £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 6s. Acres 2,140. Houses 30. A. P. £915. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 162.

HAWTHORP, a hamlet in the parish of Irnham, county of Lincoln. Pop., in 1821, 58. Other returns with the parish.

HAWTON, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Newark, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; 2 miles south-south-west of Newark, on the eastern bank of the river Devon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £17 13s. 4d.; gross income £853. Patron, in 1835, the

Rev. P. Parker. This village was nearly destroyed during the parliamentary war. Acres 2,150. Houses 39. A. P. £4,074. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 258. Poor rates, in 1838, £184 15s.

HAXBY, a parish within the liberty of St. Peter of York, but located in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of York, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north of York, and east of the river Foss. Living, a curacy in the jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Strensall, in York cathedral. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,840. Houses 89. A. P. £2,759. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 412. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 14s.

HAXEY, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-west of Gainsborough, and west of the river Trent. The river island of Axholme derives its name from Haxe, which Camden says "was anciently called Axel." Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £20 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £552. Patron, the archbishop of York. On the north side of the nave of the church is a chapel separated from the aisle by a richly carved oak screen. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The parish possesses 5 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of about £50 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £628 11s. Here was at one time a castle belonging to the Mowbrays, lords of the manor. Leland says of it, "There was a castle to the south side of the church garth of Oxtun, wherof no peace now standeth: the dike and the hill where the Arx stodeo may yet be sene, it was sumtyme caullid Kinard." A statue of oak about 6 feet high, and black like ebony, was found several feet deep in the earth here in 1802. It represented a Roman warrior with a bow slung over his shoulder, and an arrow in one hand. A curious custom prevails here on old twelfth day, termed "throwing the hood." A fair for merchandise is held on July 5th. Acres 8,470. Houses 360. A. P. £10,949. Pop., in 1801, 1,541; in 1831, 1,868.

HAY, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Talgarth, union of Hay, county of Brecon, South Wales; 20 miles west of Hereford, and 156 west by north of London. Houses 408. A. P. £4,496. Pop., in 1801, 1,170; in 1831, 1,959. Houses of the township 357. Pop., in 1801, 882; in 1831, 1,709. This parish is situated at the north-east angle of the county, bordering upon Herefordshire, on the Wye, over which there is here a bridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; rated at £112; gross income £140. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. M'Namara. In the church there is an old silver chalice with the following inscription: "Our Lady Paris of the Haia." Here are 7 daily schools.—see also article CUSOP; and a National school in this town is endowed with £27 0s. 6d. per annum. Gwynne's almshouses, for 6 poor people, are endowed with £80 10s.; and Harley's, for 12, with £300 per annum. This parish participates in the benefits of Powell's charity for apprenticeships in Brecon, &c. Poor rates, in 1838, £542 15s.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Hay, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 150 persons. The Hay poor-law union comprehends 25 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,403. Expenditure in relief, &c., of poor in this district, in 1839, £3,721 7s. The town consists of a high street and a cross avenue. It is a borough by prescription, but has no privileges. The lord of the manor appoints a collector of tolls, and holds a court-leet annually, with the power of summoning a court-baron also. Flannel is manufactured here: in 1838 a woollen-mill employed 45

hands. The trade, however, is not extensive, though the situation is favourable for inland commerce. The Hay railway runs betwixt the wharf of the Brecknock canal near Brecon, and the village of Parton Cross, in the parish of Eardisley, in Herefordshire, where the Kington railway joins it. There is a market on Saturday; and fairs for horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are held on May 7th, second Monday in June, August 12th, and October 10th. Here are branches of the National Provincial bank of England, and the Herefordshire bank. From numerous antiquities found in the vicinity, it is probable that this was a place of some importance with the Romans, but it has been in a decayed state since it was burnt by Owen Glendower. The town was anciently encompassed by walls, and had a noble castle, which was razed by Henry II., and afterwards re-edified, and possessed, by Humphry Boun, earl of Hereford. A handsome gateway or entrance still remains. There are vestiges of a Roman fortification near the town.

HAYNES. See **HAWNES.**

HAY'S-CASTLE, a parish in the hund. of Dewisland, union of Haverford-West, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 6 miles east of St. David's. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Brawdy. There is a daily school here. Houses 69. A. P. £1,122. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 367. Poor rates, in 1838, £60.

HAYDOCK, a township in the parish of Winwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles north-west of Newton. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,090. Houses 155. A. P. £5,375. Pop., in 1801, 736; in 1831, 934. Poor rates, in 1838, £200.

HAYDON, a parish in the division and hund. of Sherborne, union of Sherborne, county of Dorset; 3 miles east-south-east of Sherborne. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; rated at £5, and returned at £116 17s.; gross income £142. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £101. Patron, in 1835, Earl Digby. There is a daily school here. Acres 660. Houses 21. A. P. £1,907. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 9s.

HAYDON, or **HEYDON**, a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Royston, county of Essex; 7½ miles west-north-west of Saffron-Walden, situated at the north-west angle of the county, between Hertford and Cambridge. Living, a rectory, with that of Little Chishall, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £18; gross income £688. Patron, in 1835, Sir P. Soame, Bart. There is a daily school here, endowed with £4 13s. 8d. per annum, South sea stock. Other charities, in 1836, £13 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 11s. Acres 2,470. Houses 48. A. P. £1,029. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 259.

HAYDON-BRIDGE, or **ELRINGTON**, a chapelry or quarter in the parish of Warden, county of Northumberland; 6 miles west by north of Hexham, on the South Tyne river. It is intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, on which there is here a station. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Warden. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £700 16s. 7d. impropriate, and £349 10s. 5½d. vicarial. There are 4 daily schools here. One of these is a free school, founded and endowed in 1685 by the Rev. John Shaftoe, and accessible to the children of all persons born or resident in the chapelry of Haydon-bridge, or in Woodshields in the chapelry of Newbrough. The salary of the head-master is £250 per annum; of the first usher £67; and of the second usher £63 per annum. The salary of the schoolmistress is £45 per annum. Mr. Shaftoe also founded and

endowed almshouses for 20 poor persons born in the chapelry,—each of whom receives two shillings and sixpence weekly, with a supply of coals. The alms-people are appointed by the trustees, who select such aged or infirm men or women of the chapelry as appear to be proper objects of the charity. The revenues of this valuable bequest, in 1830, amounted to £1,000 per annum, arising from estates extending to upwards of 730 acres; but subject to a debt of £2,500, with interest at 4½ per cent.: £10 per annum were applied in teaching 24 to 30 children at Dean-Row school. Poor rates, in 1838, £604 10s. The village of Haydon-bridge lies on both sides of the Tyne, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge of 6 arches; about a mile from which is Llangley-castle, formerly belonging to the earl of Derwentwater, but now the property of the Greenwich hospital, to which most of the village also belongs. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 67. Pop., in 1811, 529; in 1831, 338.

HAYDOR, a parish in the hund. of Winnibriggs, and wapentake of Aswardburn, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 6½ miles east-north-east of Grantham. It includes the township of Culverthorpe, and the chapelry of Kelby. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Culverthorpe and Kelby, in the dio. of Lincoln, exempt from visitation; rated at £12 6s. 10½d.; gross income £420. Patron, the prebendary in Lincoln cathedral. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 5,140. Houses 86. A. P. £2,885. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 575. Poor rates, in 1838, £109 16s.

HAYES, a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 2 miles south-south-east of Bromley. Living, a discharged rectory and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £6 18s.; gross income £302. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £245 16s. 10d. Patron, the rector of Orpington. The church contains several curious monuments, and the banners borne at the funeral of the Earl of Chatham. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday National school. The sum of £6 per annum is applied in teaching 4 children. Other charities, in 1836, about 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £187 1s. Acres 1,300. Houses 91. A. P. £2,691. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 504.

HAYES, a parish in the hund. of Elthorne, union of Uxbridge, county of Middlesex; 3½ miles south-east of Uxbridge, in the line of the Great Western railway, and the Grand Junction canal, from the latter of which, the Paddington canal here branches off. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Norwood and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £20, and returned at £135; gross income £150. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of the late J. Hamburgh. The church is a handsome building in the early style of English architecture, with portions of the Norman style: it contains a finely sculptured font, and a very beautiful altar-piece representing the adoration of the shepherds. Here are a place of worship for Independents; and 9 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £88 14s. 9d. per annum, £56 of which consisted of Triplett's charity for apprenticing in this parish and in Petersham and Richmond; also exhibitions to scholars of Westminster. There are appointments for an old man and woman to Emanuel hospital in St. Margaret's, Westminster, and for a boy and girl to the school there, from this parish, bestowed by Lady Dacre. Poor rates, in 1838, £736 15s. Acres 5,670. Houses 300. A. P. £8,722. Pop., in 1801, 1,026; in 1831, 1,575.

HAYFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of Glossop, union of Hayfield, county of Derby; 4½ miles north

by west of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield, of the certified value of £6, but returned at £106; gross income £96. In the patronage of freeholders. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1792. There are 2 charity schools, one of which, in 1826, was endowed with £29 12s. 10d., and the other with £16 per annum. The Hayfield poor-law union comprehends 4 parishes, embracing an area of 24 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 9,493. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £1,458 7s. A fair is held here on May 12th. Pop. with the parish—which see.

HAYLES, or TRAY. See HAILES.

HAYLING (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Bosmere, union of Havant, Portsdown division, county of Southampton; 2 miles south-west of Havant. This parish, with that of South Hayling, constitutes the island of Hayling. In 1823 an act was obtained for building a bridge from Langstone in Havant parish to this island. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of South Hayling. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. "King William —, and afterwards King Henry I., having given the church, tithes, and greatest part of the land in this island to the abbey of St. Peter at Gymege in Normandy, it became a cell of Benedictine monks. After the suppression of the alien priories, King Henry V. bestowed this on his new foundation of Carthusians at Sheene, and when that was dissolved, Henry VIII., ann. reg. 33, granted the priory of Hailing to the college of Arundel, in exchange for some other estate."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 1,180. Houses 56. A. P. 1,993. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 294. Poor rates, in 1838, £163 6s.

HAYLING (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Bosmere, union of Havant, Portsdown division, county of Southampton; 4 miles south-south-west of Havant. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of North Hayling, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; gross income £213. Patron, in 1835, W. Padwick, jun. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 2,490. Houses 116. A. P. £2,783. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 588. Poor rates, in 1838, £452 3s.

HAYLSHAM. See HAILSHAM.

HAYMORE, a tything with Earl's-Mead, county of Dorset. It is exempt from rates.

HAYNE HUNDRED, in the lathe of Shepway, east side of the county of Kent, is bounded on the north by the hundred of Loningborough; on the east by the hundred of Folkestone; on the south by the straits of Dover; and on the west by the hundred of Street. Area 3,510 acres. Houses 107. Pop., in 1831, 722.

HAYNFORD. See HAINFORD.

HAYRIDGE HUNDRED, in the county of Devon, is bounded on the north by the hundreds of Tiverton and Halberton; on the north-east and east by Hemiock hundred; on the south by the hundred of Clyston, and part of East Budleigh; and on the west by West Budleigh hundred. Area 44,890 acres. Houses 2,660. Pop., in 1831, 13,444.

HAYSTHORP, a township in the parish of Burton-Agnes, east riding of the county of York; 4 miles west-south-west of Bridlington. Acres 1,120. Houses 18. A. P. £1,775. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 117.

HAYTON AND MELAY, a township in the parish of Aspatria, county of Cumberland; 6 miles north-east of Maryport, in the line of the Carlisle and Maryport railway. There is a daily school here. Hayton-castle stands on a gentle eminence at the east end of this pleasant village, and com-

mands an extensive prospect over the frith and Irish sea, as far as the Isle of Man. Acreage with the parish. Houses 44. A. P. £2,359. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 253. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 5s.

HAYTON, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Brampton, county of Cumberland; 8 miles east by north of Carlisle, and east of the river Eden, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. It comprises the townships of Faugh and Fenton, Talkin, and Hayton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £9 5s., and returned at £105; gross income £123. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Here are 3 day and Sunday schools, one of which is endowed with £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £355 8s. In 1838 a woollen mill here employed 8 hands. Acres 7,650. Houses 241. A. P. £3,686. Pop., in 1801, 915; in 1831, 1,291. Houses of the township 96. A. P. £2,257. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 582.

HAYTON, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 3 miles north-north-east of East Retford, intersected by the Chesterfield canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 15s. 5d., and returned at £112; gross income £152. Patron, the archbishop of York. Charities, in 1827, £4 12s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £100 5s. Acres 2,700. Houses 51. A. P. £2,564. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 256.

HAYTON, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-east of Pocklington. It includes the townships of Bielby and Hayton. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £21 11s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £169 10s.; of the township, £95 10s. Acres of the parish 2,930. Houses 76. A. P. £3,902. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 434. Acres of the township, 1,760. Houses 36. A. P. £2,736. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 186.

HAYTOR HUNDRED, in the south-east of the county of Devon, is bounded on the east by the English channel, on the north by the hundreds of Teignbridge and Exminster; on the west by the hundreds of Lifton and Stanborough; and on the south by Coleridge hundred. Area 61,340 acres. Houses 4,370. Pop., in 1831, 24,143.

HAYWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, county of Hereford; 3¼ miles south-south-west of Hereford, in the line of the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 35 acres. Acres 1,650. Houses 8. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 53.

HAYWOOD-FOREST, an extra-parochial district in the hund. of Webtree, county of Hereford. Acres 1,030. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 73.

HAYWOOD (GREAT), a hamlet in the parish of Colwich, county of Stafford; 5 miles east of Stafford, on the river Trent. A fair for sheep and pedlery is held here on November 17th. Return with the parish.

HAZON, a township in the parish of Shilbottle, county of Northumberland; 6 miles south of Alnwick, on a branch of the river Coquet. Tithes of Hazon and Hartlow commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £34 5s. vicarial, £187 impropriated, and 9s. 6d. due to the parish clerk. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 18. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 92. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 13s.

HAZELEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Dengie

union of Maldon, county of Essex; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Maldon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £258. In the patronage, in 1835, of the Misses Irwin. In 1838, some labourers, while digging in a field here, discovered a stone coffin, of shell-limestone, about 3 feet below the surface of the ground. It was 4 inches thick, about 6 feet 9 inches long, and contained a female skeleton, interred, in all probability, centuries ago. Acres 1,630. Houses 20. A. P. £1,337. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 119. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 18s.

HAZELEY-HEATH, a tything in the parish of Hartley-Wintney, county of Southampton; 5 miles north of Odiham. Returns with the parish of Heckfield.

HAZELTON, a parish in the hund. of Bradley, union of North-Leach, county of Gloucester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of North-Leach. It includes the chapelry of Yanworth. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Yanworth, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £19 5s. 5d.; gross income £395. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,530. Houses 52. A. P. £2,791. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 287. Poor rates, in 1838, £77 6s.

HAZLEBADGE, a liberty in the parish of Hope, county of Derby; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Tideswell. Acreage with the parish. Houses 9. A. P. £1,014. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 63. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 5s.

HAZLEGROVE. See **NORBURY**.

HAZLEWOOD. See **STUTTON**.

HAZLEWOOD AND STORITH'S, a township in the parish of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles east-north-east of Skipton, on the eastern bank of the river Warfe. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,800. Houses 43. A. P. £424. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 221. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 7s.

HAZLEWOOD, a township in the parish of Duffield, county of Derby; 2 miles south-west of Belper. There are 3 daily schools here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 83. A. P. £1,609. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 390. Poor rates, in 1838, £86 12s.

HEACHAM, a parish in the hund. of Smithdon, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 9 miles north of Castle-Rising. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1835, H. Styleman, Esq. This parish possesses 3 daily schools and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1834, £13 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £387 18s. Heacham is a large and scattered village on the sea-coast, sheltered behind by a bold acclivity, at the foot of which a small rivulet flows across a salt marsh to the flat beach, where there is no harbour for shipping, though coal vessels and other small craft unload their cargoes on the sands. "Here is said to have been a cell of Cluniac monks to Lewes, to which monastery this town was given by their founder, William de Warren, earl of Surrey, in the beginning of the reign of William Rufus. After the dissolution, the manor and church here, with several other estates belonging to that priory in Norfolk, were granted, 29th Hen. VIII., to Thomas, duke of Norfolk."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 3,570. Houses 151. A. P. £4,971. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 733.

HEADBOURNE-WORTHY, a parish in the hund. of Barton-Stacey, union of Winchester, Au-

dover division of the county of Southampton; 2 miles north of Winchester, and intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £15 12s. .d.; gross income £413. Patrons, the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,650. Houses 36. A. P. £1,988. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 190. Poor rates, in 1838, £154 7s.

HEADCORN, a parish in the hund. of Eythorne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; 9 miles south-west of Charing, intersected by the South Eastern railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £15 13s. 4d.; gross income £300. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1755; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1814. There are 3 daily schools in the parish. Charities, in 1836, £19 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £829 18s. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 135½ acres: average of hops charged 99,777 lbs.: duty £831 9s. 6d. A fair is held on the 12th of June. Acres of the parish 4,930. The village of Headcorn, says Hasted, "is an unfrequented dull place." It lies low, and consists of one wide straggling street of mean houses. In the manor of Mottenden, in this parish, there was anciently a priory of friars of the order of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Trinitarians. Their rule was that of St. Austin, with some peculiar constitutions: their habit a white gown with a red and blue cross on their breasts. Houses 213. A. P. £6,600. Pop., in 1801, 740; in 1831, 1,193.

HEADEN WITH UPTON, a parish in South-clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East-Retford, county of Nottingham; 4 miles south-east of East-Retford. The living comprises a rectory and a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; the former valued at £15 12s. 6d.; gross income £180: the latter at £4 3s. 4d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, A. H. Eyre, Esq. There is a daily school here. From 15 to 20 acres of hops are cultivated. Acres 2,300. Houses 56. A. P. £2,226. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 248. Poor rates, in 1838, £109 15s.

HEADINGLEY WITH BURLEY, a chapelry in the parish of St. Peter, Leeds, and within the liberty of Leeds, west riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Leeds, east of the river Aire, and in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Acres 2,800. Houses 664. A. P. £10,687. Pop., in 1801, 1,313; in 1831, 3,849. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £250. Patron, the vicar of Leeds. A church in the perpendicular English style, containing 600 sittings, was recently erected here by subscription. Its tower is 97 feet high. There are 5 daily schools here, one of which has a small endowment. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,014 5s. The pleasant and rural village of Headingley participates largely in the prosperity and opulence of Leeds. It is adorned with numerous mansions and elegant villas,—the residences of those who have raised themselves to opulence by commercial enterprise and manufacturing industry. Burley also contains many beautiful villas. The new Leeds Zoological and Botanical gardens are in this vicinity, and were opened in July, 1840. Between £10,000 and £11,000 have been expended on the purchase, planting, and laying out of the ground, and on the erection of walls and buildings. The site is most eligible, being in a slight hollow betwixt rising ground on the east and west, sheltered on the north by a hill, and gently sloping

down towards the south. Its direction from Leeds is such that it will scarcely ever be reached by the smoke. The gardens are surrounded by a high wall, within which on the west, south, and east, is a plantation of trees in proper botanical arrangement, and on the north are fruit trees trained against the wall. The interior of the gardens is varied by undulating ground, and laid out in beautiful slopes of grass plot, tasteful parterres and shrubberies, with winding walks, two very handsome ponds with islands, and a beautiful fountain. A profusion of flowers adorn the gardens, and especially a circular plot below the upper pond. Near the entrance to the grounds from Headingley is a conservatory, containing a beautiful collection of geraniums and a variety of exotic plants and flowers. The zoological department is as yet in its infancy; but a few rarities have already been collected. The general appearance of the gardens is exceedingly beautiful and interesting. In the village of Headingley is a very ancient and remarkable oak-tree, conjectured to have constituted part of a druidical grove. The shire meetings are said to have been held under it in Saxon times; and the name of Shire-oak, or Shyrack, to have been hence derived, and given to the wapentake.

HEADINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Bullington, union of Headington, county of Oxford; 2½ miles east-north-east of Oxford. Living, a vicarage not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £121; gross income £118. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. H. Whorwood. Here are 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed with the interest of £400. Poor rates, in 1838, £590 8s.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Headington, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Headington poor-law union comprehends 22 parishes, embracing an area of 42 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 12,904. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,643. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,704; in 1839, £3,221 12s. Ethelred had a palace here. Acres 1,780. Houses 265. A. P. £4,148. Pop., in 1831, 1,388.

HEADLAM, a township in the parish of Gainford, co.-palatine of Durham; 7½ miles west-north-west of Darlington. Acres 680. Houses 23. A. P. £1,069. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 109. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 10s.

HEADLEY, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham; 5 miles south-south-west of Gateshead. Acres 760. Houses 7. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 44. Other returns with the parish.

HEADLEY, a parish in the lower half-hund. of Bishop's-Sutton, North Alton division, county of Southampton; 6½ miles south-east of Alton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £21 4s. 7d.; gross income £802. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Here are a Friends' meeting-house, and 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Poor rates, in 1838, £711 3s. About 20 acres of hops are cultivated in this parish. Acres 7,090. Houses 213. A. P. £3,157. Pop., in 1801, 858; in 1831, 1,228.

HEADLEY, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Copthorne, union of Reigate, county of Surrey; 2½ miles east-south-east of Leatherhead, Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £8 7s. 11d.; gross income £173. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. F. G. Howard. The church and tower are built of flint. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 1,830. Houses 38. A. P. £1,098. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 253. Poor rates, in 1833, £86 18s.

HEADON. See **HEADEN WITH UPTON**.

HEADWORTH, a township in the parish of Jarrow, co.-palatine of Durham; 5½ miles east of Gateshead, on a large branch of the Tyne. The population is returned with that of Moncton-cum-Jarrow.

HEAGE, a township in the parish of Duffield, county of Derby; 4 miles south-south-west of Alfreton. The post-road from Chesterfield to Derby east of the Derwent, and the North Midland railway, pass through the township. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; of the certified value of 10s., but returned at £100; gross income £70. Patron, the vicar of Duffield. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and other dissenting bodies; and there are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £23 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £254 17s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 344. A. P. £2,704. Pop., in 1801, 979; in 1831, 1,845.

HEALAUGH, a parish in the ainstey of the city of York; 3¼ miles north-north-east of Tadcaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £6, and returned at £80; gross income £92. Patron, in 1835, B. Brooksbank, Esq. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1821; and a daily school. "A hermitage in the wood, or park of Healaugh, was granted to Gilbert, a monk of Marmonstier, in order to found a religious house, by Bertram Haget, before A. D. 1203; and thereupon a church was built to the honour of St. John the Evangelist, and some religious fixed by Jeffrey Haget, son to Bertram; and about A. D. 1218, a convent of regular canons, under the government of a prior, was established and endowed by Jordan de S. Maria and Alice his wife (granddaughter to Bertram Haget). About the time of the dissolution, here were 14 canons, whose revenues amounted to £86 5s. 9d., as Speed. This monastery was granted, 31^o of Hen. VIII., to James Gage."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 2,800. Houses 36. A. P. £4,461. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 212. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 10s.

HEALEY WITH SUTTON, a township in the parish of Masham, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-east of Middleham. There is an endowed daily school here. Acres 4,180. Houses 75. A. P. £2,372. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 400. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 10s.

HEALY WITH COMB-HILL, a township in the parish of Netherwitton, county of Northumberland; 6 miles south-south-east of Rothbury-on-Trent. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 6. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 44. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 13s.

HEALING, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstowe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 4 miles west-north-west of Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 4s. 2d., and returned at £131; gross income £250. Patrons, in 1835, landholders. This parish possesses a small daily school. Here are two medicinal springs, useful in all cutaneous disorders. One is used as a bath, and the other is internally used. They rise within 3 feet of each other, but are of very different qualities. Acres 1,250. Houses 16. A. P. £1,395. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 102.

HEALLY, a township in the parish of Bywell St. Peter's, county of Northumberland; 7 miles east of Hexham. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 13. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 54. Poor rates, in 1838, £17 9s.

HEALY-CASTLE. See **BETLEY**.

HEANOR, a parish in the hund. of Morleston

and Litchurch, union of Basford, county of Derby; 9 miles north-east by north of Derby, and in the line of the Erwash river and canal. It comprises the townships of Heanor, Codnor, with Loscow, and Shipley, and the extra-parochial liberty of Codnor-castle and park. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £9 10s., and returned at £95; gross income £110. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1832; and 8 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Charities, in 1826, £17 14s. 8d. Poor rates, in 1833, of the parish, £926 11s.; of the township £538 8s. There are valuable beds of iron-stone, and several collieries, in this vicinity. The inhabitants are also employed in the manufacture of lace, &c. The ruins of the ancient castle of Codnor stand here on high ground, affording an extensive prospect into Nottinghamshire. Acres 6,870. Houses 980. A. P. £13,201. Pop., in 1801, 2,631; in 1831, 5,380. Houses of the township 499. A. P. £3,044. Pop., in 1801, 1,061; in 1831, 2,672.

HEANTON-PUNCHARDON, a parish in the hund. of Branton, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Barnstaple, and north of the river Taw, at its mouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £22 7s. 11d.; gross income £431. Patron, in 1835, J. D. Basset, Esq. Here are a small Independent chapel, and 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, £24 2s., £10 12s. 8d. of which were applied to parochial purposes. In 1838 a woollen-mill here employed 11 hands. Acres 2,340. Houses 107. A. P. £2,693. Pop., in 1801, 418; in 1831, 586. Poor rates, in 1838, £294 19s.

HEAN-WOOD, in the parish of Solihull, county of Warwick. "In the beginning of the time of King Henry II., Ketelbern de Langdon built here a nunnery of the Benedictine order to the honour of St. Margaret. A. D. 1404, the religious of this convent were 12 in number, but at the dissolution here were only a prioress, and 4 nuns, whose incomes were valued at £21 2s. ob. per ann. This house and the adjacent lands were granted, 31st Hen. VIII., to John Higford."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

HEAP. See HEYWOOD-IN-HEAP.

HEAPEY, a chapelry in the parish of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles north-east of Chorley, in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £7 9s., returned at £115; gross income £121. Patron, the vicar of Leyland. Here is a daily school. Acres 730. Houses 80. A. P. £1,754. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 465. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 15s.

HEAPHAM, a parish in the hund. of Corringham, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Gainsborough. There is here one of the sources of the river Brant. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10; gross income £201. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. A. Ingilby. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,250. Houses 29. A. P. £1,215. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 13s.

HEATH AND REACH, a chapelry in the parish of Leighton-Buzzard, county of Bedford; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Leighton-Buzzard, in the line of the Grand Junction canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £11; gross income £98. Acreage with the parish. Houses 163. A. P. £1,650. Pop., in 1801, 541; in 1831, 784. Poor rates, in 1838, £389 16s.

HEATH, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale,

union of Chesterfield, county of Derby; 5 miles south-east by east of Chesterfield, on a branch of the river Rother. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £4 18s. 9d., and returned at £132; gross income £174. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,430. Houses 75. A. P. £1,797. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 382. Poor rates, in 1838, £163 12s.

HEATH, or HETHRE, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Bicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £178. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church formerly belonged to the monastery of Kenilworth. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,300. Houses 74. A. P. £1,077. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 414. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 4s.

HEATH, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-St.-Milborough, county of Salop. Acres 390. Houses 8. Pop., in 1821, 41; in 1831, 42. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 16s.

HEATH AND JAY, a township in the parish of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, county of Hereford; near the river Chun. Houses 5. Pop., in 1831, 51. Other returns with the parish.

HEATH. See WARMFIELD.

HEATHER, a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, county of Leicester; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Market-Bosworth, on the river Sence, which falls into the Anker. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 17s. 8d.; gross income £377. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. P. Belcher. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. This parish has been celebrated for growing barley. There is, running through the parish, a coal stratum from 4 to 5 feet thick, from which coals have been worked about 70 yards beneath the surface. "Here was a house and lands belonging to the Knights Hospitallers, by the gift of Ralph de Griseley, before the first year of King John, which sometime had a district preceptor, and sometime was accounted part of the preceptory of Dalby, and as parcel of that, was granted, 7th Edw. VI., to Oliver St. John and Robert Thornton; its value at the dissolution was £39 1s. 5d."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 1,100. Houses 93. A. P. £2,583. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 449. Poor rates, in 1838, £98 8s.

HEATHFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Taunton, on a branch of the Parrot river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 1s. 8d.; gross income £275. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Cornish. Acres 550. Houses 20. A. P. £1,320. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 136. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 1s.

HEATHFIELD, a parish in Hawkesbury hund., rape of Hastings, union of Hailsham, county of Sussex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Hailsham, and 14 north-west of Hastings, at the source of the river Cuckmere. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £10; gross income £380. Patron, the prebend of Heathfield in Chichester cathedral. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1767; and 6 daily schools, one of which is a National school. On Heathfield-Down, between Heathfield and Hastings, was fought the memorable and decisive battle between William the Conqueror and King Harold, usually called the battle of Hastings. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the

extent of 162½ acres: average of hops charged 56,715 lbs.: duty £472 12s. 6d. Acreage, with Warbleton, 11,390. Houses 295. A. P. £3,808. Pop., in 1801, 1,226; in 1831, 1,801. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,667 17s.

HEATHPOOL, a township in Kirk-Newton parish, county of Northumberland; 6 miles west by north of Wooler. Acreage with the parish. Houses 6. A. P. £370. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 43. Poor rates, in 1838, £9 2s.

HEATHWAITE. See **WOODLAND AND HEATHWAITE**.

HEATHY-LEE, a township in Alstonefield parish, county of Stafford. It is a large moorland district, including the village of Hardings-booth, 2 miles west of Longnor. The river Manyfold runs through this township. There are 2 small daily schools here. Acres 5,590. Houses 139. A. P. £1,398. Pop., in 1801, 520; in 1831, 689. Poor rates, in 1838, £272 4s.

HEATON WITH OXCLIFFE, a township in Lancaster parish, county of Lancaster; 2½ miles south-west of Lancaster, on the river Lune. Acres 1,780. Houses 23. A. P. £2,833. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 170. Poor rates, in 1838, £182 13s.

HEATON, a township in Dean parish, county of Lancaster; 2 miles north-west of Bolton-le-Moors, on the river Croal. It abounds in stone, slate, flags, and coal. Here are two halls. The Heiton family resided here previous to 1660. Acres 1,630. Houses 122. A. P. £2,353. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 719. Poor rates, in 1838, £195 9s.

HEATON, a township in All-Saints parish, county of Northumberland. Here was anciently a chapel, which in 1299 was honoured with the presence of King Edward I., to hear a boy-bishop perform the vespers of St. Nicholas. This township is said to have been the retreat of King John, and there are still ruins called King John's palace, near which are the remains of a fortification. This was the seat of Sir Henry Babington in 1628. In 1796 one of his descendants, named Atkinson, who held the humble office of scullion at an inn, recovered a share of Heaton colliery. Acreage with the parish. Houses 95. A. P. £2,285. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 501. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 10s.

HEATON, a township in Leeke parish, county of Stafford; 4¼ miles north-west of Leeke, on the river Dane, by which Stafford is separated from Cheshire. There are 2 daily schools; and here is a cotton mill. This township has been famous for small grit and grindstones of a greyish colour. Acreage with the parish. Houses 81. A. P. £2,076. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 402. Poor rates, in 1838, £173.

HEATON, a township in Bradford parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-north-west of Bradford, on the river Aire, and in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1824. Worsteds weaving for the Bradford market is carried on in this township. In 1838 there were 121 hand-looms in the trade. Other returns with the parish. Acres 1,220. Houses 278. A. P. £2,487. Pop., in 1801, 951; in 1831, 1,452. Poor rates, in 1838, £263 3s.

HEATON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwick, county of Lancaster; 4 miles north of Manchester, on the western bank of the Irk, containing Heaton-park, a delightful demesne, and within it Heaton-house, a noble seat of the earl of Wilton, on a gentle but commanding eminence, well-wooded and richly cultivated. The house is elegant and modern, with handsome wings, Ionic circular projections, and a dome on the top. Mr. Wyatt was the architect of the edifice. There

is a circular temple on an elevation in the vicinity commanding extensive views, bounded by the hills of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire. The tithes of this township were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £55 5s. 10½d. rectorial. Acres 1,090. Houses 30. A. P. £1,767. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 181. Poor rates, in 1838, £178 13s.

HEATON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwick, county of Lancaster; 2 miles south-west of Middleton. It includes the village of Land's-End. Here is a daily school. There are also bleachworks in the township. Acres 480. Houses 124. A. P. £1,103. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 771. Poor rates, in 1838, £162 10s.

HEATON-KIRK, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, union of Huddersfield, west riding of Yorkshire; adjoining Huddersfield on the east, and the Colne and Calder on the north, and intersected by the Leeds and Manchester railway. It comprises the townships of Dalton, Lepton, Upper Whitley, and Kirk-Heaton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £25 13s. 9d.; nett income £538. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Alderson. Here are 9 daily schools: one is endowed for the education of 10 poor boys: income, in 1829, £21 5s. Other charities, about £43 11s. per annum, besides £128 18s. 6d. in hands. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £2,150 12s.; of the township, £556. In 1838, 2 cotton and 12 woollen mills here employed, collectively, 329 hands. A yew-tree of the extraordinary dimensions of 20 feet 6 inches in circumference above the grains, stands in the churchyard of Heaton-Kirk. It is supposed to be upwards of 600 years old. The first race of mesne lords who appear in this place bore the name of De Heton. The manor-house is Whitley hall. Acres 6,500. Houses 1,828. A. P. £10,531. Pop., in 1801, 5,871; in 1831, 10,020. Acres of the township 1,600. Houses 476. A. P. £2,697. Pop., in 1801, 1,469; in 1831, 2,755.

HEATON-MERSEY. See **HEATON-NORRIS**. **HEATON-NORRIS**, a chapelry in Manchester parish, county of Lancaster; 5 miles south of Manchester, south of the river Mersey, intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham railway, which is here carried over the Mersey by a viaduct or bridge. See **STOCKPORT**. The Ashton, Manchester, and Oldham canal terminates here at Lancashire-hill, a steep acclivity above the Mersey; and the new road to Manchester crosses the chapelry. Besides the suburban village of Heaton-Norris, it contains Heaton-Mersey, a village 2 miles west-north-west of Stockport. Acres 5,180. Houses 2,127. A. P. £12,155. Pop., in 1801, 3,768; in 1831, 11,238. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; returned at £108; gross income £145. Patrons, the wardens and fellows of the collegiate church, Manchester. The Dissenters' chapels are the Wesleyan Methodists at Tiviot-Dale, an elegant structure opened in 1825, the Baptist at Heaton-lane, and the Independent at Lancashire-hill. Here are 9 daily schools, two of which are endowed; income of one, in 1826, £11 5s., and of the other, £9, per annum. At Heaton-Mersey is a very large Sunday school, founded, in 1805, by R. Parker, Esq. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,392 18s. This chapelry is now assessed for the county-rates at the valuation of £33,384. Heaton-Norris forms a large and handsome suburb to the thriving town of Stockport, from which it is divided by the Mersey. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Manchester manufactures. The cotton trade is very extensively carried on here in large mills. There are also extensive bleaching-works. In July, 1840, a large cotton mill, at Heaton-

Mersey, 7 stories in height, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss sustained has been estimated at £20,000.

HEAVITREE, a parish in Wonford hund., union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 1 mile east of Exeter, and east of the river Exe. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of Exeter, a peculiar; rated at £34 3s. 4d.; gross income £791. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here are 7 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Other charities, in 1823, £108 14s. 6d. per annum, £45 of which arose from the Livery Dole, and £63 10s. from parish lands. There are almshouses for 16 aged persons. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,149 6s. This place is supposed to have derived its name from having been long the place of execution to the city of Exeter. It is included within the new boundaries of the borough, and forms a highly respectable and increasing suburb to the city—which see. Acres 3,290. Houses 348. A. P. £12,888. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1,932.

HEBBURN, or **HEBRON**, a parish, township, and village in the west division of Morpeth ward, union of Morpeth, county of Northumberland; 2½ miles north of Morpeth. The parish also comprises the townships of Causey-Park, Cockle-Park, Earsdon-Forest, Earsdon, Fenrother, and Tritlington. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Bothall. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which is endowed. Near the small but pleasant village of Hebburn is a lofty hill, called Hebron Shaw, commanding an extensive and varied prospect. It was formerly used as an alarm beacon. Acres 6,930. Houses 109. A. P. £7,912. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 564. Poor rates, in 1838, £252 9s. Houses of the township 16. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 84. Poor rates, in 1838, £38.

HEBBURN, a township in Chillingham parish, county of Northumberland; 5 miles south-east of Wooler. In this vicinity is a circular intrenchment similar to the castle of Ros-lin at Chillingham, and supposed also to have been an ancient British fort. Acreage with the parish. Houses 27. A. P. £1,145. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 137. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 3s.

HEBDEN, a township in Linton parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north-north-east of Skipton, on the river Warfe. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,840. Houses 89. A. P. £1,446. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 491. Poor rates, in 1838, £281 15s.

HEBDEN-BRIDGE, a populous village, partly in the township of Heptonstall, and partly in that of Wadsworth, parish of Halifax, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles west of Halifax, and in the line of the Manchester, Leeds, and York railway. It is situated in a valley which contains some of the finest scenery in England: in particular there are two scenes, one westward of Todmorden, and another westward of Hebden-bridge, which are equal to the most picturesque of the Scottish glens. The cotton and worsted manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent.

HEBRON. See **HEBBURN**.

HECK, or **HICK**, a township in Snaith parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles west by south of Snaith, in the line of the Goole canal. Here are an infant and a daily school. Acres 1,160. Houses 43. A. P. £1,520. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 236. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 10s. See **SNAITH**.

HECKDYKE (THE), a river at Nottinghamshire, which falls into the Trent near Stokewith.

HECKFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Holdshott, Basingstoke division, union of Hartley-Wintney, county of Southampton; 3½ miles north-west of

Hartford-Bridge. It comprises the tythings of Mattingley, Holdshott, and part of Hazeley-heath. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Mattingley, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £16 12s. 11d.; gross income £335. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1,038 14s. 8d. vicarial, and due to New college, Oxford. Patrons, New college, Oxford. There are 3 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools in this parish. Charities, in 1825, £18 12s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £556. A fair for pedlery is held here on Friday in Easter week. Acres 5,790. Houses 218. A. P. £4,415. Pop., in 1801, 1,095; in 1831, 1,202.

HECKINGHAM, a parish in Clavering hund., union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 10½ miles south-east of Norwich, and 11½ south-west by west of Great Yarmouth, on a branch of the river Yare. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6 13s. 4d., but returned at £25; gross income £31. Patron, in 1835, Sir Thomas Smyth. The Loddon and Clavering house of industry and hospital is situated here, and contains 388 inhabitants. The school of industry comprises 85 boys, and 72 girls, who are instructed gratuitously till they are 13 or 14 years of age, when they are apprenticed as agricultural servants, for the space of three years, by the parishes to which they belong. Acres 1,160. Houses 34. A. P. £1,367. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 183. Poor rates, in 1838, £20 15s.

HECKINGTON WITH GARRICK, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 5½ miles south-east by east of Sleaford, and 13 west of Boston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £12 16s. 3d.; gross income £210. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. B. Benson. The church is a large and magnificent edifice of the time of Edward III. In the interior are a richly ornamented hexagonal font, and a sepulchre of similar workmanship. There are 6 daily schools in this parish. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held here on the Thursday before April 20th, and the Thursday before October 10th. Acres 5,720. Houses 312. A. P. £6,563. Pop., in 1801, 1,042; in 1831, 1,480. Poor rates, in 1838, £523 9s.

HECKMONDWIKE, a township in Birstall parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles west-north-west of Wakefield, on a branch of the Aire. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of the north riding and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £40. Patron, the vicar of Birstall. A new church was built here about the year 1830, at an expense of upwards of £2,000. Here are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. A neat and commodious chapel belonging to the New Connexion of Methodists was opened in 1840. On the first Wednesday after the second Sunday in June, an annual religious festival is held here called "the Lecture," which is attended by a great many Calvinistic ministers, and people of that persuasion, from the surrounding country. Its objects are the arrangement of certain matters relative to their ministry and the promotion of religion. There is a daily school in the township. Heckmondwike is a place of some importance, on account of its very extensive woollen manufactures, especially those of blankets and carpets. The Leeds and West Riding banking company have a branch here. Acres 680. Houses 564. A. P. £3,268. Pop., in 1801, 1,742; in 1831, 2,793. Poor rates, in 1838, £427 6s.

HEDDINGTON, a parish in Calne hund. and union, county of Wilts; 2½ miles south of Calne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 14s. 4d.; gross income

£240. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. T. Dubonlay. There is a daily school here. Charities, in 1836, £9 11s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £205 14s. From the ruins of ancient buildings, and from coins found in the vicinity, this is supposed to have been a Roman station. Acres 1,650. Houses 67. A. P. £3,394. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 310.

HEDDON (BLACK). See **BLACKHEDDON**.

HEDDON (EAST), a township in Heddon-on-the-Wall parish, county of Northumberland; 8½ miles west-north-west of Gateshead. Acres 730. Houses 11. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 57. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 3s.

HEDDON (WEST), a township in the parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall, county of Northumberland. Here is a row of houses formerly inhabited by French emigrants, and afterwards used as a workhouse. There are some remarkable tumuli in this vicinity. Houses 8. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 42. Poor rates, in 1838, £7 12s.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, a parish in the west division of Castle ward, union of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; 8 miles west-north-west of Newcastle, on the river Tyne. It comprises the townships of Whitchester, Houghton and Clowhouse, Eachwick, East and West Heddon, and Heddon-on-the-Wall. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £35; gross income £275. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church is an ancient Gothic edifice, built upon a high rock. There are 3 daily schools here. This town derives its name from its situation, on the site of the Picts' wall, among the ruins of which decayed boxes were found containing many curious gold and silver coins and medals in high preservation. Acres 4,590. Houses 151. A. P. £6,765. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 774. Poor rates, in 1838, £272 8s. Houses of the township 74. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 383. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 19s.

HEDENHAM, a parish in Loddon hund., union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 11 miles south-south-east of Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £400. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £441 2s. Patron, in 1835, J. J. Bedingfield. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,800. Houses 60. A. P. £2,364. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 356. Poor rates, in 1838, £260 2s.

HEDGE COURT, a manor, partly in Sussex and partly in Surrey, held, with the manor of Conlingley, of the manor of Sheffield, by the yearly rent of 10s. for all services.

HEDGELEY, a township in Eglington parish, county of Northumberland; 8 miles west-north-west of Alnwick, south-east of the river Breamish. Percy's cross in this vicinity was erected to the memory of Sir R. Percy, who fell on Hedgeley moor in the cause of Henry VI., in 1463. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 43. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 8s.

HEDGERLEY, a parish in Stoke hund., union of Eton, county of Buckingham; 2¾ miles south-east of Beaconsfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6; gross income £155. Patron, in 1835, B. Way, Esq. In the vicinity of the village of Hedgerley, on the banks of the Thames, is Fawley-court, or Bulstrode, a spacious and elegant mansion belonging to the Portland family. It was built after a design of Sir Christopher Wren. Acres 1,010. Houses 29. A. P. £1,143. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 187. Poor rates, in 1838, £137 7s.

HEDGERLEY-DEAN, a hamlet in Farnham-

Royal parish, county of Buckingham; 4½ miles north-north-east of Burnham. Here are some large and deep intrenchments. This place is said to have been the scene of a battle between the Danes and Saxons. There is a daily school here. Acres 480. Houses 39. A. P. £643. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 171. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 6s.

HEDINGHAM-CASTLE, or **CASTLE-HEDINGHAM**, a parish in Hincford hund., union of Halstead, county of Essex; 19 miles north-north-east of Chelmsford, on the banks of the river Colne. Acres 2,600. Houses 265. Pop., in 1801, 1,065; in 1831, 1,220. Living, a donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, L. Majendie, Esq. The church contains a splendid monument to the earl and countess of Oxford, who, according to Tanner, "built a small Benedictine nunnery here, about A. D. 1190, to the honour of the Holy Cross, St. Mary, and St. James. It had five nuns at the time of the suppression, and lands valued at £29 12s. 10d. per annum." The Independents have a large chapel here; and there are 6 daily schools and several almshouses. Charities, in 1836, £20 3s. 6d. Poor rates, in 1838, £973 8s. The fortress from which the beautiful rural village of Hedingham-Castle derives its name, is supposed to have been erected about the 11th century, by Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. The ruins of this stately edifice stand upon an eminence which rises above the village. The keep is the only part which has resisted the effects of time. It bears a striking resemblance to that of Rochester castle. Great part of this castle was destroyed by Edward de Vere, in 1592, and the whole building was brought to its present ruinous condition during the first Dutch war in 1666. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been cultivated here to the extent of 60½ acres; average charged, 34,340 lbs.; duty £286 3s. 4d. The hops grown in the rich vales of Hedingham are esteemed superior to any other in the county. Fairs are held annually 14th May, 15th August, and 25th October.

HEDINGHAM (SIBILE), a parish in the above hund., union of Halstead, county of Essex; 3¼ miles north-west of Halstead, and 1 south-west of Hedingham-castle, on the river Colne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £22; gross income £981. Patron, in 1822, T. Warburton. The church is a handsome and spacious building. The aisles are separated from the nave by plain massive pillars, supporting Gothic arches. Here are 2 daily and 2 infant schools. Charities, in 1836, £61 18s. 8d. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,963 6s. The parishes of Hedingham Sibile, and Hedingham-castle, occupy a fertile and pleasant district, distinguished by a succession of hills and dales, with rich and well-watered meadows. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, 41½ acres of this parish have been cultivated as hop-gardens; average of hops charged 11,626 lbs.; duty £96 17s. 8d. Acres 5,490. Houses 367. A. P. £3,636. Pop., in 1801, 1,866; in 1831, 2,194.

HEDLEY, a township in Bramham parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-west of Tadcaster. "A small priory of Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary, cell to the monastery of Holy Trinity in York, founded by Ypolitus de Bram, temp. Hen. I."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Returns with the parish.

HEDLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a township in the parish of Ovingham, county of Northumberland; 2 miles south-south-east of Bywell-St.-Andrews. Coal is worked in this vicinity. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 39. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 193. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 15s.

HEDLEY-HOPE, a township in Brancepeth

parish, county of Durham; about 4 miles south-west of Durham, on the banks of the river Derwent. Acres 2,200. Houses 10. A. P. 2,762. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 72. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 17s.

HEDLEY-WOODSIDE, a township in the parish of Ovingham, county of Northumberland; 10 miles west-south-west of Hexham. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 60. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 3s.

HEDNESFORD AND LEACROFT, a township in Cannock parish, county of Stafford. This township contains Hedford-pool, a lake covering about 27 acres, and abounding in pike, perch, and roach. On its margin E. Peel, Esq., erected a handsome mansion. Pop., in 1821, 442. Other returns with the parish.

HEDON, or **HEYDON**, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Sculcoates, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east of Kingston-upon-Hull, and 182 north-east of London, east of the Humber; whence a haven navigable for small craft has been cut to within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the town. Acres 1,440. Houses 195. A. P. £2,239. Pop., in 1801, 592; in 1831, 1,080. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £18, returned at £117; gross income £49. Patron, the archbishop of York. The church is a spacious edifice, combining beautiful and interesting specimens of the early pointed style of architecture. Here are places of worship for Independents and other dissenters. There are 8 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, about £10 per annum, besides the charity houses occupied by poor people, and endowed with £9 per annum, and coals supplied by the mayor and bailiffs. Poor rates, in 1838, £250. The town was enfranchised in the reign of King Henry II. It has received numerous charters, down to that of 1^o James II., which was repudiated, and the 7^o Elizabeth held as the governing charter. The government was vested in a mayor, 9 aldermen, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, and other officers. No recorder, however, had been appointed for upwards of a century, from the time of inquiry in 1834. A borough court of quarter-sessions was granted, with exclusive criminal jurisdiction; but though formerly exercised, and the court still held as matter of form, the criminal jurisdiction had fallen into disuse. The monthly adjournment of the quarter-sessions answered the purpose of petty-sessions. A room in the town-hall was appropriated as a lock-up house. The income of the borough, in 1834, was £372 3s. 6d. per annum. Besides the town-house, there were also 11 houses in the town belonging to the corporation, wherein burgesses and their widows were allowed to live rent free. The borough returned two members to parliament until disfranchised by the reform act. It is one of the polling-places for the east riding. In 1656 this town was nearly consumed by fire, after which it was rebuilt, and now consists of one handsome street, on the high road from Hull to Patrington, with a market-place in the centre. The town-hall is a neat brick building, but the town contains few other objects meriting particular notice. Hedon is supposed to have anciently been a maritime town of some commercial importance, but it has no such pretensions at present. Agriculture is carried on with spirit in the vicinity, and the Holderness agricultural society hold their meetings here. The market is on Saturday, and fairs for cattle and sheep are held on August 20, September 22d, November 17th, December 6th. "Upon part of seven acres of land near this town given by Alan fil., Ouberni was built, pretty early in the time of King John, a hospital, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, for a

master or prior, and several brethren and sisters, lepers."—Tanner.

HEDSOR WITH LILLIFEE, a parish in Desborough hund., union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; 4 miles east by south of Great Marlow, on the river Thames. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4, and returned at £59 8s. 5d.; gross income £60. Patrons, the bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Boston, alternately. Hedsor-lodge, the seat of Lord Boston, stands on the brow of a hill, and commands a beautiful view of the Thames, and some of the most picturesque parts of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. Acres 770. Houses 40. A. P. £670. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 207. Poor rates, in 1838, £71.

HEDWALLEN. See ALLENHEAD, Northumberland.

HEELYFIELD, a township in the parish of Lanchester, county of Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lanchester. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is supported partly by voluntary contributions from the bishop of Exeter, the dean and chapter of Durham, and the trustees of Lord Crewe. Acres 1,220. Houses 27. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 159.

HEENE, a parish in Brightford hund., rape of Bramber, county of Sussex; about half-a-mile north-west of Worthing, bounded on the south by the British channel. The inhabitants attend divine service at Worthing, where a chapel-of-ease has been erected. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £148 7s. rectorial and vicarial. Bathing machines have been established here for the accommodation of visitors. This parish has suffered a good deal from the encroachments of the sea. Acres 460. Houses 34. A. P. £773. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 153. Poor rates, in 1838, £86 11s.

HEIGHAM-POTTER, a parish in Happing hund., union of Tunstead and Happing, county of Norfolk; $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Acle, and 15 north-east by east of Norwich. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d., and returned at £113 19s. 7d.; gross income £165. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1824; and a daily school. At the inclosure of the commons in this parish, about 90 acres were awarded as a pasture for the poor, who have also the interest of £9. Poor rates, in 1838, £177 11s. Acres 2,620. Houses 64. A. P. £2,168. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 357.

HEIGHTON, a parish in the south-east division of Darlington ward, union of Darlington, county of Durham; 6 miles north-north-west of Darlington, in the line of the Stockton and Darlington railway. It comprises the townships of Coasta-moor, Killerby, Midridge, Redworth, School-Aycliffe, Walworth, and Heighington. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £12 14s. 9d.; gross income £265. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Other charities, in 1829, £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £627 15s.; of the township, £233 15s. Acres 8,630. Houses 357. A. P. £10,402. Pop., in 1801, 1,312; in 1831, 1,739. Acres of the township 2,110. Houses 165. A. P. £3,081. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 767.

HEIGHTON, a township in Washing-borough parish, county of Lincoln; 4 miles east-north-east of Lincoln, on a branch of the Witham. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is free to the children belonging to Branston, (city of Lincoln), Heighington, and Washingborough. This school was founded in 1619, by Thomas Garratt, who endowed it with lands and houses, producing, in 1834, £140 per

annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 10s. Acres 1,350. Houses 111. A. P. £2,267. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 552.

HEIGHLEY (HIGH and LOW), a township in Mitford parish, county of Northumberland; 3 miles north-west of Morpeth. It includes Easley, Heighley-Gate, and Morpeth North-Gate. Acreage with the parish. Houses 19. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 117.

HEIGHT, in the county of the city of Gloucester; 1 mile south-south-west of Gloucester, and east of the river Severn, a place on which a single house formerly stood, the site of which forms the basin of the canal.

HEIGHTINGTON, a township and chapelry in Rock parish, county of Worcester; 3 miles west of Stourport. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Rock. Returns with the parish.

HEIGHTON, a parish in Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, union of Newhaven, county of Sussex; 1½ mile north-north-east of Newhaven. Living, a rectory, with that of Tarring-Neville, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £11 8s. 6½d.; gross income £436. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. M. Wynch. Heighton church was destroyed by lightning in 1769. Here is a daily school. This small village occupies the declivity of a hill, which rises abruptly from marsh-land, and affords excellent views of the surrounding country. Acres 470. Houses 16. A. P. £560. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 91. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 9s.

HEL (THE), a small river in Cornwall, falling into the sea below Helstone.

HELEN'S (ST.), a chapelry in the township of Windle, in Prescot parish, county of Lancaster; 3¼ miles north-east by east of Prescot, on a branch of the Mersey, to which, at Runcorn-Gap, a railway runs from St. Helen's. The town is also connected, by a branch-line, with the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and the chapelry is intersected by the Sankey canal, which passes the town. Acres and other returns with the township. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £7 13s. 6½d., and returned at £96; gross income £240. Patrons, the trustees. St. Mary's church here was formerly occupied by nonconformists, but the trustees expelled them and attached it to the establishment. A new church in the early English Gothic style of architecture was consecrated on 8th October, 1839. It is in the form of a Latin cross, and has a square tower 76 feet high, with long lancet windows. It was erected by P. Greenall, Esq., at a cost of about £3,500;—sittings 930. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1710. A handsome Independent chapel was built in 1825; and there is also a place of worship for Roman Catholics. Here is an endowed free-school vested in trustees for the instruction of 40 children, in addition to which, 30 children of the township of Windle are educated from Sarah Cowley's charity, consisting of coal-mines in an estate in Parr. Here is also a free school for the instruction of poor children of Catholic parentage. There have been here educated at one and the same time 1,170 children at the different Sunday schools. Among the charitable institutions of St. Helen's are the ladies' charity, for relief of poor women in childbirth, &c.; a branch bible society, auxiliary to the Liverpool society, and a church Missionary association, established in 1823. Other charities with the parish.

St. Helen's is a well-built, thriving, and populous town. It has risen within little more than the last half century from the rank of a small village. Its increase is attributable to the various works established, on account of the cheap and excellent coal

which abounds here, and of its vicinity to the port of Liverpool. The British glass-plate company, incorporated by act of parliament, erected their manufactory at Ravenhead, near St. Helen's, in 1773. This establishment occupies nearly 30 acres of land, and is enclosed by a wall, round which are placed the workmen's houses, rendering it a kind of separate colony. About 300 work-people are employed in these works, which are the largest in England. Workmen were brought from France to introduce the manufacture, which is now brought to great perfection. Plates of glass are cast of 11 to 12 feet long by 6 feet broad, and concave and convex mirrors are made of 3 feet diameter. The glass is as brilliant in colour, and as perfect in every respect, as the French or Venetian, and is so finished as to render it perfectly free from that mistiness to which the foreign fabrics have been subject. The casting of glass is performed here with great skill and dexterity; and the plates are of more than double the dimensions of those made in the Venetian mode of blowing, with the further advantage of all sorts of mouldings and borders. Near St. Helen's, though in the townships of Sutton and Eccleston, there are several other flint, crown, and bottle-glass manufactories, and black, earthen, and stone-ware potteries; there are also 2 large breweries, one at St. Helen's, and the other at Denton's-green. An extensive copper-work was erected here end of last century, by the proprietors of the Parys mine in Anglesea, who had a branch also on the Sankey canal. The works at Ravenhead, manufactured 30 tons a-week of small copper-bars, in weight not exceeding 7 oz. troy each: these ingots were made from the crude ore for the East India company, and exported to China, where they are said to have passed as coin. This smelting and refining establishment was discontinued in 1815, but without materially injuring the prosperity of St. Helen's, the mining and manufacturing operations of which had, notwithstanding, arisen, in 1825, to such magnitude, that no fewer than 69 steam-engines of 1,369 horse-power, were at work in this and the adjoining townships connected with St. Helen's as the centre of the district, which has since continued to prosper and improve. A new town-hall, erected in a new market-place, has also been formed at St. Helen's. The new hall was opened simultaneously with the consecration of the new church on 8th October, 1839. The elevation of the hall is in the modern Italian style. The front is to the market-square, and has a rusticated basement supporting in the centre a Corinthian portico, over which is a ballustrade; the entablature of the centre is beautifully enriched, whilst the cornice of the wings is plain and massive, and supported on brackets. The ground floor is occupied by various offices. In the centre is a handsome entrance, and a stone staircase leading to the principal floor, containing a news-room 26 feet square, and a magistrates' private examination room. The court-room is remarkably spacious, and is decorated with pilasters, and a panelled and enriched ceiling, through which light is introduced, mellowed by passing through glass ground and stained. The room is ventilated by means of scroll-work panels between the pilasters, which may be closed or opened by wires and cranks worked in the magistrates' retiring room. The contract for the building amounted to £3,000. A market is held at St. Helen's, by custom, every Saturday and there are two annual fairs, the first on Monday and Tuesday after Easter-week, and the second, the first Friday and Saturday after 8th September. Here is a branch of the Northern and Central bank of England, and a savings' bank.

HELEN'S (ST.), a parish in East Medina liberty in the isle of Wight, isle of Wight incorporation, county of Southampton; 8 miles east of Newport. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £45; gross income £118. Patron, Eton college. The old church of St. Helen's was situated so near the sea that the waves demolished part of the edifice, on which account, in 1719, a new church was erected on a more convenient spot, and the remains of the old church were left to serve as a sea-mark. Here are 2 daily schools and a day and boarding-school. Tanner says, "A priory of Cluniac monks was founded here about 1155. At the dissolution, the rent, for a given time, was granted to Eaton college by Hen. V., and the priory itself was granted by Edw. IV. to Windsor." There is a bay or road here which has been of considerable note as a rendezvous for the royal navy in time of war, when great traffic was carried on with shipping. At the entrance of the bay is a cluster of rocks called the Mixen. Acres 1,880. Houses 133. A. P. £2,399. Pop., in 1801, 550; in 1831, 933. Poor rates, in 1838, £222 13s.

HELFOED, a small sea-port in Manacca parish, county of Cornwall, south of the river Hel; 5 miles south-south-west of Falmouth. The trade of this port consists chiefly of timber and coals from Wales. Returns with the parish.

HELLABY. See STANTON WITH HELLABY.

HELLAND, a parish in Trigg hund., union of Bodmin, county of Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Bodmin. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £9 13s. 9d.; gross income £215. Patron, in 1835, W. Morshead, Esq. The church contains an ancient monument to one of the Calwodley family. Here are 3 daily schools. In 1838 a woollen mill here employed 8 hands. Acres 2,770. Houses 46. A. P. £1,588. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 285. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 2s.

HELLESDEN, a parish partly in Faverham hund., and partly in the city of Norwich, union of St. Faith's, county of Norfolk; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Norwich, on the river Wensum. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Drayton. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £435 18s. 1d. rectorial. There are 2 day and Sunday schools in this parish. Acres 1,020. Houses 90. A. P. £1,020. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 443. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 15s.

HELLIDON, a parish in Fawsley hund., union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 5 miles south-west of Daventry. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, of the certified value of £20, returned at £118; gross income £115. Patrons, in 1835, T. and M. Scafton, Esqs. There is a daily school, endowed with £20 per annum. Other charities, in 1825, £6 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £175 5s. From Rydon-hill, in this parish, the prospect is varied and extensive. The river Leam rises in the vicinity. Acres 840. Houses 97. A. P. £2,735. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 426.

HELLIFIELD, a township in Long Preston parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-south-east of Settle, on the river Ribble. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £69 3s. 1d., due to the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Oxford, and vicar of Long Preston. Here is a daily school. Hellifield peel or castle was built in the reign of Henry VI. It is said to have been originally moated. Acres 3,200. Houses 51. A. P. £2,987. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 250. Poor rates, in 1838, £268 7s.

HELLINGHILL, a township in Rothbury parish, county of Northumberland; 3 miles south of Roth-

bury, on a branch of the Coquet river. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 24. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 109. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 11s.

HELLINGLEY, a parish in Dill hund., rape of Pevensey, union of Hailsham, county of Sussex; 3 miles north of Hailsham. The river Cuckmere flows through and fertilizes the parish. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, rated at £6 16s. 8d.; gross income £344. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Chichester. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1823; 2 daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, the quantity of hops cultivated in this parish was 97½ acres: average of hops charged 143,786 lbs.; amount of duty £1,198 4s. 4d. Near the church stands an old timber-built and moated edifice, the manor-house of Horselunges. The grotesque heads and other carved ornaments with which the interior is adorned, sufficiently indicate its antiquity. John Milles, a Protestant minister of Hellingley, was brought to the stake during the reign of Queen Mary. Acres 5,820. Houses 205. A. P. £4,408. Pop., in 1801, 936; in 1831, 1,504. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,668 4s.

HELLOUGHTON, or **HELGHETON**, a parish in Gallow hund., union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Fakenham, on the river Wensum. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Rainham, St. Martin, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £258. Patron, in 1835, Lord C. Townshend. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £118 11s. 9d. rectorial. Charities, in 1834, £29 6s. per annum; in which East, West, and South Rainham, and East Rudham, also participate. Poor rates, in 1838, £206 14s. Acres 1,640. Houses 67. A. P. £1,582. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 318.

HELMODON, a parish in King's Sutton hund., union of Brackley, county of Northampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Brackley, near one of the sources of the river Tow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £13 11s. 0½d.; gross income £270. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Here is a daily school. Acres 3,560. Houses 121. A. P. £2,544. Pop., in 1801, 421; in 1831, 512. Poor rates, in 1838, £181 15s.

HELMINGHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 8 miles north-west by north of Woodbridge, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £18; gross income £474. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. Helmingham-Hall, built in the reign of Henry VIII., is a quadrangular building, surrounded by a moat, having two drawbridges. It is situated in a beautiful park, comprehending 400 acres, and has been the principal seat of the Tollenmache family from the period of its erection. In 1561 Queen Elizabeth was entertained here with great splendour. Acres 3,870. Houses 41. A. P. £2,920. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 286. Poor rates, in 1838, £241 4s.

HELMINGSTONE, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Needham-Market, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 11s. 5½d.; gross income £382. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart. Acres 1,320. Houses 51. A. P. £1,789. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 342. Poor rates, in 1838, £140 3s.

HELMINGTON. See HUNWICK and HELMINGTON.

HELMSLEY, or **HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR**, a parish and market-town in Ryedale wapentake, union of Helmsley, north riding of Yorkshire; 22 miles north of York, and 12 east by north of Thirsk, on the river Rye. This is one of the most extensive parishes in England, and comprises the townships of Haram, Pockley, Bilsdale-Midcable, Laskill-Pasture, Rivalx, and Sproxton. Acres 29,020. Houses 661. A. P. £21,576. Pop., in 1801, 3,208; in 1831, 3,411. Acres of the township 8,200. Houses 299. Pop., in 1801, 1,449; in 1831, 1,485. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Haram and Pockley, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £11 8s. 6½d.; gross income £315. Patron, in 1835, Lord Feversham. The church is a remarkably elegant structure. There are 13 daily schools in this parish, one of which is a National school. Charities, in 1821, £4 8s. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £852 14s.; of the township £415 6s. The Helmsley poor-law union comprehends 47 parishes, embracing an area of 121 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,320. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839. £2,731 10s. The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence near the river. It is small, but the houses are well-built and substantial edifices. The mansion-house of Duncombe park, in this vicinity, is a spacious and elegant edifice, designed by Vanbrugh, but executed by Wakefield. It is of the Doric order of architecture, and the front in particular is esteemed a happy specimen of architectural skill and combination. The grounds have been laid out with great taste. Nothing can exceed in beauty the assemblage of objects seen in a bird's-eye view from the terrace in the garden which adjoins the house. Formerly the manufacture of linen-yarn, spun on the hand-wheel from the distaff, was carried on in this parish to a considerable extent; but the introduction of machinery has deprived Helmsley of its manufacture, and rendered the inhabitants almost exclusively dependent on agriculture, for which the surrounding country is exceedingly favourable. The market-day is Saturday, and fairs are held here on May 19th, July 16th, Oct. 2d, and Nov. 5th, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cloth. There are branches of the Knaresborough and Claro, and the York Union, banking companies here. Helmsley castle, now in ruins, stands near the town, and is distinguished for having been besieged, in 1644, by the forces of the Parliament under Fairfax, to whom it surrendered, and was subsequently dismantled. A little to the north-west are the beautiful and interesting remains of Rivalx abbey. Helmsley was the favourite scene of the sports and revelries of the profligate Duke of Buckingham, after he had retired from the court and cabinet of Charles II. He died in the neighbouring town of Kirkby Moor-side, in 1687, in obscurity and neglect.

HELMSLEY-GATE, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of York, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-east by east of York, on the river Derwent. Living, a discharged vicarage; rated at £2, and returned at £100; gross income £114. Patron, the prebendary of Osballdwink in York cathedral. Acres 520. Houses 31. A. P. £793. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 243. Poor rates, in 1838, £83 3s.

HELMSLEY-UPPER, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of York, north riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles north-east by east of York, west of the Derwent river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £4 19s. 2d., and returned at £105 13s. 2d.; gross income £116. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres

780. Houses 8. A. P. £918. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 66. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 17s.

HELPERBY, a township in Brafferton parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-east of Boroughbridge, on the river Swale. There are 2 daily schools in this township. Acres 1,900. Houses 143. A. P. £2,170. Pop., in 1801, 548; in 1831, 673. Poor rates, in 1838, £146 9s.

HELPERTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; 11 miles east by south of New Malton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £4 19s. 7d., and returned at £120; gross income £180. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. Acres 2,620. Houses 21. A. P. £2,214. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 131. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 17s.

HELPRINGHAM WITH THORPE-LATIMERE, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardburn, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 6½ miles north-east by north of Folkingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 3s. 4d., returned at £99 10s.; gross income £149. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Mitchinson. The church presents a fine specimen of architecture of about the time of Edward III. It is mostly in the decorative style. There are 6 daily schools in this parish. Acres 2,600. Houses 152. A. P. £3,090. Pop., in 1801, 518; in 1831, 750. Poor rates, in 1838, £301.

HELPSTON, a parish in the liberty and union of Peterborough, county of Northampton; 6½ miles north-west of Peterborough, at the source of a branch of the Welland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 0s. 5d., returned at £50; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1830, £19 per annum, of which £17 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £216 6s. John Clare, the peasant bard, was born at this village in 1793. Acres 1,860. Houses 103. A. P. £3,168. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 485.

HELSEBY, a township in Frodsham parish, county of Chester; 2½ miles south-south-west of Frodsham. There are 4 small daily schools in this township. Acres 1,440. Houses 88. A. P. £1,747. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 534. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 18s.

HELSEINGTON, a chapelry in Kirkby-Kendal parish, county of Westmoreland; 3¼ miles south-south-west of Kendal, west of the river Kent. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £138 2s. 9d.; gross income £125. Patron, the vicar of Kendal. There is a daily school in this chapelry. Charities, in 1821, £59 14s. 4d. per annum, £58 of which were payable to the curate. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 13s. Here is an ancient Gothic mansion, belonging to the Strickland family, called Sizethergh-hall, in which Catherine Parr slept for a few nights after the death of Henry VIII. During the Border wars, the lord of this mansion could bring into the field 290 bowmen and billmen, more than one-half of whom were horsed and harnessed. Acreage with the parish. Houses 51. A. P. £3,556. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 296.

HELSTONE,

A borough and market-town, locally situated in, or surrounded by, the parish of Wendron, hundred of Kerrier, union of Helstone, county of Cornwall; 10 miles north-west by west of Falmouth, and 274 west by south of London. It is a respectable town,

situated on the side of a hill sloping towards the small river Looe. It is regularly and neatly built, and principally consists of four large streets, intersecting each other in a cruciform manner, with a handsome and spacious market-house and town-hall in the centre. The number of houses has been considerably increased, and the town has been in a general state of improvement during the present century. The streets are well-paved and lighted with gas. A channel or stream of water runs through each of them, and they are always kept remarkably clean. Some of the landed-proprietors of the county reside in the town; and there are several elegant seats in the vicinity. Nansloe is a modern mansion, most delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the river, and Penrose is a fine old mansion, situated about 2 miles from the town, on the western side of Looe Pool, a large lake into which the river Looe expands itself. Penrose is surrounded by finely wooded grounds, and an extensive tract of most beautiful and picturesque scenery, greatly enhanced by the rocks which rise abruptly from the margin of the lake.* From Helstone to the Lizard point, which is remarkable as being the spot whence all ships leaving the channel date their departure, the scenery is rarely to be surpassed in England for varied and romantic beauty.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living of Helstone is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Wendron. The church—a handsome fabric, situated on an eminence, on the north side of the town—has a very lofty tower, and serves as a conspicuous landmark to seamen. It was rebuilt about the middle of last century at an expense of £6,000, defrayed by the earl of Godolphin. It has been recently repaired and improved. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. A Baptist chapel was founded in 1805, on the site of an old priory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Rooms have been purchased and fitted up for a library, which was formed in 1834, and is supported by annual subscriptions and donations. There are 5 daily schools in the town, 2 of which are National schools. Here is a grammar-school, which, in 1836, had no endowment except an ancient salary of £13 6s. 8d. per annum paid by the corporation. It is said that this school has been recently remodelled. A charity was founded here in 1703 by Charles Godolphin, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, the surviving administratrix of Sir William Godolphin, the income of which was appropriated to the relief of decayed gentlemen, redemption of prisoners, and education and maintenance of poor scholars, with apprenticeship of poor children: but as it was to continue for a term of 88 years only, it has now expired. The Helstone downs, a tract of waste lands in the vicinity, held by the corporation in trust for the poor of the borough, yielded, in 1834, £120 per annum. Other

charities, in 1836, £21 per annum. There is a well-supported dispensary in the town. Poor rates, in 1838, £851 4s. The Helstone poor-law union comprehends 18 parishes, embracing an area of 114 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 29,177. Expenditure on the poor of this district in 1839, £5,723 5s.

Franchise and Government.—Helstone had no fewer than 15 charters granted to it previous to the passing of the new municipal act. The first of these was granted, 2^o John, 1201, in return, it is said, for 40 marks of silver, and a palfrey, given by the men of Helstone to the king, that their town might be made a free borough with a mercatorial guild. This ancient charter is said to be in the Tower of London. The charter constituting the borough, however, was granted 27^o Elizabeth. The last charter was granted 14^o Geo. III., 1774, and was the governing charter previous to 1835. The corporation consisted of a mayor and four other aldermen, with an indefinite number of freemen, the nomination of whom was vested, by the charter of George III., in the mayor and aldermen alone; although, by the charter from Elizabeth, in 1559, the right of electing the freemen was vested also in the commonalty. As, moreover, the political influence was chiefly vested in one family, connected, in various ways, with many of the other members of the corporation, this borough was more than ordinarily exclusive in its character, and the defects of the corporation, in a political point of view, were fully illustrated by the various inquiries which took place in parliament, previous to the general reform, respecting the representation of this borough. It returned two members to parliament; and the greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1831, was 78. The borough-boundaries included the town and a small district on the north-east side of it, comprehending 130 acres. Houses 581. A. P. with the parish of Wendron. Pop., in 1801, 2,248; in 1831, 3,293; but a difference of opinion seems to have existed as to whether the borough formed an integral part of the parish of Wendron surrounding it, or whether it had “no more to do with it than any other parish.” Under the Reform act the borough is deprived of one of its members, while the boundaries have been extended, for parliamentary purposes, so as to include the entire parishes of Wendron and Sithney. Acres, exclusive of Helstone, as already given, 19,048. Pop., in 1831, 7,427. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 366, 45 of whom were freemen: 135 were resident in the parish of Sithney, 63 in Wendron, and 123 in the town of Helstone. The number polled at the general election in 1837, was 286. This is one of the polling-places for the western division of the county.

The old municipal and parliamentary borough boundaries were co-extensive. The officers of the corporation, besides the mayor and aldermen, were a recorder, town-clerk, 2 sergeants at mace, 4 constables, &c. The mayor or his deputy, the recorder or his deputy, and the 4 aldermen were appointed by the charter to act as justices of the peace within the borough, with power to hold a court of quarter-sessions, with the same jurisdiction as county justices, except in “offences incurring loss of life or members.” A court of record for civil actions to any amount was also appointed to be held every three weeks. Suits for debts under 40s., arising in Helstone, were occasionally brought into the court of the hundred of Kerrier, formerly held at Penryn, which had jurisdiction over the borough of Helstone, but fell into disuse. An express power was given, in the charter, to the borough magistrates, of com-

* The scenery about the Looe Pool is peculiarly fine; it combines every characteristic excellence for forming a good picture, and affords many an interesting study for the landscape painter; this lake is one of the most considerable in the county, and is formed by a singular operation of nature. The continual rolling of the waves of the British channel towards the shore on this part of the coast, forces in a vast quantity of sand and pebbles, which, by constantly accumulating, forms a very thick and high bank or dam, extending across the valley from hill to hill; and by enclosing the mouth of the channel, occasions the river to spread its waters over a space of ground nearly 7 miles in circumference: when the waters extend so far as to obstruct the workings of the mills at Helstone and Carminow, the millers apply to the lord of the manor, and presenting him with two leathern purses, each containing three-halfpence, solicit his permission to open the bar; this being granted, workmen are employed by the mayor of Helstone to cut a passage through the pebbles; and the opening is no sooner made than the whole body of water rushes through the aperture with wonderful force and impetuosity.—*Beauties of Eng. and Wales.*

mitting to the county jail. The borough jail at the time of the inquiry, consisted of a single room under the same roof as the workhouse, without any yard attached to it; but the corporation stated their intention of building a new jail as soon as a proper site could be obtained. Under the new municipal act the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; the style of the corporate body being "the mayor and commonalty of the borough of Helstone." It is included in schedule B, amongst boroughs not to have a commission of the peace unless on petition and grant:—a commission, however, has been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions and a recorder appointed. This borough is included in Section II. of the Schedule, amongst those, the municipal boundaries of which were to be taken until altered by parliament. The boundaries laid down in the municipal boundary reports, are neither so extensive as the new parliamentary, nor so limited as the old municipal, boundaries;—extending beyond the latter, to a considerable distance, north and south, into the parish of Wendron, and west, into that of Sithney. The income of the borough for 1839 amounted to £717 4s. 10½d., chiefly arising from tolls and dues: expenditure £701 6s. 9½d., the principal items of which were:—

Principal paid off, and interest, &c.,	£230 10 0
Salaries, &c.,	98 2 7
Rent, rates, &c.,	30 11 4
Police and constables,	69 1 6
Lighting and cleansing,	68 14 4
Jail, maintenance, &c., of prisoners, with prosecutions,	41 6 4½
Public works, repairs, &c.,	49 8 10
Markets and fairs, &c.,	33 9 2

Trade, harbour, &c.—Helstone was made one of the coinage-towns by King Edward I., and continued to be so till the commutation of coinage dues in 1838;—see CORNWALL; and it has carried on a considerable export trade, chiefly of the tin and copper manufactured in the heart of the county, and in the district by which it is surrounded; about half of the male adult population of which are employed in the mines:—see articles WENDRON and SITHNEY. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the town are employed as mechanics or tradesmen, especially as shoemakers. Participating in the advantages derived from the success of the mining speculations of this rich mineral country, Helstone is also the market for an extensive agricultural district consisting of more than 20 parishes. The market, which is thus a very large one, and fairs for cattle, &c., were granted by Edward III.: the market is held on Saturday: the fairs on Saturday before Mid-Lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20th, September 9th, October 28th, and the third and second Saturdays before Christmas. In August, 1836, 'the Helstone banking company,' with 15 partners, was established: there is also a branch of the Western District banking company in the town. Helstone is in general well supplied with fish, among which Warner, in his tour, observed "great quantities of enormous conger eels, with their adder-like heads and eyes nearly resembling the human organ of vision. Some of these weighed nearly 80 lbs., and were considered by the market men to be 'main good eating.'" A piece of land was some time ago procured by the corporation, in exchange for a small dwelling-house, for the purposes of a bullock market; and a new general market-house, which was much wanted, as well as new shambles, were erected in 1838. Although the town is thus, on the whole, thriving, however; and although facilities were afforded some years ago to the communication by sea with London and other places, by improvements made in the harbour at Portleven, which is situated at the Looe

Pool, about 3 miles from the town, much additional commercial and general advantage would accrue to Helstone, and a valuable refuge be afforded to the numerous vessels continually passing to and fro in the vicinity of the Lands-end and the Lizard point, were these improvements now carried out to a greater extent, and the pier and other works, which have latterly been falling to decay, effectually restored, or reconstructed, in proper form and position. The observations of De la Beche on this subject, in his Geological Report on Cornwall, in 1838, are important, and merit attention. "At the Looe Pool, near Helstone," says he, "we find the piling force of the sea so great that a natural depression, which would otherwise be an estuary harbour, is barred up, so that, if artificial means be not employed, a situation which would be very desirable as a port, both as a place of refuge and a harbour for commerce, is rendered useless. In the time of Henry VIII., it was remarked, by Leland, that, 'if this bar might be always kept open, it would be a goodly haven up to Helstone.* We believe," continues De la Beche, "that, by means of piers projecting sufficiently far seaward to prevent the passage of the pebbles round their heads, a passage might be kept open with the Looe Pool, which would thus become an estuary harbour. By running a mound or wall, with locks, across the lake at any convenient distance up it, a powerful backwater might be obtained (to let loose as occasion might require), for scouring out the entrance between the piers, and, at the same time, the waters, usually kept back, might, with the assistance of a canal near Helstone, afford a passage for small craft up to that town, and would still form a handsome lake in front of the grounds of Penrose."

History, antiquities, and customs.—Helstone is noticed by historians as a place of considerable antiquity; indeed this is evidenced by the charter of King John already alluded to. William of Worcester, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, written in the reign of Edward IV., speaks of Helstone castle, some time the residence of Edmund, earl of Cornwall, as being then in ruins; and the 'vestigia castelli,' are alluded to by Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., as we have already seen. There are now no remains of it; the site, which commands a view down the valley of the Looe Pool, having been converted into a bowling-green, while a coinage hall and a house for the Duchy officers were built at the north end of the bowling-green. Helstone was one of the decayed towns, for the repair of which an act of parliament was passed in the reign of Henry VIII. The first symptoms of the Cornish rebellion, in the year 1549, are said to have broken out at Helstone. Under Oliver Cromwell, the governor of Pendennis castle is said to have taken the trouble to throw down a curious rocking-stone, about 4 miles from Helstone, on account of the superstitious adoration in which it was held by the ignorant of this vicinity.

This town has been for centuries noted for its re-

* The observations of Leland on Helstone, chiefly relating to the Looe Pool, are to the following effect:—"Heylston, alias Hellas, standeth on a hill, a good market towne, having a mayor and privileges, wythin the which there is a court for the coinage of tynne, kept twys in the year. Yn the towne is both a chapel and a paroch (church) and vestigia castelli; and a ryver, runnyng under the same vestigia of the castel, issueth towards the South sea: stopped then, yn the west part, with south-east wyndes, casting up sandes, it maketh a poole, called Looe, of an arrow shot in breadth, and two myles yn compus yn the somer. In the wynter, by reason of fludides, men be constrained to cut the sandye banke, between the mouth of the poole and the sea, by the which gutt the sea floweth and ebbeth ynto the poole.—Looe Poole is two mile in length, and betwixt it and the wayne sea is but a barre of sand, and once in three or four year what by the wait of the fressh water and rage of the sea, it bubblith out, and then the fressh and salt water meeting maketh a wonderful noise. If this barre be always kept open it would be a good haven up to Hailston."

markable jubilee, on the 8th of May, in honour of the goddess Flora, and usually known as the 'Helstone Flora-day,' or 'Helstone Furry.' On this day it has been all along customary with the inhabitants to cease from their labours, and participate in the rural pleasures of the peasantry. Many of the most outré customs prevalent of old, on this occasion, have vanished before modern refinement; but the most respectable classes of the community still engage in the pleasures of the day; and the greatest harmony prevails:—

"Hail, beauteous May! that dost inspire
Mirth, and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing;
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing."

It is only in places distant from the metropolis that one can hope to find any vestiges of ancient customs or original manners; and here it is, accordingly, at the very 'lands-end,' in the 'far south,' that we find the traces of an ancient Roman superstition which the abrasion of 14 centuries has not obliterated;—and it is so gratifying, and so truly refreshing, to find, especially in so curious and jovial an instance, too, that any portion of our fellow-Britons, in this care-worn world of business, steam, and bustle, still can so effectually

"Drive dull care away,"

even for the ephemeral season of a summer's day, that we cannot help transcribing, for the sympathetic refreshment of our readers, the lively but too brief account of the Helstone Floralia, given us by the Rev. Richard Warner, in his 'Tour through Cornwall.'—But for its greater brevity, we would have preferred presenting an account before us, of so recent a period as the May of 1835, when the jubilee 'was kept up with great spirit,' as 'a day of universal festivity and fun;—the light and playful graces of Terpsichoré, displayed by the merry day-light dancers through the streets, being inspired with even additional grace, in the gay presence of all the elite of 'Ellas' and its neighbourhood, who, themselves, with equal enthusiasm, though with more polite reserve, wound up, and countenanced, the harmless orgies of this curious jubilee, with galopes by gas-light,—as best they could, through the crowds by which the assembly-rooms were thronged to excess in the evening:—

'White-vestur'd, ye maidens of Ellas, draw near,
And honour the rites of the day:
'Tis the fairest that shines in the round of the year;
Then hail the bright Goddess of May.
O come, let us rifle the hedges, and crown
Our heads with gay garlands of sweets:
And when we return to the shouts of the town,
Let us weave the light dance thro' the streets.
Flung open each door, let us enter and frisk,
Though the master be all in a pother—
For, away from one house as we merrily whisk,
We will fade it quick thro' another.
The nymph who dispises the furry-day dance,
Is a fine, or a fivical lady—
Then let us with hearts full of pleasure advance,
And mix, one and all, in the Fae.'

"On the 8th day of May," says the Rev. Mr. Warner, "an annual holiday was kept at Helstone, evidently the remains of the Roman Floralia, a festival observed by that people, in honour of the goddess Flora, on the fourth of the calends of May, which answered to our 28th of April. Its present name, the Furry, would discover its original, were it not sufficiently pointed out by the time of its celebration, and the rites observed on the occasion. In one particular, indeed, it happily bears no resemblance to the Roman festival,* as none of the indecencies

are practised at Helstone which characterized the ancient Floralia; but in all its innocent, gay, and unexceptionable features, it continues the same as in the earliest times of its observance. On the 8th of May, before the dawn of day, the cheerful sound of various instruments echoes through the town of Helstone, accompanied with the roar of a chorus song, vociferated by a large party of men, women, and children; announcing the arrival of a festival which is to give a temporary repose to every sort of labour, and to be dedicated entirely to sport and jollity. In a short time the streets are thronged with spectators, or assistants in the mysteries. Should any industrious young man be found inattentive to the summons to universal relaxation, he is instantly seized by the joyous band, mounted upon a pole, borne on the shoulders of some of the party, and hurried to the river, into which, if he do not commute his punishment by a fine, he is plunged *sans ceremonie*. At nine o'clock the revellers appear before the grammar-school, and make their demand of a prescriptive holiday; and then proceed through the town, making a collection, from house to house, of money to be expended in the sports of the day. After having levied this general contribution, the troops fade, as it is called, (or, in the modern English, go) into the country, where they gather oak branches and flowers, and with these, like the Floraliens of old, having adorned their heads, they return into the town, through which they dance and gambol till it is dusk, preceded by a fiddle playing an ancient traditional tune, passing without ceremony (in the mean time) through any house they think proper, a right assumed by the party, and granted by the inhabitants from time immemorial. Within the memory of man the higher classes of the people of Helstone used to assist in these rites, fading into the country in the afternoon, and when they came back dancing like the crowd, and observing the same ceremony of entering into private houses. This custom, however, has vanished before modern refinement, and now only a select party observe the practice, performing their exforensic orgies after night-fall, and then resorting to the ball-room, where the evening is closed by the genteel inhabitants with a ball and supper. The unusual gaiety of the furry in the year 1796, is spoken of with rapture: it seems to have then reached the climax of fun and jollity."

HELTON (THE), a river in Northumberland, which falls into the Bowbent.

HELTON-FLECKET, a hamlet in Askham parish, Westmoreland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Clifton, on a branch of the river Lowther, which joins the Eamont near Brougham castle. Houses 32. Pop., in 1821, 162; in 1831, 192. Other returns with the parish.

HELVELLYN, is one of the highest mountains in Cumberland. It is situated in the southern quarter of the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, in the midst of the most romantic and picturesque scenery. It rises, according to the triangulations of the Ordnance survey, to the height of 3,055 feet above the level of the sea. Its base is skirted for about 4 miles by Leathe's-Water, or Thirlmere,—a long, narrow, and unadorned lake, to

in Vico Patricio aut proximo celebrabant, nocturne accensis facibus, cum multa obscenitate verborum per urbem curriebant, et ad tubæ sonitum conveniebant.—*Rosini Antiq. Rom. corpus Dempis teri*, p. 338, c. xv.

Ovid endeavours, awkwardly enough, to give a reason for the obscene character of these rites:

"Querere conabar quare lascivia major
His foret in ludis, liberiorque jocus:
Sed mihi succurrit, nomen non esse severum,
Aptaque deliciis munera terre deam."

Fest. l. 5. v. 331.

* His ludis *feminas*, quæ vulgato corpore questum faciebant, denudari, et pudendis obscenique involatis, per luxum et lasciviam currere, et impudicos jocos agere, moris erat. Hos

which the mountain, during its whole length, forms a vast screen. Though steep and craggy, being covered with rock and loose stones to the very brow, the ascent is not dangerous, except in that part called Striding-edge, which may be avoided by passing along Swirrel-edge. The mountain may be ascended from Wythburn, half-way between Keswick and Ambleside, or from Patterdale. The views from its summit have been often described by tourists, and are celebrated for their grandeur and extent; embracing the principal mountains in the district, and comprehending those of Wales and Scotland, with glimpses of the distant sea,—the isle of Man, apparently elevated between the Gable and the Pillar, being visible in the distance.

HEMBLINGTON, a parish in Walsham hund., union of Blofeld, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Acle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15, returned at £34; gross income £56. Patron, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Here is a day and Sunday school. The scattered hamlet of Pedam is about a mile and a half north-west of the church. It derives its name from a fine lake which covers 10 acres of ground, and has a beautiful waterfall fantastically ornamented with grottoes, arches, piles of stones, and clumps of trees. Acres 1,070. Houses 52. A. P. £812. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 238. Poor rates, in 1833, £90 1s.

HEMBURY (BROAD), or GREAT HEMBURY. See BROADHENBURY.

HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, a parish and market-town in Dacorum hund., union of Hemel-Hempstead, county of Herts; 19 miles west by south of Hertford, and 23 north-west of London, on the river Gade, and in the line of the London and Birmingham railway, and the Grand Junction canal. The parish includes the chapelry of Bovingdon and Flaunden. Acres 12,440. Houses 1,177. A. P. £19,276. Pop., in 1801, 3,680; in 1831, 6,037. Living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Bovingdon and Flaunden, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £16 1s. 10d.; gross income £784. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, on the nomination of the bishop of Lincoln. The church is an ancient Norman structure, in the form of a cross, with a fine tower and spire. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1731; an Independent, formed in 1668; and a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1836. There are 12 daily schools, 2 of which are National schools, and 2 are schools of industry. Charities, in 1832, £105 per annum; of which £39 7s. were applied in teaching children. The West Hert's infirmary, in the vicinity of Hemel-Hempstead, was erected at the sole expense of Sir J. J. Sebright, Bart. It was opened in 1832, and is endowed with £100 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,524 17s.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Hemel-Hempstead, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Hemel-Hempstead poor-law union comprehends 6 parishes, embracing an area of 40 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 9,910. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,674. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,949; in 1839, £2,974 10s. The town is small but of neat appearance, and stands among hills on a pleasant slope descending into the rich and fertile valley of the Gade. It was incorporated by Henry VIII., the government being vested in a bailiff and council, and the inhabitants empowered to have a common seal, and a pie-powder court during its markets and fairs. It is one of the polling-places for the county members. The chief manufacture of

Hemel-Hempstead is that of straw-plait, affording employment principally to females: there are also machine-makers in the town. The market, which is still one of the largest in the county for corn, was formerly reckoned one of the greatest in England, £20,000 a-week having been often returned for meal alone. There are a number of mills in the vicinity. The market is on Thursday. A fair for sheep is held here on Holy Thursday; and a statute fair the third Monday in September.

HEMESBY, a parish in the west division of Flegg hund., East and West Flegg incorporation, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north-north-west of Caistor, on the coast of the North sea. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 6s. 8d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, R. Copeman, Esq. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1832, £34 17s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £291 16s. The manor of Hemesby anciently belonged to Norwich cathedral, the prior of which, in the reign of Henry III., claimed homage of the tenants; and, in the 32^d of Edward I., he claimed here "wreck at sea, view of frank pledge, assize, free warren, pillory, and tumbrel." Acres 2,170. Houses 78. A. P. £2,328. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 560.

HEMINGBOROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of Ouze and Derwent, union of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east-east by south of Selby, on the northern bank of the Ouze, near its confluence with the smaller river Derwent, and in the line of the railway from Leeds to Hull. It comprises the chapelry of Barby, and the townships of Osgodby, Brackenholme with Woodall, Cliff with Lund, South Duffield, Menthorp with Bowthorp, and Hemingborough. Living, a discharged vicarage, exempt from visitation, and in the dio. of York; of the certified value of £50, returned at £96; gross income £86. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a large and handsome edifice, displaying some rich architectural ornaments, and consisting of a nave and aisles, transepts, chancel and south aisle, with a chapel at the north end, and a spire rising 42 yards above the battlements of a spacious tower. This spire is very beautiful, and forms a pleasing and very striking object to passengers on the railway, and indeed throughout the whole vicinity. Here are 4 daily schools, 3 of which are endowed. Other charities, in 1823, £15 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £537 14s.; of the township £106 3s. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion that the Romans had a fort in this place, on each side of the great west tower of the present church. Acres 9,440. Houses 473. A. P. £12,024. Pop., in 1801, 1,484; in 1831, 1,806. Acres of the township 990. Houses 108. A. P. £1,700. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 463.

HEMINGBY, a parish in the north division of Gartree wapentake, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Horncastle, on the river Bain. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £17 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £369. Patrons, King's college, Cambridge. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and there are 2 daily schools. On the north side of the churchyard, an hospital and school were erected in 1727 by Jane Dymoke, and endowed by her with a yearly salary to a schoolmaster and mistress, "for teaching all the poor children in the parish of Hemingby to read, write, and work; and with a competent provision for clothing 6 of the said children, and putting some of them apprentices; and also with a yearly allowance to 4 poor widows, inhabitants of the county of Lan-

coln." Poor rates, in 1838, £120. Acres 2,430. Houses 68. A. P. £1,897. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 366.

HEMINGFORD-ABBOTS, a parish in Toseland hund., union of St. Ives, county of Huntingdon; 2 miles west of St. Ives, pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Ouze. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £26 13s. 14d.; gross income £450. Patroness, in 1835, Lady O. Sparrow. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1830, £18 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £320 13s. In the reign of Canute, bishop Æthelric gave this manor to the abbots of Ramsey, with whom it continued till the dissolution. Acres 2,990. Houses 98. A. P. £3,365. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 484.

HEMINGFORD-GREY, a parish in the above hund., union, and county; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of St. Ives, on the banks of the Ouze. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9 16s. 10d.; gross income £179. Patron, Trinity-hall, Cambridge. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1830, £16 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £306 14s. Acres 1,610. Houses 114. A. P. £3,769. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 556.

HEMINGTON, a township in the parish of Lockington, county of Leicester; 2 miles north-west of Kegworth, south of the Trent. Acres 635. Houses 88. A. P. £2,265. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 389. Poor rates, in 1838, £137 5s.

HEMINGTON, a parish in Polebrook hund., union of Oundle, county of Northampton; 4 miles south-east of Oundle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £6 9s. 7d., returned at £99 8s.; gross income £70. Patron, in 1835, Lord Montagu. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,240. Houses 16. A. P. £1,470. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 133. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 11s.

HEMINGTON, a parish in Kilmersdon hund., union of Frome, county of Somerset; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Frome. Living, a rectory, with that of Hardington, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 14s. 7d.; gross income £687. Patron, in 1835, Lord Poltimore. Here is a daily school, with a small endowment. Other charities, in 1825, £27 9s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £248 4s. Acres 1,780. Houses 75. A. P. £2,575. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 384.

HEMLEY, a parish in Colneis hund., union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 5 miles south of Woodbridge, on the river Deben. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 19s. 2d., and returned at £120; gross income £150. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 1,000. Houses 9. A. P. £504. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 69. Poor rates, in 1838, £68 6s.

HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED, in the northern extremity of Warwickshire, consists of four divisions, —viz., Atherstone, Birmingham, Solihull, and Tamworth. It is bounded on the west and north by the counties of Stafford and Worcester; on the east by part of Leicestershire and the hundred of Knightlow; on the south by the hundreds of Barlichway and Knightlow. Area 141,440 acres. Houses 9,484. Pop., in 1831, 30,188.

HEMLINGTON, a township in Stainton parish, north riding of Yorkshire; about 4 miles east of Yarm. Acres 1,000. Houses 14. A. P. £1,469. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 83. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 4s.

HEMLINGTON-ROW, a township in Brancespeth parish, county of Durham; 4 miles north-north-west of Bishop-Auckland, west of the river Wear. Acres 1,580. Houses 20. A. P. £1,213. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 97. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 2s.

HEMPHOLME, a township in the parish of Leven, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-north-east of Beverley. Acres 830. Houses 14. A. P. £1,530. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 102. Poor rates, in 1838, £66.

HEMPNALL, a parish in Depwade hund. and union, county of Norfolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Bungay, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £370. Tithes commuted in 1839. Patron, in 1835, J. T. Mott, Esq. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities, in 1834, £47 19s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £686 3s. Fairs are held here, on Whit-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and December 11th, for hogs and pedlery. Acres 3,530. Houses 262. A. P. £4,041. Pop., in 1801, 879; in 1831, 1,225.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish in Freshwell hund., union of Saffron Walden, county of Essex; 5 miles north-north-east of Thaxted, north of the river Pant. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Great Samford. Here are 2 daily schools. Several charities connected with this parish appear to have been lost; but, in 1836, the sum of £10 5s. was levied from certain tenements in the parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £565 17s. Hempstead is well-wooded, and noted for the growth of trees. The celebrated "Hempstead-oak" measured in the diametrical extent of its boughs, 36 yards from north to south, 35 from east to west, and 99 feet in height. The ancient mansion of Hempstead-hall is about 2 miles north-east of the church. The celebrated Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was buried in the churchyard of this parish. Acres 3,430. Houses 138. A. P. £4,202. Pop., in 1801, 574; in 1831, 708.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish in Dudstone and King's-Barton hund., union and county of Gloucester; 2 miles south-west of Gloucester, east of the Severn and in the line of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal. It includes South-Hamlet. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £8; gross income £449. Patron, in 1835, J. Higford, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1826, £485 1s. per annum, of which sum, £420 1s. arose from property bequeathed, in 1731, by Sylvanus Lysons, Esq., for the maintenance of 9 widows of poor clergymen of the church of England, whose husbands had been regularly educated at Oxford or Cambridge, and had "severally died incumbent of some church or chapel within such part of the diocese of Gloucester, not within the Forest division." There were 9 pensioners on the establishment, at the time of the inquiry, each of whom received £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £160 7s. Acres 1,220. Houses 192. A. P. £3,522. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 999.

HEMPSTEAD WITH ECCLES, a parish in Happing hund., union of Tunstead and Happing, county of Norfolk; 8 miles east by south of North Walsham, on the coast of the North sea. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Lessingham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £542. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £267 10s. due to the dean and chapter of Norwich, and £139 vicarial. Patrons, King's college, Cambridge. Charities, in 1832, £1 15s. 4d. per annum, besides an allotment of about 9

acres depastured, for the benefit of the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £195 15s. This parish has suffered severely from repeated inundations of the sea, which have swept about three-fourths of it away. Acres 1,450. Houses 32. A. P. £834. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 209.

HEMPSTEAD, a parish in Holt hund., union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 2 miles south-south-east of Holt. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 2s. 6d., and returned at £84; no return. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,720. Houses 57. A. P. £1,496. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 286. Poor rates, in 1838, £189 11s.

HEMPSTONE-BROAD. See **BROAD-HEMPSTON**.

HEMPSTON (LITTLE), a parish in Haytor hund., union of Totness, county of Devon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Totness, east of the river Dart. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £19 15s. 2½d.; gross income £201. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1819, £23 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 11s. Acres 930. Houses 55. A. P. £2,034. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 321.

HEMPTON, a township in Deddington parish, county of Oxford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Deddington. Acres 970. Houses 44. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 220.

HEMPTON AND PATCHWAY, a tything in Almondsbury parish; county of Gloucester; 5 miles south-south-west of Thornbury. Acres 1,750. Houses 74. A. P. £2,811. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 424.

HEMPTON, a parish in Gallow hund., union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Fakenham, on the river Weisum. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich. The church is in ruins. "Roger de S. Martins (temp. Hen. I.) built here a priory of Black canons to the honour of St Mary and St. Stephen. It was rated at £32 14s. 8d. per annum, Dugd.; £39 0s. 9d. Speed."—Tanner. Large fairs are held here on Whit-Tuesday, and November 16th, for horses and cattle. Acres 560. Houses 76. A. P. £566. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 411. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 8s.

HEMSWELL, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by north of Gainsborough, at one of the sources of the river Eau. It includes the hamlet of Spittal-in-the-Street. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; certified to value £17 3s. 6d., but returned at £49; gross income £63; in the patronage of the corporation of Lincoln. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Spittal-in-the-Street consists of an hospital for poor widows, with a small chapel, and a session's-house. The hospital was founded before the 16th of Edward II., and is under the protection of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 15s. A fair is held here annually on the 22d of November. Acres 2,890. Houses 66. A. P. £2,637. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 347.

HEMSWORTH, a parish in Staincross wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-east of Barnsley, in the line of the North Midland railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £20 1s. 0½d.; gross income £1,064. Patron, in 1835, W. B. Wrightson, Esq. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyans, and 6 daily schools. A free grammar-school was endowed, in 1548, by

Archbishop Holgate, with the rents of land amounting, in 1834, to nearly £200 per annum,—exclusive of a fine every seven years,—and a house, two small crofts, and a garden, for which Latin, Greek, and Hebrew are to be taught free to those who offer themselves; but none, with the exception of a few for Latin, have done so. The same prelate also founded and endowed an hospital for a master and 20 brethren and sisters belonging to the parishes of Hemsworth, Felkirk, South Kirkby, and Wragby, the annual income of which, in 1827, amounted to no less than £2,306 6s. 10d. On account of abuse in its management, the brethren and sisters formerly received only 12 marks each per annum. They now enjoy about £100 per annum each; and from 1819 to 1825 inclusive, the sum of £2,527 14s. 9½d., arising from fines and other sources, was also distributed amongst them. Other charities, in 1827, £14 17s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £784 5s. Acres 4,120. Houses 205. A. P. £5,684. Pop., in 1801, 803; in 1831, 937.

HEMYOCK HUNDRED, on the north-east side of Devonshire, is bounded on the north by the county of Somerset; on the east by Axminster hundred; on the south by the hundred of East Budleigh; and on the west by the hundreds of Bampton and Hayridge. Area 26,440 acres. Houses 1,105. Pop., in 1831, 5,807.

HEMYOCK, a parish in the above hund., union of Wellington, county of Devon; 8 miles east-north-east of Collumpton, on the river Culm. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Culm Davey, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £32 0s. 7½d.; gross income £844; nett income £964. Patron, in 1835, General Popham. There are 5 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £3 per annum. Other charities, in 1820, £11 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £974 7s. Acres 3,300. Houses 240. A. P. £4,282. Pop., in 1801, 1,020; in 1831, 1,228.

HENBURY WITH PEXHALL, a township in Prestbury parish, county of Chester; about 2 miles west of Macclesfield. Acres 1,400. Houses 73. A. P. £3,092. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 421. Poor rates, in 1838, £270 11s.

HENBURY HUNDRED, forming the south-west point of Gloucestershire, is bounded on the west and north by the Severn; on the east by the hundreds of Berkeley and Langley Swineshead; and on the south by the hundreds of Barton-Regis and Berkeley. Area 19,500 acres. Houses 1,316. Pop., in 1831, 7,609.

HENBURY, a parish in the above hund., union of Clifton, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-west of Bristol. It comprises the tythings of Charlton, Compton, King's-Weston, Lawrence-Weston, and Stowick; the chapelries of Aust, Redwick, and Northwick; and the township of Henbury. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacies of Aust and Northwick, formerly in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £30; gross income £700. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £838; rent charge £50 vicarial, and £641 4s. impropriated. Patrons, in 1835, Lord Middleton and others. Here are 12 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Other charities, in 1827, £374 4s. 5d. per annum; of which £191 19s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,154 15s. Blaize castle, in this parish, built by Thomas Parr, Esq., is situated on a conical hill, anciently the site of a Roman fortification. The views obtained from this elevation are exceedingly varied and beautiful. A great number of Roman coins and other antiquities have been found here. Acres 10,660. Houses 386.

A. P. £13,504. Pop., in 1801, 1,544; in 1831, 2,351. Acres of the township 1,490. Houses 64. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 390.

HENDERSKELF, a chapelry in Bulmer parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles west by south of New Malton, west of the Derwent. Castle-Howard, the magnificent mansion of the earls of Carlisle, is situated in this chapelry. It was built between 1722 and 1731, from a design by Vanbrugh, and occupies the site of the old castle of Henderskelf, which was accidentally destroyed by fire. The style of architecture is the same as that of Blenheim-house. It is enriched with paintings, statues, busts, &c., of great value. The museum and antique gallery contain a vast collection of curiosities. Amongst these is a cylindrical altar—the gift of Lord Nelson—about 4½ feet high, which anciently stood in the temple of Delphi. “The taste displayed in the pleasure-grounds corresponds with the magnificence of the house. The park is beautiful and extensive; and the present earl of Carlisle has greatly improved the scenery by the addition of a fine sheet of water, at an appropriate distance from the south front. A beautiful intermixture of wood and lawn delights the eye; and the prospects are everywhere rich and full of pleasing variety. The ornamental buildings in the park are in a style of grandeur. At the entrance on the south is an elegant inn for the accommodation of travellers. In the centre of beautiful avenues, bordered on each side with lofty trees, and crossed at right angles, stands a stately quadrangular obelisk, 100 feet in height, erected in the year 1714, to commemorate the victories of John Duke of Marlborough, and to fix the date of the erection of Castle Howard. On the opposite side of the obelisk, facing the western avenue, is inscribed:—

If to perfection these plantations rise,
If they agreeably my heirs surprise,
This faithful pillar will their age declare,
As long as time these characters shall spare.

Nearly opposite to the grand entrance, in the north front of the house, an elegant monument commemorates the victories of Lord Nelson. Those glorious names, Aboukir, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, inscribed on three of its sides in large gold characters, call to remembrance the achievements of the naval hero, and testify the patriotism of the noble proprietor of this mansion. About half-a-mile to the eastward of the house is an Ionic temple, with four porticos and a beautiful interior. The cornices of the door-cases are supported by Ionic columns of black and yellow marble; and in the corners of the room are pilasters.—In niches over the doors are busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Trajan, and Sabina.—The floor is disposed in compartments of antique marble of various colours, and the room is crowned with a dome splendidly gilt.—About a quarter-of-a-mile farther, and nearly in the same direction, stands the Mausoleum, a circular building, above 50 feet in diameter, and surrounded with a handsome colonnade of Doric pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular chapel: the cornice from which the dome rises is supported by eight Corinthian columns; and the ornamental carvings are light and pleasing. The height of the structure is 90 feet, that of the inside is 68: this is in different compartments inlaid with marble.”—Baines. Acres 1,620. Houses 25. A. P. £1,643. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1838, £86 12s.

HENDON, a parish in Gore hund., union of Hendon, county of Middlesex; 9 miles north-west by north of St. Paul's, pleasantly situated on the river Brent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £15; gross income £1,300. Patron, in 1835, J. Masterman, Esq. The

church contains some very ancient monuments and a Norman font. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1803. There are 11 daily schools, one of which is endowed, and several almshouses. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,401 10s.—The Hendon poor-law union comprehends 8 parishes, embracing an area of 51 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 13,191. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,573. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,592; in 1839, £5,135 10s. In this vicinity are many handsome villas. Hendon-place, the seat of Lord Tenterden, is an elegant mansion, standing on the site of the once princely residence of the abbot of Westminster. Here stood a remarkable cedar-tree which was blown down in 1779. It was 70 feet in height, by about 29 feet in circumference, and is said to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth, with whom this was a favourite place of resort. Here is a mineral spring of a cathartic quality. Acres 8,290. Houses 454. A. P. £25,156. Pop., in 1801, 1,955; in 1831, 3,110.

HENDRED (EAST), a parish in Wantage hund. and union, county of Berks; 4½ miles east by north of Wantage. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £15 5s. 2½d.; gross income £588. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. This parish possesses 3 daily schools. By an entry in the church-wardens' book, dated 22d April, 1632, it is stated that Catherine Spiser had “delivered into the hands of one of the church-wardens, for this year, £6 to be received to the world's end for preachment of a sermon; and £6 she have given to the poor of this parish to be given in bread by the church-wardens to the poor present, after the sermon is ended, upon Holy Thursday, to remain to the world's end.” Other charities, in 1836, £99 1s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £439 17s. The village of East Hendred stands near the vale of White-Horse, and was formerly a populous market-town, and one of the seats of the cloth manufacture. Several privileges were conferred upon it by a charter of Henry VI. The stewardship of the king's manor in this parish, is a nominal office in the gift of the chancellor of the exchequer, and is one of the places which may be given for the purpose of vacating a seat in the house of commons. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel, supposed to have been built by the monks of Sheen: it is now converted into two tenements. Acres 3,430. Houses 163. A. P. £2,618. Pop., in 1801, 683; in 1831, 865.

HENDRED (WEST), a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 3½ miles east of Wantage, intersected by a stream which falls into the Thames, near Monkey island. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £8 19s. 9½d.; gross income £699. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £2 14s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £143 9s. A manor here was anciently held in grand serjeantry by the service of buying the king's ale. Acres 2,030. Houses 62. A. P. £3,084. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 335.

HENDREDENNY, a hamlet in Eglwys-Ilan parish, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; about 2 miles west of Caerphilly. Houses 84. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 373. Other returns with the parish.

HENDREFIGILLB, a township in Halkin parish, county of Flint, North Wales; about 5 miles east of Caerwys. Pop., in 1811, 462; in 1831, 582. Other returns with the parish.

HEN-EGLWYS, a parish in Maltraeth hund., union and county of Anglesea, North Wales; 1½ miles west of Beaumaris. Living, a discharged rec-

tory, with the curacy of Trewalehmai, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor; gross income £448. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Here are 2 daily schools. Houses 61. A. P. £1,338. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 335. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 11s.

HENFIELD, a parish in Tipnock hund., rape of Bramber, union of Steyning, county of Sussex; 3½ miles north-east by north of Steyning, on the river Adur, which forms the north-western limits of the parish. Acres 4,440. Houses 265. A. P. £4,822. Pop., in 1801, 1,037; in 1831, 1,516. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £16 10s.; gross income £282. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1832. There are 2 daily National schools. Charities, in 1836, £15 16s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,084 3s. Prior to the donation of Henfield manor by Osmund, King of the West Saxons, to the see of Chichester, in 770, it belonged to Earl Warbald, and his Countess Tedburga,—and there are still remains here of extensive ancient foundations, supposed to be those of the Earl's castle. In Domesday, the manor is termed Hamfelde, described as in the hund. of Hemfelde, and in the territory of the bishop of Chichester, and thus surveyed:—"The bishop holds Hamfelde personally in domain. In the reign of King Edward, it was rated at fifteen hides; it is now cleared for a rood-land less than eleven hides. The arable is twenty plough-lands. There are two ploughs in the demesne, and twenty-three villains with fifteen bondsmen have ten ploughs. There is a church and forty acres of meadow. The mill and fishery of this manor are seized by William de Braose. Of this district, William holds three hides of the bishop, and has in his domain one hide, a villain, and ten bondsmen, having half a plough, and a wood of three hogs. The whole manor in the time of the Confessor was valued at ten pounds; subsequently at seven. At the present period, the bishop's moiety is estimated at ten pounds, the knight's at forty shillings; yet it was at farm for eighteen pounds. There are three burgesses in Lewes paying twenty-one pence, that appertain to this manor." For information as to the land measures here alluded to—see art. GODNEY—note. Hops are cultivated here to the extent of 7 acres. Fairs for pedlery are held on May 4th, July 5th, and August 1st.

HENFORD, a hamlet in Yeovil parish, county of Somerset. There is an Independent chapel here. Returns with the parish.

HENFYNYW, a parish in Llan hund., union of Aberayron, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 8 miles west of Tregaron. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £58 16s.; gross income £109. In the patronage of the precentor and chapter of St. David's. Here are 2 daily schools. Houses 135. A. P. £760. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 625. Poor rates, in 1838, £196 12s.

HENGESTON-DOWNS, or HENGIST-DUNE, about 1 mile north-east of Callington in Cornwall, and 2½ south-west of Horsbridge, is a piece of hilly ground which merits notice on various accounts. The most remarkable feature in its external aspect is St. Kit's, or Kit-hill, a huge tor or mass of granite, shooting up from the downs to the altitude of 1,067 feet above sea-level, and commanding a noble view of the Hamoaze, the course of the Tamar, and the whole surrounding country. "This place," say the editors of the old *Magna Britannica*, 1733, "was anciently so rich in veins of tin, that the country people have a proverb in rhyme:—

'Hengston-down well ywrought,
Is worth London dear ybought.'

But now they are worn out, yet plenty of Cornish diamonds are found here, which will never occasion such a proverb." Here the tinnors both of Cornwall and Devon used to meet, in great numbers, every 7th or 8th year, to confederate for their common interest:—see also articles CORNWALL and DEVON—*Jurisdiction*. The Reverend Edward Bray of Tavistock, who,—together with Mrs. Bray,—appears to have investigated the antiquities of this district with persevering interest,—in stating his reasons why he thought that Crockern tor in Dartmoor, Devonshire, was chosen by the miners as the chief station for holding their stannary courts, remarks, that, as the whole of that vicinity teems with Druidical remains—see article DEVONSHIRE—*Antiquities*,—and apparently constituted the very high places of Druidical superstition and judicature, where priest, judge, and governor, were generally combined, the tor thus appropriated by the ancient Britons "might afterwards, from traditional veneration for the spot, be used by the Saxons for assembling together their Wittenagemote, or meeting of wise men, and lastly, for a similar reason, by the miners for their stannary courts." Now, it is a coincident fact, curiously corroborative of this opinion, and also, with its aid, reflectively shedding a kindred light upon the antiquarian history of Hengist-dune, that a druidical cell, corresponding, in its appearance, to those called, by Davies, 'arkite cells' of the bards, was dug up on Hengist-dune many years ago.†

* Polwhele, in his *Devon*, also says, "For the cantred of Tamare we may fix, I think, the seat of judicature of Crockern-tor on Dartmoor: here, indeed, it seems already fixed at our hands; and I have scarce a doubt but the stannary parliaments at this place were a continuation even to our own times of the old British courts, before the age of Julius Cæsar."

† These cells, which are sometimes found under ancient cromlechs, appear to have been used as the temporary burial places of the bards or Druids, previous to other ceremonies of initiation. This initiative rite represented death, and renovation from the dead. Sometimes the aspirant to the mysteries was immersed in wells or springs beneath the cromlechs, at which the initiation invariably took place: at other times he was buried, as it were, in the arkite cell beneath the cromlech, since, says Davies, "it was held requisite that he should have been mystically buried as well as mystically dead;" and 'cromlech,' according to Logan, is a Punic word, signifying 'the bed of death.' Urns and human bones are found under certain cromlechs:—these were most probably sepulchral; but the cromlechs appear to have been applied to various purposes; and various, and opposite, and apparently conflicting opinions have been held regarding them, each of which may, after all, be right, as Mrs. Bray observes, though not exclusively:—cromlechs,—which are large flat stones raised up on others,— "being sometimes used as altars of sacrifice, at others, as sepulchral monuments, and not unfrequently as marks of covenant or stones of federation;"—and their varying peculiarities certainly predicate varying purposes, in perfect accordance with the ingenious suggestion, whereby this talented lady endeavours to reconcile conflicting antiquaries, and induce them thus to share the truth in brotherly love, amongst them. Mr. Owen considers cromlechs to be marks of covenant, as the Grair Gorsedd, or altar of the bards placed within the ring of federation:—these, undoubtedly, were federal cromlechs, and to them may be applied the poet's lines—

"Within the stones of federation, there,
On the green turf, and under the blue sky,
A noble band, the bards of Britain, stood;
Their heads in reverence bare, and bare of foot,—
A deathless brotherhood."

MADOC.

And this, again, reminds us of the federal nature of the stannary parliaments afterwards held by the tinnors, who covenanted, for their common interests, on these identical localities, thus for ages hallowed by kindred usages. In allusion to sepulchral cromlechs, "we learn from Ossian," observes Mrs. Bray, "that deceased heroes were deified by the ancient inhabitants of these islands; since the British Homer thus speaks of the tomb of Loda, in a poem whose sublimity would stir the coldest bosom,—*Carrie-Thura*:—

'A rock bends along the coast with all its echoing woods,
On the top is the circle of Loda,—the mossy stone of power!
And again thus speaks the 'spirit of dismal Loda' in his emphatic address to Fingal:—

'The king of Sora is my son,—he bends at the stone of my power'

There are also several barrows here, one or two of which, says Mr. Carrington, jun., in the *Devonport Guide*, were opened a few years ago, and in one of them was found a human skull and several bones.

"In tyme of Ecgbert, that first caused the inhabitantes of this realme to be called by one name, Angli, without difference of south or east, or any suche, bycause he had united the kingdomes into one monarchye, the Danes, landinge in Cornwall, joyned themselves withe the inhabitantes of that part, and began to spoile: but Ecgbert, metinge them at Hengist-doune, made a great slaughter of them. Sone after, he dyed; and leaving many sonnes, the realme was eftsones dyvided."—*Lambard's Top. Dic.* 1576. "This happened about the year 831," say the editors of the old *Mag. Brit.*, "and 'tis probable the hill then received the Saxon name of Hengists-hill, from Hengist, their first leader into Britain." Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon chiefs and brothers, visited this country in the days of Vortigern, the British prince, long before the time of Egbert; and although no record perhaps remains of their ever having been, themselves, in this part of England, "it must be remembered," observes Mrs. Bray, "that Vortigern, who leagueed with these chiefs, and, by his base treachery and intrigues, fixed the Saxon yoke on his countrymen, was Earl, or Heretoge, of Cornwall; the very station he held thus connecting him more particularly with the Cornish Britons:"—and considering, also, from the "remarkable circumstance that Hengist-down should lie not very far from Horse-bridge, that it is a strong temptation to fancy these places derived their names from Hengist and Horsa," she is certainly justified in rather thinking it possible that one of those "many battles" of lesser import—only casually alluded to in the only records of the time, imperfect as they were, which have escaped the flames wherein the Danes consumed so many of the monasteries—had taken place "on the borders of Cornwall, where Vortigern, the base Heretoge, might even have guided Hengist and Horsa; and where each—the one on the hill and the other at the pass of the river—might have achieved a minor victory, and so have left their names as memorials to those places—names that have survived stone or brass, and still may point out to the local historian the scene of carnage and victory. How much light will even a name throw on a place where it awakens a spirit of inquiry!"

HENGISTBURY-HEAD, a headland point; 2 miles south of **CHRIST-CHURCH**, Hampshire. Across the narrow neck of land which separates the estuary of the Stour and Avon from the sea, and at the narrowest point of communication, is an ancient intrenchment, probably of Saxon origin, though some have attributed it to the Danes, as the harbour was peculiarly well adapted to shelter their small vessels.

HENGOED, a hamlet in the parish of Llanelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; about 6 miles west of Castellilwehwr. It is an important coal district. Houses 230. Pop., in 1821, 1,047; in 1831, 1,183.

HENGOED, a hamlet in Gilli-Gaer parish, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, on the mail-coach road to Merthyr-Tydvil; 5 miles north of Caerphilly. Houses 53. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 273. Other returns with the parish.

HENGRAVE, a parish in Thingoe hund. and union, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Bury-St.-Edmund's, south of the river Lark. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Flempton. The church has been shut up for many years. Here is a daily school, endowed with £2 per annum by the Rev. J. Carter. There is also an almshouse con-

sisting of 4 tenements, endowed by Lady Kytson, with £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £174 12s. Hengrave-hall in this parish is a spacious structure, built by Sir T. Kytson, in 1538. It presents a fine specimen of the Tudor style of domestic architecture. The superstitious use of cramp-rings, so common in the middle ages—see **HAMPTON-COURT**—has not been altogether abandoned in this parish. Acres 1,000. Houses 37. A. P. £1,712. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 238.

HENHAM, a hamlet in Wangford parish, county of Suffolk; 4 miles east of Halesworth. Acreage with the parish. Houses 22. A. P. £1,947. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1838, £161 9s.

HENHAM, a parish in Uttlesford hund., union of Bishop-Stortford, county of Essex; 5 miles west-south-west of Thaxted, intersected by the London and Norwich railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £17; gross income £350. Patrons, in 1835, J. S. Feeke, and others. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1806; and 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £41 14s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £509 14s. Acres 2,990. Houses 171. A. P. £3,565. Pop., including the hamlet of Pledgon, in 1801, 703; in 1831, 863.

HENHEADS, a township in Bury parish, county of Lancaster; about 2 miles north of Middleton. Acres 360. Houses 40. A. P. with the township of Lower Booths. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 202. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 14s.

HENHULL, a township in Acton parish, county of Chester; 5 miles west of Norwich. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £21 0s. 2d. impropriated, and £18 18s. due to the vicar of Acton. Acres 80. Houses 13. A. P. £1,280. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 62. Poor rates, in 1833, £73 3s.

HENHURST HUNDRED, in the rape of Hastings, county of Sussex, is bounded on the north by the county of Kent; on the east by the hundred of Steple; on the south by the hundred of Battle; and on the west by the hundreds of Netherfield and Shoyswell. Area 10,180 acres. Houses 520. Pop., in 1831, 2,835.

HENLEY, a parish in Bosmere and Claydon hund., union, and county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ipswich, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 0s. 10d., and returned at £130; gross income £103. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £240 due to the dean and chapter of Norwich, and £112 vicarial. Patron, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1827, £6 9s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £113. Acres 1,990. Houses 60. A. P. £1,286. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 305.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a chapelry and market-town in Wootton-Waven parish, county of Warwick; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Warwick, and 102 north-west by west of London, at the confluence of the rivers Arrow and Allen, and intersected by the post-road from Birmingham to Oxford, and by the Birmingham and Avon canal. This chapelry derives part of its name from being situated in the ancient forest of Arden. The district is fertile and now well-cultivated. Houses 261. Pop., in 1801, 1,098; in 1831, 1,214. Other returns with the parish. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £9 16s., returned at £87. In the patronage of the parishioners. The church, which was erected in the reign of Edward III., at the expense of the inhabitants, is remarkable for its interior elegance. Here are a Baptist church,

formed in 1700, a Friends' meeting-house, 2 private lunatic asylums, and an endowed daily school, the master of which is allowed £29 annually by the high bailiff for educating 30 boys. Other charities, in 1825, about £86 9s. per annum.

The town lies at the base of a steep hill, on the margin of the river Arrow, near its junction with the Allen. It consists chiefly of one long street, which contains a few good modern houses, and many ancient irregularly built ones. Its general appearance is clean, and its situation pleasant. In the reign of Edward III. the plan for paving it was formed, and a right of taking toll upon certain commodities was obtained in order to defray the expense. The municipal government of the town was vested in a high and low bailiff, and two constables. The lord of the manor holds a court occasionally; and petty-sessions are held every Monday. The principal articles of manufacture are nails and needles. The market-day is Monday; and fairs are held on March 25th, and Tuesday in Whitsun-week for cattle, and October 29th for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops. The Stonebridge and Kidderminster banking company have a branch here; also the Warwick and Leamington banking company. About the period of the battle of Evesham, Henley was entirely destroyed by fire; but afterwards it recovered from this misfortune, and rose to considerable consequence. Regarding this place and its vicinity, Dugdale remarks:—"From Alcester there runneth into Arrow, the river Alne, which holding on his course through the woods, passeth under Henley, a pretty mercate towne; a castle joining whereunto belonged to the family of the Mont-forts, being noblemen of great name, which for the pleasant situation among the woods, they called by a French name Bell-desert; but this, together with the ruins, is now buried quite, and scant to be seen at all."

HENLEY-COLD, a chapelry in Whitechurch parish, county of Southampton; 3 miles north of Whitechurch. Living, a curacy, not in charge. Pop., in 1811, 55. Other returns with the parish.

HENLEY DIVISION, in the hundred of Barlichway, county of Warwick. Area 18,830 acres. Houses 883. Pop., in 1831, 4,290.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, a parish, market-town, and borough, in Binfield hund., union of Henley, county of Oxford; 23 miles south-east of Oxford, 35 west of London, and north of the Great Western railway, from the Twyford station on which, conveyances run to the town of Henley. The **CHILTERN-HILLS**—which see—extend from this parish on the west, and the Thames bounds it on the east, separating the counties of Oxford and Berks. Acres 1,920. Houses 747. A. P. £5,404. Pop., in 1801, 2,948; in 1831, 3,618.

The living is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £21 1s. 3d.; gross income £470. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. The church of St. Mary is a noble Gothic structure, with a lofty tower said to have been erected by Cardinal Wolsey, and a peal of 8 bells. Here are several meeting-houses for dissenters, including Baptists, Quakers, and Independents. There are also 9 daily schools, 2 of which are endowed. The united charity schools originally consisted of a grammar-school, founded and endowed in 1604 by James I., and Dame Elizabeth Periam's charity school, founded and endowed in 1609. These were united by act of parliament in the 18th year of the reign of Geo. III., at which time the income of King James's foundation, increased by Gravett, amounted to £81 2s. per annum, and that of Periam's to £134 7s. 5d. per annum, besides £800 and upwards, South Sea annuities: a considerable sum was also in the treasurer's

hands belonging to both schools. The consolidated income in 1819, with £11 17s. 4d. included in bridge rents, amounted to £362 4s. 9d. The schools still continued to be separately kept,—in the upper, for the education of 25 boys in Latin and Greek, under master with a salary of £70, and in the lower, for writing and arithmetic, under a master and an usher with salaries of £60 and £40. The Green-school was founded in 1717 by John Stevens: income in 1819, besides a balance of £153 about to be invested, £54 per annum, out of which 5 boys and 5 girls were clothed, and 4 of each gratuitously educated. An infant school was commenced in 1830, and in 1834 contained 165 children of both sexes: it is supported by subscription. A day and Sunday National school containing, in 1834, 124 males and 72 females, is also supported by subscription.

The charities of Henley are numerous, and considerable, in proportion to the size of the place. They have been chiefly administered by the corporation and bridge-men; a circumstance to which we shall again allude. The total amount of charities at the time of the inquiry, in 1819, including the school endowments, &c., was about £1,200 per annum. The following are amongst the most important of the Henley charities.—In 1547, Bishop Longland founded and endowed 8 almshouses here the annual income of which, in 1819, amounted to £190. The pensioners, 8 in number, received each 3s. per week. Humphrey Newbury, by will, dated 16th March, 1664, bequeathed £200 towards the erecting of an almshouse in Henley for 10 poor people, and demised certain lands and houses for their maintenance: income in 1819, £116 per annum. Archbishop Laud's charity for apprenticing poor youths of Henley, and for marriage portions to poor maidens, consists of an annuity of £50 per annum, besides which, in 1836, there were £388 which had arisen from accumulations. The corporation have generally given a preference to fatherless children as apprentices: they are bound out with premiums of £12 each, and are required to be of the Church of England, and deserving in other respects. On the 7th of October, every third year, three maidens are appointed to receive marriage portions. They are required to be of the age of 18, to have lived 3 years in service, to have been born in the town of Henley, of honest parents, and to be members of the Church of England. The sum of £42 6s. is equally divided amongst them. In 1832 there were 23 candidates, who upon examination were found eligible. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,219 2s.—The Henley poor-law union comprehends 21 parishes, embracing an area of 77 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 14,629. Average annual expenditure on poor of this district, during 3 years preceding formation of union, £12,477. Expenditure in 1838, £7,660; in 1839, £8,050 19s.

The town of Henley-upon-Thames is situated on the western bank of the river, at the foot of the Chiltern ridge. It consists principally of 2 spacious and handsome streets, leading, the one from London to Oxford, the other from Reading to Marlow, with several smaller streets. It is very ancient, as is even predicated in its name,—at least according to the etymology, or rather the translation, of it given thus, in 1576, by old Lambard:—"Henley—Henelega, Saxon, i. Antiquus locus." But, as has been frequently remarked, "the town has been so much improved within the present century, that little of its old condition can be now discovered." This is manifest no less in its widened, paved, well-lighted, streets of modernized and well-built houses, than in the brief little history of its bridges on the Thames, which, indeed, alone,

our celebrated antiquary and historian, foresaid, has thought proper, for his own part, to hand down to us,—brief as his notice of them is. This ‘antiquus locus,’ says he, is “a market-towne in Oxfordshyre, standinge upon Thamise, wheare (Lel. sayeth) was some tyme a stone bridge, in the same place wheare that of wood now is, wherof the foundations and ruines did appeare in his tyme when the water was somewhat shallow.”—*Top. Dic.* 154. Henley has found, however, in the past experience of ages, that a stone-bridge is better after all; for “the old wooden bridge, which formerly bestrode the Thames here, was replaced, in 1786, by a noble five-arched stone-bridge, the key-stones of the centre arch of which were finely sculptured by the tasteful chisel of the Hon. Mrs. Damer. It forms a handsome approach to the town.” The recent improvements of Henley bear evidence of the good taste of its inhabitants. It is now one of the neatest, cleanest, and most respectable towns in the county. The town-hall, with its Doric columns and piazza, is an ornament to the town, and the market-house is a well-constructed and commodious building. There is also a small theatre. Henley, however, was formerly of more importance than it now is, inasmuch as it was a parliamentary borough, and enjoyed the privilege of returning members, till it failed to do so through pecuniary inability. The small town of Nettlebed, 5 miles north-west of Henley, is a polling-place for the county. Time immemorial, till the reign of George I., a peculiar corporation existed in the town of Henley. Long before the reign of Elizabeth, when its earliest existing charter of incorporation was obtained, this ancient corporation had partaken of both a lay and an ecclesiastical character, and was charged with the maintenance of the church of St. Mary, and the bridge across the Thames. This conjunction of the duties of superintending the church and bridge of a town, which is not unusual in similar situations, may be distinctly traced at Henley as early as the reign of Edward II. There are numerous instances, in early times, of grants and bequests to the “church and bridge;” and up to the present time, the bridge-masters for the time being have, by prescription, been church-wardens of the parish church of Henley. In 1496 a charter of pardon was granted by Henry VII., to “the warden and bridge-men of the town of Henley-upon-Thames,” and at this time the ecclesiastical character of the corporation appears to have continued; for in the following year (1497) certain estates are given by deed to the warden of the town of Henley, who is described as “the chief of the parish church there.” By the charter 10^o Elizabeth, 1568, the inhabitants were incorporated by the name of “the warden, bridge-men, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Henley-upon-Thames;” and the corporation was regulated by this charter till a new form of incorporation, which, however, confirms all former liberties, was granted 9^o Geo. I., under the title of “the mayor, aldermen, bridge-men, and burgesses of Henley-upon-Thames.” By this charter, a mayor, a recorder, 10 aldermen, including the mayor, 2 bridge-men, and 16 burgesses, including the bridge-men, were appointed as the ruling body of the town, with discretionary power to make bye-

laws for the regulation of themselves and the inhabitants, and for the “common utility and good rule of the bridge and town.” The officers of the corporation, besides the mayor, recorder, and 2 bridge-men, were appointed to be a high-steward, 3 justices of the peace, a town-clerk, and 2 sergeants-at-mace; the high-steward to be a “baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, or a Knight at the least;” the only function imposed upon him was to give his casting vote at elections. Lord-chancellor Macclesfield was the first high-steward, and the Earl of Macclesfield held the office at the time of the municipal inquiry. Separate jurisdiction was granted by the charter, and authority given to hold a court of quarter-sessions 4 times a-year, with jurisdiction exclusive of the county magistrates, except in cases affecting Crown revenue, or life and limb; and a court of record, every week, for all civil actions under £10. There being no jails in the town, the only recent place of confinement has been the lock-up-house under the town-hall, containing two rooms in the custody of the common serjeant. The bridge-men are still by virtue of their office, and in conformity with ancient usage, church-wardens of the parish church; and part of the “bridge rents” of certain lands vested in the corporation, and probably arising from ancient endowments on “bridge and church,” are now entirely devoted by the bridge-men, as treasurers, to church repairs and charitable purposes, the bridge repairs being now provided for by act of parliament. The income of the general corporation property is not received by the bridge-men. Income of the borough, in 1834, £72, principally consisting of rents, including £15 for the Thames fishery. The chief inducement of persons of respectable station to become members of this corporation, has probably been the right vested in it to administer the principal charities connected with the town. The advantages derivable to Henley from a municipal institution seemed to be questionable, and it has not been included in the schedules of the new municipal act at all.

There is no peculiar manufacture in the town; but a considerable trade in corn, malt, flour, and wood, has been carried on, by means of the Thames, with London, and the intermediate towns and other places. The markets are held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and fairs are held on 7th March for horses, Holy-Thursday for sheep only, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday for horses, &c., and Thursday se’n-night before 10th October for cheese.

HEN-LLAN-AMGOED, a parish in Derllys hund., union of Narberth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 6½ miles north-east of Narberth. It includes the chapelry of Eglwys-fair-Achyryg. Living, a discharged rectory, with the curacy of Eglwys-fair-Achyryg, in the archd. and dio. of St. David’s; returned at £80 6s.; gross income £94. Patronage in dispute. There are an Independent church here, and a daily school. Houses 80. A. P. £1,332. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 411. Poor rates, in 1838, £238.

HENLLAN, a parish in Troed-y-raur hund., union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 3 miles east of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, on the banks of the Teify. Living, a rectory, not in charge, annexed to that of Bangor. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £22 10s. rectorial. Here is a day and Sunday school. This place is celebrated for a beautiful waterfall called Ffrwdew-Henllan. Houses 22. A. P. £327. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 19s.

HENLLAN, a parish in Is-aled hund., union of St. Asaph, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 2½ miles north-west of Denbigh, near the source of the river Clwyd. Living, a vicarage in the archd.

* The terms of some of these bequests are extremely curious; in some instances they are made to “the church and bridge according to the old grants and customs in the town of Henley.” In some cases the bequests are to the “warden and churchmen;” in others to the “warden of the town and provosts of the church;” and in one instance, two teneaments are given to the “bridge-masters of the parish church of Henley, to the use and profit of the church and bridge for ever.” The words “churchmen” and “bridgemen” are used indiscriminately to denote the same officers.

and dio. of St. Asaph; gross income £165. Patron, the dean of St. Asaph. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1831; and 3 daily schools. In 1814 the sum of £450 was expended in erecting cottages for the accommodation of the poor, on a piece of waste land in the village. They were occupied, in 1837, by 22 poor persons, rent free. Other charities, in 1837, about £53 per annum. Several charitable bequests to the poor of this parish appear to have been lost. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,518 7s. Houses 520. A. P. £14,118. Pop., in 1801, 1,959; in 1831, 2,703.

HENLLYS, a township in Llanfihangel-geneurglyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; north of Aberystwyth. Houses 94. A. P. £1,410. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 496. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 14s.

HENLLYS, a parish in Wentloog hund., union of Newport, county of Monmouth; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Newport, on a branch of the Usk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; certified to value £5, returned at £50; gross income £40; in the patronage of the vicar of Bassaleg. The children of this parish have the right of attending a daily school at Bassaleg, founded and endowed by Rowland Morgan, Esq. Acres 2,180. Houses 42. A. P. £1,055. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 207. Poor rates, in 1838, £93.

HENLOW, a parish in Clifton hund., union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Biggleswade, on the banks of the Rhee. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £287. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £7 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £324 17s. Acres 2,450. Houses 127. A. P. £3,210. Pop., in 1801, 552; in 1831, 724.

HENNOCK, a parish in Teignbridge, union of Newton Abbot, county of Devon; 3 miles west by north of Chudleigh, on the river Teign. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £16; gross income £206; in the patronage of the corporation of Exeter. Here are 2 daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1822, £2 17s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £370 5s. Acres 3,320. Houses 140. A. P. £337. Pop., in 1801, 537; in 1831, 747.

HENNRYS-MOAT, a parish in Kemess hund., union of Haverford-West, county of Pembroke, South Wales; north of St. Bride's Bay. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £66 2s. 6d.; gross income £216. Patron, in 1835, W. H. Scourfield. Here is a flat-headed tumulus surrounded by a ditch. Houses 57. A. P. £897. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 282. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 3s.

HENNY (GREAT), a parish in Hinckford hund., union of Sudbury, county of Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Sudbury, on the river Stour. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £344. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Verulam. The church is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding extensive and varied prospects. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £1 13s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £431 4s. Acres 1,350. Houses 80. A. P. £1,518. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 414.

HENNY (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Sudbury, county of Essex; about 5 miles north-east of Halstead. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £64. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £88, rectorial. Patron, in 1835, N. Barnardiston, Esq. Ryes Lodge, erected by N.

Barnardiston, Esq., is a spacious and elegant mansion, in this parish. It is pleasantly situated amidst richly cultivated grounds and plantations. Acres 490. Houses 11. A. P. £437. Pop., in 1831, 53. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 16s.

HENSALL, a township in Snaith parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Snaith, south of the river Aire. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,150. Houses 56. A. P. £966. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 250. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 18s.

HENSBURROW, or HENSBOROUGH, HILL, near Lostwithiel, and St. Austell's, in Cornwall, is a boss of granitic high land, elevated, according to the Trigonometrical survey, to the height of 1,034 feet above sea-level. It is one of the highest points in the county, and was anciently the place where the principal alarm beacon was erected. The prospect from its summit is very extensive and beautiful, stretching on the east into Devonshire, and on the west almost to the Land's End, commanding views of the English and Bristol channels. The whole district of St. Austell's is sometimes called Hensborough.

HENSHAW, a township in Haltwhistle parish, county of Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Haltwhistle, north of the river Tyne, and in the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Here is a daily school. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 125. Pop., in 1801, 568; in 1831, 619.

HENSINGHAM, a township in St. Bee's parish, county of Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Whitehaven. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; returned at £136; gross income £126. Patron, in 1835, Earl Lonsdale. Here are 5 daily schools. Hensingham was the birth-place of Archbishop Grindall. Acreage with the parish. Houses 186. A. P. £3,958. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 936. Poor rates, in 1838, £180.

HENSINGTON, a hamlet in Bladon parish, county of Oxford; 2 miles south of Woodstock. An almshouse for 6 poor women was erected here, in 1798, by Caroline, duchess of Marlborough, who endowed it with £90 per annum. Each inmate receives £1 per month, and annually a gown, bonnet, and cloak. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 2s. Acres 340. Houses 30. A. P. £973. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 143.

HENSTEAD HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk, is bounded on the west by the hundred of Humbleyard, and the liberty of the city of Norwich; on the north by the hundred of Blofield; on the east by Loddon and part of Clavering hundreds; and on the south by Depwade hundred. Area 19,770 acres. Houses 1,070. Pop., in 1831, 5,410.—The Henstead poor-law union comprehends 37 parishes, embracing an area of 65 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 10,739. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,231. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,880; in 1839, £6,931 4s.

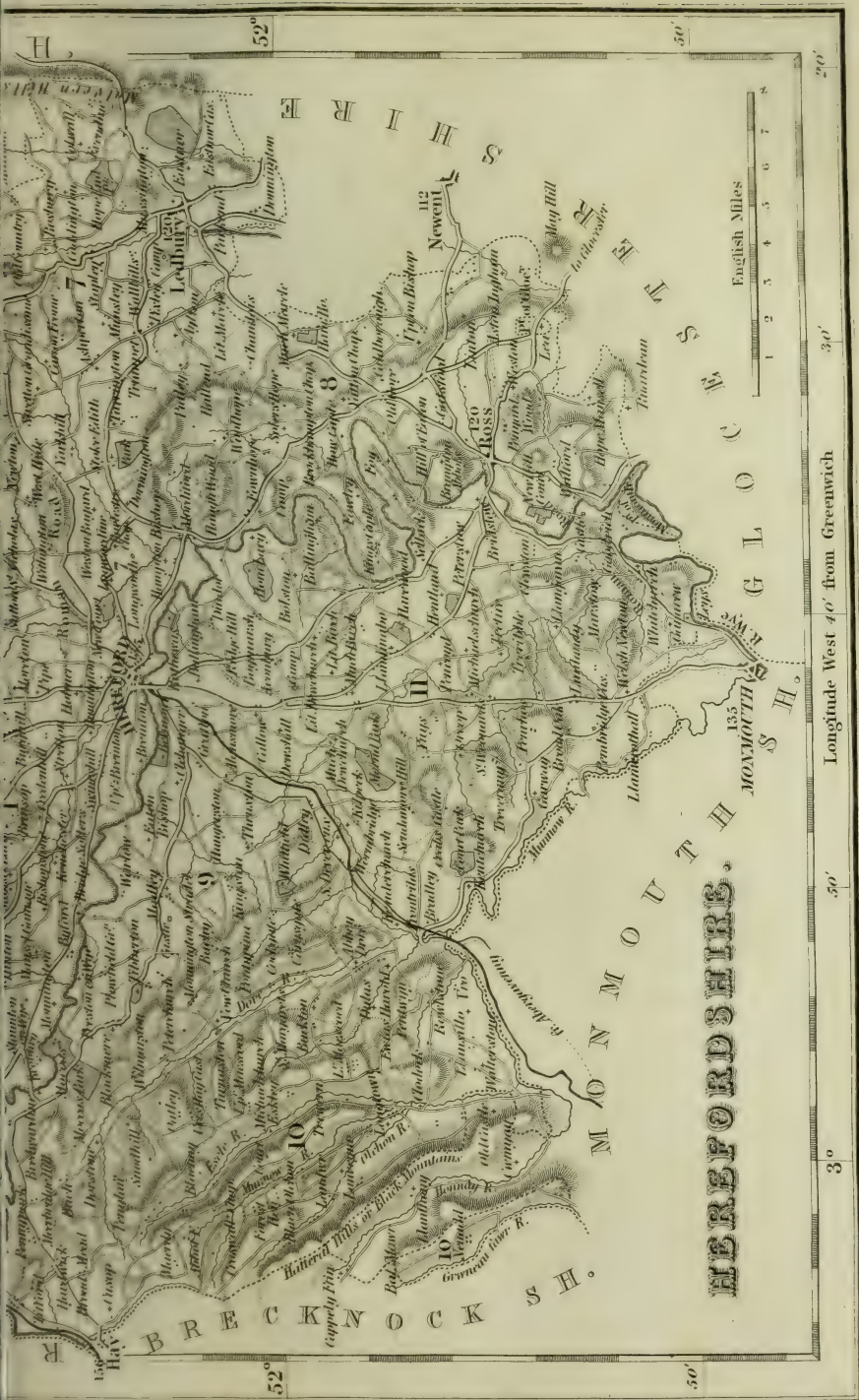
HENSTEAD, a parish in Blything hund. and union, county of Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Beccles. Living, a rectory with that of Hulver, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £436. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £411, rectorial. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Gosford. Here are 2 day and Sunday schools, and a daily school. Charities, in 1828, £24 10s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £149. Acres 1,590. Houses 116. A. P. £1,397. Pop., including the hamlet of Halverstead, in 1801, 227; in 1831, 566.



REFERENCE TO THE ORDNANCE SURVEY

1. Cammerburgh
2. Shrewsbury
3. Ludlow
4. Wem
5. Wem
6. Wem
7. Wem
8. Wem
9. Wem
10. Wem

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



Printed by A. & C. Ballantyne & Co.

Longitude West 4° from Greenwich

HENSTRIDGE, a parish in Horthorne hund., union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Wincanton. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 0s. 2½d.; gross income £450. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £340 due to the prebendary of Henstridge, and £560 vicarial. Patron, the prebend of Henstridge in Wells cathedral. The church, which is a very ancient building, contains several handsome monuments. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Charities, in 1823, £7 8s. 5d. Poor rates, in 1838, £805 9s. Acres 4,080. Houses 213. A. P. £8,065. Pop., in 1801, 827; in 1831, 1,074.

HENSTRIDGE-ASH, in the above parish, consists only of one inn, and is remarkable on account of its being the first inn in England in which tobacco was smoked; for it is said to have been here that the story originated of a waiter entering the room where Sir Walter Raleigh was smoking; and discharging a pailful of water over him, believing him to be on fire.

HENTLAND, a parish in the lower division of Wormelow hund., union of Ross, county of Hereford; 4 miles west-north-west of Ross, west of the river Wye. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Lugwardine. Here are 2 small daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £1 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £308 6s. Acres 2,550. Houses 121. A. P. £4,187. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 618.

HENTON, a liberty in Chinnor parish, county of Oxford; 3 miles west of Princes-Risborough. Acres 1,060. Houses 40. A. P. £1,429. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 216.

HENWOOD. See **CUMNOR**.

HEPPLE, a township and demesne in Rothbury parish, county of Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Rothbury, on the northern bank of the Coquet. Somewhat more than half-a-century ago, the exterior walls of a strong tower, supposed to have been the manor-house of the proprietors of Hepple, were still standing here. About half-a-mile westward, on a fine eminence called Kirk-hill, stood a chapel, the remains of which were removed about the year 1760. It is said to have been destroyed by the moss-troopers. A number of urns have been found in this vicinity. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 20. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 101. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 16s.

HEPPLE-DEMESNE, a township in the parish of Rothbury, county of Northumberland. It includes Whitfield-House. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 59. Poor rates, in 1838, £10 6s.

HEPSCOTT, a township in Morpeth parish, Northumberland; about 2 miles south-east of Morpeth, north of the rivulet called Sleekburn. It is included, by the new boundaries act, with Morpeth. Acres 1,610. Houses 34. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 179. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 10s.

HEPSEY (THE), a river in Brecknockshire, falling into the Neath at Istrudwelthy.

HEPTONSTALL, a chapelry and township in Halifax parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles west by north of Halifax. The York and Manchester railway passes about a mile south of the township. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; certified to value £10, returned at £132; gross income £133. Patron, the vicar of Halifax. Here are two Baptist churches, formed, the one in 1777, and the other in 1807; and a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1769. There are also 7 daily schools, one of which, a grammar-school, was founded in 1642, by the Rev. Charles Greenwood, who endowed it with property now producing about £77 per annum. Other charities, in 1827, £35 18s. 6d. per annum.

Poor rates, in 1838, £551 2s. This is a considerable seat of the cotton and worsted manufacture, wherein **HEBDEN BRIDGE**—which see, participates. During the civil war of Charles I. part of this township was burned in a skirmish betwixt the royalists and the parliamentarians. Acres 5,320. Houses 924. A. P. £4,439. Pop., in 1801, 2,983; in 1831, 4,661.

HEPWORTH, a parish in Blackburn hund., union of Thetford, county of Suffolk; 11 miles north-east of St.-Edmunds-Bury. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 17s. 3½d.; gross income £498. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £98 11s. per annum; of which £61 2s. 6d. were applied to parochial purposes. Acres 1,640. Houses 75. A. P. £2,226. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 542. Poor rates, in 1838, £432 7s.

HEPWORTH, a township in Kirk-Burton parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Huddersfield. Here are a daily, and a day and Sunday school. Acres 3,370. Houses 214. A. P. £1,211. Pop., in 1801, 804; in 1831, 1,229. Poor rates, in 1838, £226 13s.

HERBERBURY. See **HARBURY**.

HERBRANDSTON, a parish and village in Roose hund., union of Haverford-West, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 3 miles west-north-west of Milford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; gross income £235. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. In a small creek at the bottom of a little dingle, the edges of which the straggling village occupies, it is said that the Flemings first landed. Houses 43. A. P. £1,801. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 221. Poor rates, in 1838, £127.

HERDBY, a hamlet in Fieldborough parish, county of Nottingham. This is the place where Eleanor, queen of Edward I., died.

HEREFORDSHIRE,

A valuable inland county, bounded by Salop on the north; Worcestershire on the north-east and east; Gloucestershire on the south-east; Monmouthshire, from which it is separated by the river Monnow, on the south-west; Brecknockshire on the west; and Radnorshire on the north-west. Its form is nearly an ellipsis; but some detached parishes are situated beyond the general outline: of these, Farlow is surrounded by Shropshire; Rochford is included in Worcestershire; and Lytton Hill in Radnorshire: a considerable tract of land, called the Futhog, with a few acres on the Devaudin hill, are insulated by Monmouthshire. On the other hand, a small part of Worcestershire is included in the hundred of Broxash in this county. The greatest extent of the county from Ludford, on the north, to the opposite border, near Monmouth, on the south, is 38 miles: its greatest width from Clifford on the west, to Cradley on the east, is 35 miles: circumference, 180 miles: area, 860 square miles, or 550,400 acres. Deducting 30,000 for the sites of towns, roads, water, and buildings, and 50,000 for waste lands and woods, there remain 470,400 acres of cultivated land. This county comprises the hundreds of Wormelow, Webtree, Ewyas-Lacy, and part of Huntington, to the south-west of the river Wye; and, to the north-east, the remainder of Huntington, with Stretford, Grimsworth, Greytree, Radlow, Broxash, Wolphy, and Wigmore:—in all 11 hundreds, containing 221 parishes; with 1 city, Hereford; 2 boroughs, Hereford and Leominster; 7 market-towns, Hereford, Leominster, Weobley, Ross, Ledbury, Kington, and Bromyard. Houses 21,907. Pop., in 1801, 89,191;

in 1831, 110,300, consisting of 23,565 families, of whom 12,888 were chiefly employed in agriculture; 6,105 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 4,572 otherwise occupied.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—This county is comprehended in the diocese of Hereford, with the exception of the parishes of Clodock, Dulas, Ewyas-Harold Llandillo, Michael-church-Escle, Rowstone, St. Margaret's, and Walterstone, and the chapelries of Craswell, Long-town, and Llanwinno, which are all in the dio. of St. David's. The diocese of Hereford is in the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury, and the county forms an archdeaconry comprising 7 deaneries; namely—Frome, Hereford, Irchingfield or Archenfield, Leominster, Ross, Weobley, and Weston. Of about 220 parishes in the archdeaconry, 50 are perpetual curacies, and the remainder consist of an equal number of rectories and vicarages. The number of Sunday schools in this county, in 1833, was 144, attended by 7,594 children; of daily schools 327, attended by 8,513 children. The state of education, as to writing, amongst the *adult* population of Herefordshire, in 1839, may be inferred from the proportion, per cent., of married persons who have signed with marks during the year ending 30th June, 1839; as given in June, 1840, in his Second Annual Report, by the Registrar-general, who observes, that "almost every marriage is duly registered, and every register of marriage is signed by the parties married," either with their names or marks:—

Proportion per cent. signing with marks	Men.	Women.	Mean.
In Herefordshire	37	44	40
In Monmouthshire and Wales . .	48	70	59
In England and Wales	33	49	41

The total amount of church rates for this county in 1838–9, was £4,864. The poor rate returns for 3 years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £5,056 on the poor of this county; for 1801, no returns; for 1803, an expenditure of £48,067; for 1831, no returns; for 1832, an expenditure of £63,468; and, for 1839, an expenditure of £41,100. The total number of savings banks in the county, on 20th November, 1838, was six: total number of depositors 6,325: total amount deposited £162,880; of which £26,123 consisted of deposits not exceeding £20, made by 3,787 depositors; and £6,292, of deposits exceeding £200, made by 25 depositors:—average amount invested by each depositor £26. The number of Friendly societies in the county was 29; income £4,346.

Endowed charities.—By the kind and spontaneous favour of James Whishaw, Esq., F. S. A., F. S. S., &c., one of the late Charity Commissioners, we are enabled here to present our readers with a summary of his comprehensive and masterly "Analysis and Classification of the Endowed Charities in Herefordshire,"* the official inquiry concerning which was made during the latter part of the year 1836.

"The total number of charities in Herefordshire is 730, and their aggregate annual income £13,153 3s. 6d. This revenue is distributed among 185 out of the 221 parishes of which the county consists; thus giving, upon an average, nearly four charities, and about £71 ls. 11d., to each parish. The respective incomes of these charities,—which vary, in amount, from 1s. 1d. (Nicolett's to Cowarne Parva), the lowest, to nearly £3,000 (Jarvis's, the particulars of which are given hereafter), the highest,—are as follows:—

3 which amount to £1,200 and are under £3,000		
7	—	200
8	—	100
12	—	50

* Read before the Statist. Soc. of London on 17th June, 1839.

43	which amount to	£20	and are under	£50
65	—	10	—	20
91	—	5	—	10
344	—	1	—	5
157	—	1s. 1d.	—	1
730				

The general distribution of the aggregate income, and the number of charities, with the amount applied under each particular head, are as undermentioned:—

	Number of Charities.	Income.
1. Poor generally	457	£4,364 17 4½
2. Poor not receiving relief	91	519 6 6½
3. Almshouses or hospitals	28	3,771 6 11
4. Schools and other purposes connected with education	91	3,523 12 3
5. Apprenticing	23	310 19 5
6. Repairs of churches, and otherwise in aid of church rates	10	117 0 9
7. Clergymen for preaching sermons on particular days	14	55 17 0
8. In aid of poor-rates	6	49 4 0
9. Miscellaneous	10	435 19 3
Total	730	13,153 3 6

Out of this aggregate income, the poor of the city of Hereford benefit to the extent of £2,061 0s. 10d., which is made up and applied in the manner detailed under that article.

Mr. Whishaw then proceeds to give a more detailed account of the principal charities comprised under the above 9 heads, observing that "independently of the large aggregate amount of income derived from these charities, which considerably exceeds that from similar endowments in several other counties of superior population and magnitude, there are some bequests amongst them, which, from their peculiar features and importance, well deserve the attention of all who take an interest in the welfare and happiness of the poorer classes of the community." So far as our limits permit, we shall here give an abridgment of this interesting detail, referring for further information to the respective parishes, &c., to be enumerated.

1. *Poor generally.*—The most considerable charity under this head, and indeed one of the largest endowed charities in England, is Jarvis's, the particulars of which are as follows:—George Jarvis, Esq., of Weston Green, Thames-Ditton, Surrey, by his will, dated in 1790, gave to certain trustees £30,000 upon trust, to invest the same upon government securities, and to pay the dividends of £11,000, part thereof, among such of the poor inhabitants of the parish of Stanton-upon-Wye, at such times, and in such proportions, and either in money, provision, physic, or clothes, as the trustees should think fit, for the better support of such poor; and the dividends of £13,000, other part thereof, among the poor inhabitants of the parish of Bredwardine, in like manner; and the dividends of £6,000, the remainder thereof, among the poor inhabitants of the parish of Letton, also in like manner. And he gave the residue of his property to his said trustees upon trust, to pay and distribute the same to the charitable purposes aforesaid, as they should think fit; but his will was, that none of the said trust-moneys should be appropriated in erecting any public or other buildings whatever. Mr. Jarvis died in 1793, and the validity of his charitable bequest was disputed in the ecclesiastical court by his daughter; but in 1795 the will was duly established and proved.

Soon after the donor's death a bill was filed in chancery by the trustees against the executors, for payment of the legacy and the residue, when ascertained, and for the direction of the court in the application thereof. Under a decree in the cause, dated 6th May, 1795, the legacy of £30,000 was paid, the residue ascertained, and the whole of the funds applicable to the said trusts invested in differ-

ent stocks, in the name of the accountant-general. The master in chancery found, in 1801, that the charity funds had accumulated to, and then consisted of, the following sums, viz.—

£66,715	2	9	3	per cent. Consols.
603	12	8	5	per cent. Annuities.
4,024	4	4		Bank Stock.
2,201	6	3		Cash in the Bank.

and that such funds would thereafter be increased by the dropping-in of life annuities given by the will.

The trustees had previously laid before the master a scheme, for the management of the charity and the distribution of its income, which was approved of; but the funds of the charity have, from time to time, increased, and, in 1822, had amounted to £92,496 17s. 9d., 3 per cent. consols:—annual dividends £2,774 17s. 9d. The income has, therefore, been more than sufficient to carry the charitable purposes into effect, according to this scheme, and in consequence, a sum of £6,210 2s. 8d., 3 per cent. consols, has accumulated, the surplus having been, from time to time, invested in the funds: since January, 1833, no dividends had been received on the latter stock. The expenditure of the charity for 1834 and 1835 appears to have been as follows:—

For 1834.	BREDWARDINE.	STANTON.	LETTON.
Clothing . . .	£530 16 4	£311 0 0	£225 0 0
Food . . .	302 18 4	228 3 4	132 18 6
Fuel . . .	183 18 6	277 9 10	147 4 9
Medical Assistance	45 9 6	104 5 10	53 4 10
Schooling . . .	85 18 1	102 1 8	33 3 3
Apprentices . .	40 0 2	2 16 6	15 0 2
Salary . . .	18 15 0	11 5 0	7 10 0
Miscellaneous . .	6 9 0	4 4 10	2 14 0
Total for 1834.	£1,214 4 11	£1,041 6 0	£616 15 6

For 1835.	BREDWARDINE.	STANTON.	LETTON.
Clothing . . .	£484 7 6	£411 15 9	£229 3 7
Food . . .	291 3 9	219 10 8	134 18 8
Fuel . . .	237 6 4	135 12 6	151 13 9
Medical Assistance	66 11 7	114 17 5	53 2 11
Schooling . . .	106 4 9	139 15 8	49 4 9
Apprentices . .	30 0 0	24 7 4	56 10 10
Salary . . .	31 5 9	18 15 0	12 10 0
Miscellaneous . .	5 18 6	4 3 0	2 4 2
Total for 1835.	£1,252 17 5	£1,068 17 4	£689 4 8

“The population of the three parishes being, by the returns of 1831, only 1,180, and the income arising from the charity nearly £3,000, it must be obvious, as is observed in the Commissioners’ Report, that under even the most judicious system of management, such a charity would be likely to be productive of considerable evils; and accordingly it appeared, at the time of the inquiry, that it had encouraged a spirit of discontent, with a disposition to idleness and improvidence, and had attracted to the parishes numerous persons from other districts, with the view of entitling themselves to a participation in the charity. With respect to the distribution of food, it appeared that on several occasions, as much as 120 lbs. of beef had been given, at one time, to a single family. In the clothing department of the charity also, an equally improper method had been pursued. The parties receiving the clothes, after procuring an order from the clerk of the trustees, were allowed to select the articles at their own discretion, without any restriction as to description or colour, by means of which all control over the disposal of the clothes was lost. In other branches of the charity, similar abuses were found to have prevailed. It is impossible,” continues Mr. Whishaw, “to conclude the account of this important endowment without an expression of regret, that funds of such magnitude, and capable of producing so great an extent of practical and substantial good, should be turned to so little profit; and it is also to be regretted, that no larger proportion of

its annual revenue than about £295 should be applied to the excellent purpose of education.

“Although in the majority of the charities, which are placed under the head of ‘poor generally’ the distribution is indiscriminate, yet there are among them many cases in which a selection of the objects is made, and by this means, ‘poor widows,’ ‘poor housekeepers,’ the ‘poorest parishioners,’ the ‘poor who attend church,’ the ‘poorest old people,’ the ‘indigent and deserving poor,’ the ‘religious and industrious poor,’ ‘poor single women,’ and ‘deserving single men,’ are the recipients of the incomes derived from particular bequests. In the instances of selection, however, poor widows are by far the most favoured objects. The bounty is most frequently distributed in money; but there are many cases in which it is given away in the shape of bread; in several in clothing; and in a few in coals, blankets, meat, or flannel, &c.”

2. *Poor not receiving relief.*—The largest charity falling under this head is John Smith’s, for the poor of CLIFFORD—which see. In 13 charities only out of the 91 embraced by this head is a selection of the recipients made, and, in those cases, the preference appears to be given to housekeepers and widows. The incomes arising from this class of donations seem to be generally given away in money; but in 11 cases they are expended and distributed in bread, coals, and clothing.

3. *Almshouses or Hospitals.*—By the aid of this sum of £3,771 6s. 11d., 170 poor persons are wholly or in part maintained and clothed in the endowed almshouses of this county, at an average expense of £22 3s. 7d. each. Of the 170 alms-people, 79 are men and 91 women, and among the latter are 39 widows. The most important and interesting facts relating to all these establishments are given, by Mr. Whishaw, in a tabular statement, the particulars of which will be found under articles Hereford, Ross, Ledbury, Bishopston, Wellington, Pembridge, Leominster, Peterchurch, Kingston, Foy, Ludford, and Bromyard.

4. *Schools and other purposes connected with Education.*—This head is so important, and the subject of it so generally interesting, that Mr. Whishaw has deemed it expedient to give a rather full account of every endowment for education, the income whereof amounts to, or exceeds, £20. For various particulars regarding this branch of the charities see articles—

Bodenham,	Dorstone,	Leominster,
Bosbury,	Eardisland,	Letton,
Bredwardine,	Eaton Bishop,*	Luton,†
Brilley,	Hereford,	Pembridge,
Bromyard,	Huntington,	Ross,
Clifford,	Kington,	Stanton-upon-Wye,
Colwall,	Ledbury,	Stoke-Lacy, and
Cradley,	Leintwardine,	Weobley.

* “Edward Goff (the founder of the school at Huntington), by will dated 24th April, 1813, gave all the residue of his personal estate to certain trustees upon trust to dispose of the same for the benefit, or for the promotion, or establishment, of any free school or schools in Herefordshire, or any contiguous counties, for the education of poor children. Pursuant to the directions of this will, the trustees have established free schools in the parishes of Eaton Bishop, Fownhope, Linton, Peterchurch, and Walford, in this county; and in the parishes of Raglan, Monmouthshire; Tenbury, Worcestershire; and Pontesbury and Oswestry, Shropshire. In each of these parishes a school-house and a residence for a schoolmaster have either been built by the trustees, or provided by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the school. The schoolmasters are selected by the trustees from that class of dissenters denominated Baptists. Each master is paid a salary of £50 a-year, and has a residence rent-free. The schools are open to all poor children without distinction, and without limitation to the particular parish in which each school is situated. The children are instructed in reading, writing, and the four first rules of arithmetic, free of all charge. The number of children attending the schools varies according to the season of the year, the attendance in the winter and spring being much larger than that in the summer and autumn. The number in attendance at and on the books of each school in October and November 1836, was as follows

From the details given by Mr. Wishaw in his analysis, it appears, that, except in the cases of the King-ton and Lucton schools, which are really valuable foundations, the instruction given at the different schools is of a very common-place description, being almost exclusively confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in several instances to reading only. The number of children who are instructed by the aid of such of the school-charities enumerated, as were in operation at the time of the inquiry, is 1,428. The Report does not in all cases distinguish the proportion of girls and boys, but from what Mr. Wishaw can collect, the above aggregate includes about 327 of the former, and 1,101 of the latter. The incomes of the charities belonging to this class which are below £20, are applied for educational purposes in a variety of ways. Thus, in many cases, they are given to the schoolmasters or schoolmistresses of common parish schools, for instructing a limited number of children in reading only; in some for teaching, reading, and writing; and, in a few instances, reading, writing, and arithmetic. In other cases, the incomes are contributed to the general funds of parish schools, and in a few instances, to those of National, Sunday, and inferior village schools.

5. *Apprenticing*.—The following are the four principal charities comprised under this head:—Harper's, in Hereford; income £47 6s. 8d.—The number of children annually apprenticed is not stated. The premium given with each is £10. Jarvis's, in Bredwardine, Stanton, and Letton; income, £110 18s. 2d.—This is the sum which would seem to be appropriated annually, from the income of the charity, to apprenticing boys from the three parishes. John Smith's, in Clifford; income £35:—proposed to be given from the funds of this charity for apprentice-fees, for annually placing out, as apprentices to some trade or calling, two boys and one girl, who shall have been educated at the Clifford charity school. Mrs. F. Scudamore's, in Llangarran, Garway, and Kentchurch; income £28 4s. 5½d. It would appear that the proportions of this part of the income of the charity, distributed to the respective parishes, have been very unequal in amount. The premium given with each apprentice is £10.

6. *Repairs of churches, &c.*—£24 12s. 6d. of this sum of £117 0s. 9d. was originally destined for the poor of three different parishes: by carrying it, therefore, to the credit of the church-rates, the poor of those parishes are deprived of the money intended for their benefit.

7. *Clergymen for preaching sermons, &c.*—The principal item, of which this £55 17s. is composed, is £27, which, with the exception of £1 given to the

clerk, is paid to a clergyman for delivering a weekly lecture at Bromyard.

8. *Poor-rates*.—No less a proportion than £35 7s., of the £49 4s. carried to the account of the poor-rates, was expressly given for the benefit of the poor not receiving relief.

9. *Miscellaneous*.—Two small sums out of the £435 19s. 3d. are applied as follows, viz.:—

For the expenses of monthly Sacraments in two parishes	£3 5 0
Paid to the Minister of a meeting-house	2 10 0
	£5 15 0

Particulars of the remainder are given in the articles Hereford, Ledbury, and Hom Lacy, which contain an account of the other seven charities comprised under the present head, including Lord Scudamore's charity, herein afterwards alluded to. Besides the numerous charities whose incomes are given in the Commissioners' Report, and which form the subject of the principal part of the 'analysis,' there are several bequests of bread, clothing, wheat, &c., the annual value of which is not stated. There are also several almshouses and school-houses in the different parts of Herefordshire without any endowment; and the city of Hereford is one of the 24 corporations entitled to participate in the charity of Sir Thomas White, which was founded for the purpose of granting loans of £25 each, for 10 years, without interest, to young freemen of the corporations mentioned in the foundation instrument. A charity was left by will, in 1835, for the poor of Ross, which, although not yet in operation, is, from its magnitude, deserving of notice. The name of the donor is James Baker. It is stated that the fund to be ultimately distributed among the poor of Ross, from this charity, will amount to £20,000 or £25,000:—see Ross.

The aggregate amount of charity-money in this county, which, owing to the negligence, malversation, or insolvency of the parties to whom it was intrusted, is now wholly lost, is as follows: viz., in legacies, £4,102, and in rent-charges and other annual sums, £79 15s. 2d.: £695 of the former of these sums, and £1 10s. of the latter, were left for the poor of the city of Hereford. Of the total amount, £553 in legacies, and £1 15s. in annual sums, were given for educational purposes. Besides the money donations which are lost, there are several almshouses, pieces of land, &c., the benefit of which has long been denied to the objects for which they were intended. Proceedings in chancery, however, are in progress for recovery of some of them.

Sir Edmund Head, Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, in a report dated 15th March, 1840, to the Poor-law Commissioners, on the subject of the Hereford Improvement bill, of session 1840, gives expression to opinions so vigorous and terse,—so much in harmony with the judicious observations of Mr. Wishaw,—and bearing so powerfully on the right administration of charities in general, that we are tempted to conclude this digest with a transcript of the whole of the brief report in which they are embodied.—

"15th March, 1840.

"GENTLEMEN,

I think it of great importance that your attention should be called to the proposed enactments contained in the enclosed bill.

It will be seen that the trustees in whom the administration of the funds arising from Lord Scudamore's charity is to be vested will be a very large and miscellaneous body. The sum at their disposal will be large; viz. £6,035 6s. 5d. three per cent. consolidated bank annuities. The powers which are asked for may be thus divided:—

Situation of School.	In Attendance.	On the Books.
Eaton Bishop	37	60
Fownhope	57	68
Linton	73	75
Peterchurch	52	65
Walford (Lay's Hill)	49	56
Ragland	45	49
Tenbury	30	50
Pontesbury	40	46
Oswestry (Sweeney Mountain)	74	145
Total	457	615

A Sunday school is attached to each establishment, which the children may attend or not, as they please. Service is also performed in the school-rooms, by the schoolmaster, twice every Sunday, after the business of the Sunday school is completed; during which service, the children are at liberty to be present or not, and they are also at liberty to go to the Established church, or any other place of worship their parents may prefer."

+ "The free school, founded by John Pierrepoint, in 1708. Income £1,245 0s. 4d. The boys to be elected to this school, which, in extent of income and general importance, is the principal one in the county, are, by the rules and orders for its government, to be taken from the parishes, hamlets, and townships of Lucton, Croft, Yarpole, Bircher, Luston, Eytou, Kingsland, Shobdon, and Amestrey, all in Herefordshire."

1. A power of conducting a manufactory themselves.
2. A power of advancing or lending money to any person who will set up a manufactory in or near the city of Hereford, with or without interest, or such terms as the trustees may see fit.
3. A power of apprenticing poor children.
4. A power of purchasing or hiring land, to be let in allotments, on which the poor are to be set to work at such rate as the trustees may see fit.
5. A power of providing education, and of erecting buildings for schools, &c. &c.
6. A power of employing 'all or any part of the said trust funds for the general benefit, relief, and comfort of the poor people of the said city of Hereford, in times of difficulty, distress, and privation, in such manner as the said trustees may deem proper; and also for providing employment, and for putting the poor people of the said city of Hereford to work.'

I wish it to be distinctly understood that I entertain no mistrust of the intelligence or the good intentions of the present trustees, or of those who might be appointed under this bill, beyond that which it is reasonable to feel of any large and miscellaneous body of men, differing too materially in its members from time to time.

1. As to the power of setting up and conducting a manufactory.

The most probable result of such an attempt would be the total loss of all the capital embarked in the undertaking. If I do not mistake, £1,000 or £1,500 of this very money was once sunk in an attempt to carry on a flannel manufactory. From the nature of things this must be so: the vicarious management of an overlooker acting for a corporate body cannot compete with the vigilance and activity inspired by the self-interest of individuals. But let us suppose that the trustees contrived just to make both ends meet, and to carry on the trade without loss, thus affording employment to the poor, and neglecting any consideration of profit; what article will they undertake to manufacture? It is not in their power to create any new demand in the country. The branch of trade which they take up either has already so much capital embarked in it as to produce no return beyond the ordinary profits, or it has not. In the former case the supply is now sufficient for the demand. Fresh capital without fresh demand will only throw some parties out of employment who are now occupied in that manufactory, whatever it may be. There will not be more poor persons employed, though they may be different individuals. Thus, the making sacks by the inmates of the Abingdon Workhouse went far towards destroying the employment previously afforded by a neighbouring manufacturer. If it be said, that at any rate the people of Hereford have only to look to themselves, and provided they can, by thus applying the money, secure a portion of the employment for their own poor, that is all they have to consider, I would reply, This may be a good reason for asking for the power, but it is none for granting it; parliament must of course look to the whole country.

But let us suppose (which is almost impossible) that the trustees should fortunately detect some channel of trade not yet filled with private capital, and should be the first to avail themselves of it, even then they would only be anticipating imperfectly that result which individual energy and enterprise will be quite sure to do much better. If there were any peculiar fitness for a manufactory of any article in Hereford, is there not capital, and a disposition to employ it, watching for an opportunity to seize on an opening? At any rate, if they do not destroy existing employment, they will prevent its being furnished by individuals in a manner much more to the advantage of all parties.

2. As to the power to advance money to individuals carrying on trade on their own account.

If the money is to be lent at the usual interest, it is only supplying the place which would be filled by some private capital now waiting for a profitable investment. Here again no fresh demand is created, and no additional number of hands will be employed. Demand and supply may be left to regulate each other.

If the money be lent without interest (as I think £1,000 of it once was), then it will only enable the tradesman who enjoys this advantage to undersell and drive out of the market his less fortunate neighbour. If A. make one pair of gloves more, B. will make one less. We may conceive that an individual profiting by this adventitious aid might finally reduce his competitors to the necessity of giving up trade, and might establish a monopoly which would end in stagnation rather than increase of employment. The public certainly might for a short time, until this were effected, be supplied with an article manufactured at a cheaper rate, at the expense of the charity; but unless it could be shown that the reduction would be great enough, and permanent enough, to produce a large increase in the consumption (a result out of the question in talking of the immediate operation of so insignificant a fund), no benefit to the trade, or increase of employment, could possibly ensue.

3. As to the power of apprenticing poor children.

You are, gentlemen, too well aware of all the evils arising from the system of premiums to make it desirable for me to enter on the subject at any length. The readiness to take children for the mere sake of the premium, by needy and incompetent masters, the collusive division of the premium between the

parents and the master (see Second Report, Appendix, p. 407), ill-treatment of the child, the establishment, at the best, of a relation which destroys the child's interest in good conduct, and approaches in many respects to that of master and slave, are the certain consequences of these arrangements.

4. The power to let allotments of land to the poor.

Allotments under certain circumstances may be made most useful, but if I were called on to name the mode of assisting the poor which requires most caution and most vigilance, this would be the one. If the allotments are too large or too small, if they are let under injudicious regulations, without proper inquiry and superintendence, great mischief is the certain result. Can the careful administration of such a system be conducted with the requisite caution, and with an absence of all partiality by so large and miscellaneous a body as the trustees contemplated in this bill?

5. The general powers of 'benefiting, relieving, and comforting the poor' are so large and undefined that there is no conceivable limit, except the amount to be distributed, to the improvidence and pauperism which may be created. It is in vain for the legislature to restrict the expenditure of the poor rates on the one hand, and then on the other grant an indefinite licence for the administration of a charitable fund vested in a body of the kind proposed. It no doubt is a great evil that the poor rates are levied from that capital which is itself the fund for the employment of labour; but the mode of obtaining the money is only half the evil,—that of its distribution was at least as great. It was said that under the old system the country would have been benefited if three-fourths of the money levied in poor rates had been sunk in the sea. The mischief of incautious administration is the same, whether the funds be derived from a tax or a charitable bequest. That parliament should respect the intentions of testators, and be content to acquiesce in the evils caused by existing powers for the distribution of charitable funds, is quite sufficient, without granting fresh powers of the same kind, but far more unlimited than those under which any misapplication of poor rates ever took place.

I must again declare, that in making these observations I do not mean for a moment to insinuate that the body in whom the Scudamore charity would be vested is likely to be less intelligent, less sincere, or less honest than any other set of persons similarly constituted in any other town in the kingdom.

6. I have purposely reserved to the last the consideration of the powers for education. These appear to me wholly unobjectionable. If parliament would sanction the application of the money to the support of an industrial school, in which the children of the poor should be taught their duty as men and citizens, and fitted by instruction in trades for getting their own living, then I conceive Lord Scudamore's will would be fulfilled. The "poor people of Hereford" would literally "be set to work." The children would get places,—not by the artificial force of a premium, but by their own fitness. They would keep them,—not by virtue of indentures, but by their own good conduct. Their labour would be directed in the most profitable and most necessary employment,—not by the nature of the manufactory which the trustees might set up, but by their natural and regular absorption into those trades which an increasing demand might show to be at once most beneficial to the public and most profitable to the workmen.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD,
Assistant-Commissioner."

Franchise and Government.—This county returns three members to parliament, who are polled for at Hereford, Leominster, Bromyard, Ledbury, Ross, and Kington, the principal place of election being at Hereford. The number of electors registered for the county in 1837, was—

Freeholders,	5,324
Copyholders,	199
Occupiers,	1,572
Rent chargers,	45
Leaseholders,	76
	<hr/>
	7,216

There were only 6 additional names registered for the year 1837–8; and there was no contest at the general election in 1837. Besides the county members, 4 borough members are returned, 2 from the city, and 2 from Leominster. Previous to 1832, the county returned only 2 members, while the city and the boroughs of Leominster and Weobly returned 2 each. Ross, Ledbury, and Bromyard, anciently returned members also; but at the request of the burgesses they were excused on account of the expense then incurred, in consequence of the exercise of this privilege. Herefordshire is comprehended

in the Oxford circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Hereford, where also the county jail and house of correction and the county-hall are situated—see **HEREFORD**.

Of county rates—

The total income, in 1801, was	£5,592	0	0
Expenditure—			
On prosecutions,	£216	0	0
Prisoners' maintenance,	1,161	0	0
Jails,	—	—	—
Constables and vagrants,	74	0	0
Bridges,	279	0	0
Total expenditure,	£4,228	0	0

The total income, in 1831, was	£6,670	0	0
Expenditure—			
On prosecutions,	£1,944	0	0
Prisoners' maintenance,	1,885	0	0
Jails,	209	0	0
Constables and vagrants,	285	0	0
Bridges,	1,081	0	0
Total expenditure,	£6,622	0	0

The total income, in 1838, was	£4,892	0	0
Expenditure—			
On prosecutions,	£1,193	0	0
Prisoners' maintenance,	1,557	0	0
Jails,	153	0	0
Constables and vagrants,	35	10	0
Bridges,	580	0	0
Total expenditure,	£4,909	0	0

From the criminal tables already quoted under article **CUMBERLAND**,—and various others,—which see, it appears, that, in a list of 5 agricultural counties, Herefordshire ranks highest in crime, being 1.04; or, about the average of 18 agricultural counties. According to the criminal returns for 1838, the total number of offenders was 190, of whom, one was found insane, and 10 were convicted. None were sentenced to death: 3 were transported for life, and 18 for shorter periods; 85 were imprisoned, principally for periods of 6 months and under.

Aspect of the country.—The surface is undulating, and the valleys occasionally stretch into plains. The elevations do not rise to a great height, though they are sufficiently high to afford the ground-work of a most pleasing diversity of scenery. The highest land within the limits of the county, is the Hatterel range of the Black mountains which borders it on the west-south-west. The prospects from these hills are peculiarly pleasing, as are those from the Malvern hills, which constitute the highest land on the east. From many of the other elevations, however, the prospects are also very fine. Through the south-eastern quarter of the county a range of hills extends from the Lea north-eastwards towards Stoke-Edith. The most conspicuous hills in the north are those in the hundred of Wigmore near Downton, Leintwardine and Ludlow, with the chain running south-westwardly towards Kington, and through the hundred of Huntington to Brilley mountain. A peculiar and important feature in the aspect of the country, is manifested in the two chains of hills running parallel with the Hatterel range, one beginning at Mynydd-Ferdinn, and terminating at the Vagar hill; the other a lower, lengthened, narrow ridge or chain, running from Monington-stradle to Middlewood, and forming the north-east boundary of 'the Golden Vale,' a rich and fertile tract of low land watered by the river Doyer. Towards the centre of the county, and in Grimsworth hundred, there are smaller ridges parallel still with these, and with the Foxley hill, and Wormsley hill, which bear the appearance of being minor ripples of a great wave of subterranean commotion which manifests itself in Monmouthshire;—its last reverberations being even visible in the northern hundred of Woolphy bordering on Salop.

The general aspect of this county is extremely rich. The poet Dyer, in his fine description of

Siluria, a considerable part of which it formed, has painted it in beautiful colours:—

Pleasant Siluria, land of various views,
Hills, rivers, woods, and lawns, and purple groves
Pomaceous, mingled with the curling growth
Of tendrils hops, that flaunt upon their poles,
FLEECE.

But even exclusive of the 'orchard-like appearance which its fruit-trees and hop-gardens give it, it may properly be termed a woodland county, many species of trees growing up spontaneously, and soon becoming strong and vigorous. Oak, elm, poplar, willow, are particularly flourishing, especially on the estates of the nobility, and other eminent proprietors of the land. The sides and summits of the hills and upland grounds are often covered with extensive coppice-wood plantations:—those of ash are numerous and very valuable: alder coppices are also plentiful in low and marshy situations. The courses of the rivers and brooks may be traced from many of the adjacent eminences, by the rich lines of wood also skirting their margins. The land is almost all enclosed; and, as the most of the enclosures have been fenced with hedge-rows, the country, even from this cause, independently of others, has a very woody, sylvan aspect.—“The first idea which arises in the mind,” says Lodge, “on entering Herefordshire, is that of an extensive orchard; almost every meadow, as well as field, being interspersed with a variety of apple or pear trees. This orchard-like appearance does not perhaps contribute much to the picturesque beauty of the country, but it affords the traveller in return a comfortable assurance of plenty, when contrasted with the naked and barren heaths of less favoured districts. If he chances to pass through the county in May or September, his pleasure will be considerably augmented. During the former of these months, if there happens to be a good blossom, the county affords an universal blush of beauty, and presents a fragrance to the sensation, not unlike what travellers report of the delicious gales of some of the Eastern climates. In September, however, the scene is still more delightful, for at that season the trees not only bend under their burden of fruit, and require to be propped up; but the addition of a great number of hop-plantations in their full perfection, completes such a richness of scenery as the imagination can hardly conceive.” It is either to these orchards, or to the fertility of the country in general, that the old couplet alludes—

‘Bless’d is the eye
Between Severn and Wye.’

The romantic beauties of the rapid and majestic Wye, whether, where it glides along the rich plains of Herefordshire through orchards, meadows, corn-fields, and villages, or deep in its channel, runs between lofty rocks, clothed with hanging woods, and crowned, at intervals, with antique ruins of castled and monastic edifices, have furnished many subjects for the poet and the painter; and cannot fail to engage the notice of the traveller. The picturesque and pleasing scenery displayed to the eye in river excursions from Hereford to Chepstow, is acknowledged even to be unrivalled by the scenery on any other stream in England. But although the scenery of the Wye is held pre-eminent, the numerous other fine and fertilizing streams which thread their course through Herefordshire, tend not a little to enliven and enhance the beauties of the general landscape; and of these there is one, whose well adorned banks, and ‘devious course’ at least entitle it, as fully as the Wye, to Dyer’s classical aspiration—

‘VAGA, favoured stream!’

but whose less classical cognomen is the Lugg,—

a river whose capricious circuits cannot but remind us of the famed Meander—

—toties qui terris errat in isdem
Qui lapsas in se saepe retroquet aquas :
OVID.

Yet the Lugg itself, although, in general, thought far less rich in scenery than the Wye; has even been eulogized by Drayton as 'more lovelie' still.

Rivers.—The Wye, the Lugg, the Arrow, and the Frome, together with the Monnow, and the Teme, are all the larger rivers in this county; but indeed the Monnow and the Teme can scarce be claimed as Hereford streams at all, the Monnow—though it rises, with the Esle, in the narrow valley which is hemmed in by the Hatterel and its parallel range, in Ewyas-Lacy hundred—only running southwards through that valley to the south-west borders, which it skirts along the county, to the town of Monmouth; and the Teme, in like manner, only bordering on this county in the north. The Teme, however, running on from Rochford, also crosses a projection of the county at Little Hereford, whence it runs to Ludlow, where it quits it, entering again near Down-ton hills, and passing south of Leintwardine into Radnorshire.—See *TEME* and *MONNOW*:—see also *WYE*—for its origin and efflux. The Wye enters Herefordshire from the Hay in Brecon and between the woods and orchards of Cabalva and the village of Clifford. Winding to the east near Clifford-castle, the reputed birth-place of the 'fair' but ill-starred Rosamund, it glides along by Whitney through the meadows, fields, and orchards of the Hereford plains, till it reaches the abrupt and lofty eminence of Mawbeck hill: thence, suddenly darting through the bold arches of Bredwardine bridge, it flows to Hereford, through a level but extremely pleasant country. Hence to Ross, its aspect here and there becomes at times more slowly winding, and more bold and rugged, though its features are more generally placid; but at Ross, emerging from a state of seeming apathy,—though ever rapid,—it resumes the clearness of its pristine character, which had been sullied by the tributary waters of the Lugg; increasing in rapidity, while sweeping round the curve which Ross churchyard commands, and which, with the celebrated spire of its church, peeping over a noble row of elms, and 'the prospect-ground' laid out by 'the man of Ross' have been so much admired—

"Who hung with woods yon mountain's brow?
From the dry rock, who bade the waters flow
Not to the skies in useless columns tost,
Nor in proud falls magnificently lost;
But clear and artless, pouring through the plain,
Health to the sick, and solace to the swain;
Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?
Whose seats the weary traveller repose?
Who taught that heavy-directed spire to rise?
THE MAN OF ROSS."

The adventurous lustre cast on Ross by the celebrated poem of Pope, has given charms to its attractions which will never fade. The prospect-ground, however, and the walk or causeway; with its seats for weary travellers, were not preserved with all that care and order which the man of Ross's memory merited. The river's semicircular sweep is terminated at the castle of Wilton, now in ruins, "and beneath whose bridge it flows through a charming succession of meadows, encircling at last the lofty and well-wooded hill, crowned with the majestic fragments of Goderich-castle, and opposed by the waving eminences of the forest of Dean. The mighty pile or peninsula of Symond's rock succeeds," round which it flows in a seven-mile circuit, though the neck of the isthmus is but a mile in breadth. Shortly afterwards the river quits this county, entering, at the new wear, into Monmouthshire, receiving the Monnow's tributary waters near Mon-

mouth. The Wye is navigable, by barges of from 18 tons to 40, up to Hereford, and for smaller craft to Hay, but the navigation is often interrupted either by a scarcity of water during greater part of every dry summer, or by the violent force of its stream when swelled by the mountain torrents during winter, and on such occasions it has not unfrequently made great alterations in its course, removing land and cutting out new channels for itself. To this impetuosity is to be ascribed the want of a sufficient number of bridges to render the communication safe and easy between the different parts of the county:—some of those already built have been repeatedly destroyed, and others damaged by the torrent. The principal fish taken in the Wye is the salmon, which is so abundant in it, that in the indentures of apprenticeship at Hereford, as in those at Gloucester, before conveyance to a distance was facilitated, it became a customary clause that the apprentices should not be obliged to eat salmon oftener than 2 days a-week. It has been supposed, from the modern cessation of this custom, we presume, that the salmon of the Wye are far less abundant now than then; but, in the season of 1840, the shoals above the bridge at Hereford were so large, that, when a net was put into the river, it was found necessary from the quantity of fish, of 20 to 25 lbs. each, in weight, enclosed, to let a part of them escape. Their passage up the river, however, may, unless in floods, have been obstructed by the iron-works on its banks, and their numbers diminished by the illegal practice of taking them in cribs. The salmon of the Wye are excellent and celebrated: they are only in perfection between August and December, notwithstanding Dr. Fuller's positive assurance that they "are always fat, sound, and fit for the table, when the salmon of other rivers are sick, lean, and unfit for use:"—he may no doubt be right, however, where he elsewhere says, that in the Wye

"Salmo non estate novus nec frigore desit,"

or as this quaint writer has himself translated it,—

"Salmon in summer is not rare;
In winter, 1 of them do share;"

—as they may be found at all times in the Wye. This river also abounds in trout and pike, with various other kinds of fish. The length of the Wye from Hay to Hereford is 30 miles: thence to Ross is 29; and thence to the Severn 40.

The Lugg has its origin in Radnorshire, but enters this county on the north-west, near Stapelton-castle; thence flowing south-eastwardly it receives the Pinsley near Leominster, and afterwards inclining to the south, through a fertile country, is increased by the waters of the Arrow, and numerous other streams, as it proceeds to Hampton-court, and on between the hills, by Bodenham and Marden, passing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Hereford, by Lugwardine, to the Wye near Mordiford, receiving first the tributary waters of the Frome and other smaller streams. The Lugg, like the Wye, is subject to sudden overflow, and is frequently swelled by partial rains, which give it great rapidity and force at its junction with the Wye, and prevents its being rendered very useful as a navigable river, although attempts have been made to overcome the difficulty. It is still navigated to Lugwardine bridge. The Arrow also has its source in Radnorshire. It flows by Kington, Eardisland, and Monkland to the Lugg. The Frome, on the other hand, originates in the north-eastern quarter of the county at Wall-hill, north of Bromyard, and running by Bromyard, Bishop's-Frome, Castle-Frome, and Canon-Frome, being joined by the Loden near Stretton-Grandison, it falls into the Lugg

a little above Mordiford. The Ledden and the Doyer are the largest of the numerous other tributary streams which intersect this county. The Ledden rises in the eastern hundred of Radlow, and flowing near Evesbach, Rosbury, and Ledbury, enters Gloucestershire, and joins the Severn at Gloucester. The Doyer, as already noticed, rises in the Golden vale, and running by Dorston, Vowchurch, and Harold-Ewyas, receives the tributary waters of the Worme, and falls into the Monnow below Llangua. Others are the Garner, Garrow, Rudhall-brook, &c.

Some medicinal springs have been noticed as rising on the Hereford side of the Malvern-hills, and deemed medicinal by the peasantry, who know them by the customary name of Holy-wells. Dr. Beal gave a very favourable opinion of the healing efficacy of two of these to the Royal Society, and there is one, say the editors of *Mag. Brit.* 1738, "on the side of a low hill in an arable field, which, besides its healing qualities, has an extraordinary efficacy in clearing the skin from sun-burnings and freckles; and adds as much lustre as agrees with concealed art and modesty; for after washing 2 or 3 mornings, it makes the skin as smooth as glass. It passes thro' a light sand, and seems as if it were working with some ferment, and is full of very small and thin laminae, appearing metalline and bright, like the purest silver; but the refiners could not find it to be of any value, no more than the inquisitive could, from whence the beautifying and healing quality proceeded; for the springs which were opened in the lower-grounds, and seemed to proceed from it, had them not, tho' they had the same bright ferment: the common fields adjoining had on their clods and fallows something of the same glistening, but much faded, yet enough to dazzle the eyes that are fixed on them in a bright sun-shine." Several petrifying springs are also met with in the neighbourhood of Moccas, Fownhope, Wormsley, Llanrothel, &c., and other hilly parts of the county where the soil is calcareous. Near Richards castle, a small spring obtained the name of Bone-well, from the circumstance of its frequently emitting, when disturbed, small bones, resembling vertebræ and other bones of frogs.

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Strata, soil, &c.—The prevailing subsoil in this county is the old red sandstone formation, except in a few detached parts, especially on the west, where it is limestone. In some parts, particularly at Siod-

hill-castle, near the borders of Brecknock, and also in the vicinity of Ledbury, it assumes the properties of marble, beautifully variegated with red and white veins susceptible of a high polish. Among the mineral productions of this county are also red and yellow ochres, pipe-clay, and fuller's earth; and iron-ore occurs on the borders of Gloucestershire, but not in profitable quantities, although from what has been discovered in an imperfectly smelted state, and from the remains of hand blomaries that have also been found, it has been thought that iron-works were established here as early as the Roman times. Deep beds of gravel are occasionally met with in the vicinity of Hereford, and the subsoil of several of the hills is of silicious grit. The general character of the soil is argillaceous earth, or deep and heavy loam, with a mixture of marl and calcareous sand, and in some districts a substratum of clay; and of gravel: it also varies considerably in its fertility. This is the 'red earth,' called 'apple-tree soil,' because it is extremely fertile for the growth of apple-trees. In the district, formerly known by the name of Bromyard, but now called the Rye-lands, the loam is exceedingly well calculated for production of grain. In the other divisions it is more argillaceous, and, as some think, better adapted for the growth of hops, as well as more favourable for the rearing and feeding of cattle.

On the subject of hops, Mr. Lodge says, "If we comprise the whole county as one view," says Lodge, "it will be difficult to compare it with any other district in the kingdom, the produce of which is at once so various and so abundant. On this account it has not unfrequently been denominated THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND, which appellation it certainly merits in a very high degree. If we particularize the different articles of produce, we shall find the county chiefly distinguished for its wool, wood, wheat, hops, cider, and perry." Though particularly famous as a cider country, and though the culture of orchards be a favourite object of its husbandry, the farmer is equally skilled in, and attentive to, the other branches of his profession; and, in particular, to the cultivation of wheat. The usual rotation of crops is wheat, turnips, barley, clover, wheat, and peas or vetches. Wheat is most plentifully produced about the central parts of the county, and between Hereford and Ledbury. The greatest crops of oats are raised on the high grounds both on the western and eastern sides of the county, and barley in the vicinity of Ross. The wheat of the Hereford vales, and the barley of its high grounds, are considered equal to the best in England. The 'Lem'ster bread' and the 'Weobly ale,' have been celebrated since the time of Camden. "The wheat of which Lemster bread is made," say the editors of the old Mag. Brit. 1738, "may seem incomparable, and the barley which makes the malt, of which Weobly ale is brewed, may seem to be of a more delicate nature than others; for the art goes a great way in the making of bread and brewing of ale, yet where so great eminency appears, much may be attributed to the nature of the grain produced from the soil of the place." Every part of this county seems uniformly productive; except, perhaps, on the northern and western outskirts.

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* “The inhabitants of Herefordshire pride themselves for excellence in four articles, beginning with the letter W, viz., wheat, wood, wool, and water; and of these they have certainly a right to boast, without the imputation of provincial partiality.”—Lodge’s Top. Sketches of Herefordshire.

posed, every 3 of them being connected by an imaginary line, together forming the appearance of an equilateral triangle. In general, however, the lines are planted in rows, and the land ploughed, a method different from that practised in Kent, where they are chiefly planted on mounds, and the soil put under spade cultivation. Hop-yards worked by hand will, if properly manured, flourish for 40 or 50 years; but the plough hop-lands are generally worn out in 20 or 30 years. In planting the hops, near every 'set of sets,' a stick about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long is firmly fixed in the ground, so as to form with it an angle of about 60 degrees: round these sticks the wires or lines are twisted, and tied as soon as they have attained a sufficient height. The ground is afterwards hoed into hillocks around the sets, with a small cavity or bason, provincially, an 'eye,' in the centre of each, to be subsequently filled up with fresh mould, and the hillocks or 'tumps' completed for the first year, during which no hops are produced. In course of every succeeding year the hillocks are levelled, the shoots cut off to the surface, and a pyramid of fine mould placed on each stack or bed of sets. When the shoots again make their appearance above the ground, the 'hop poles' are 'pitched,' in holes made for their reception, and when the lines are about 12 inches high they are tied to the poles with rushes, generally by women, and the process is repeated till the wires are above the reach of a person standing on the ground.* Hillocks and 'eyes' are again turned out by the hoe between May and June, and fresh mould afterwards thrown in. About the middle or end of July the plants blossom: in 3 weeks the hop is formed, and in other 3 acquires a brownish colour, and yields a fragrant smell. When it has arrived at maturity the picking season ensues, and the hops are immediately carried to the 'kilns' to be dried, and afterwards thrown into heaps to 'sweat,' when they are ultimately 'bagged' for market. About 5 cwt. of hops are estimated as a fair produce from an acre containing 2,000 poles. The length of each pole for the common sort of hops is from 15 to 18 feet; but those for the Farnham white, the Kentish grape, and the Red-vine, are generally 3 or 4 feet longer. The numerous willow and oak coppices throughout the county furnish these hop-poles in abundance, and tend not a little to the convenience and advantage of cultivating hops in this county, as do the coppices of ash in the production of cider; for these are converted into hoops for cider casks.

Herefordshire is even more generally celebrated for its cider than its other vegetable produce. Orchards, we have already said, abound in every quarter of the county. The period when these became a pre-eminent branch of the rural economy of England, appears to have been early in the reign of Henry VIII., when they were introduced into Kent. But the particular era when the plantations of Herefordshire acquired the peculiar eminence which they yet retain, was the reign of Charles I., when, by the spirited exertions of Lord Scudamore, of Hom-Lacy, and other gentlemen of the county, Herefordshire became 'in a manner one entire orchard,' as Evelyn, in 'Pomona,' has it; apples growing here in greater abundance than in any other county, 'being plentiful even in the hedge-rows.' There are various sorts, old and new, yielding liquors of different strength and flavour. Amongst the old sorts is the styre apple, which is almost peculiar to this district of England, and has long stood first in

general estimation, being remarkable for producing cider of such unusual excellence of flavour, strength, and body, that its value has been generally four-fold that of the more ordinary liquors. The hagloe crab and the golden-pippin were next in esteem at the time when Marshall wrote his observations on the management of orchards and fruit liquor in Herefordshire. The old red streak was brought into repute by Lord Scudamore, and has been considered peculiar to this county. There are numerous other species both old and new; but Marshall states, that 'all the old fruits which raised the fame of the liquors of this county are now lost, or are so far on the decline as to be deemed irrecoverable,' and the modern varieties, which may be equally excellent, derive their appellations from such capricious and various causes, that a correct list cannot be given: in some instances the same fruit bears a different name even in the same parish. The colours of good cider fruits are red and yellow: green is avoided as affording liquor of the harshest and generally of the poorest quality. Plantations of fruit-trees are found in every aspect, and on soils of every quality, and under every culture. From local causes, the most approved site is that which is open to the south-east and sheltered in other points, but particularly in the opposite direction; for though Virgil and the other Roman poets celebrate the west wind as the most genial in Italy, and Philips in his poem on cider recommends

— the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb,
Invigorating tender seeds; whose breath
Nurtures the orange and the citron groves
Hesperian fruits, and wafts their odours sweet
Wide thro' the air, and distant shores perfumes;—

it is an unquestionable fact that the westerly winds, and therefore a westerly exposure, are particularly unfavourable to the fruit-trees in Herefordshire, as they are colder than usual, from blowing over a considerable tract of the Welsh mountains, which are often covered with snow even late in spring, and more ungenial, from bringing with them a more than equal proportion of those fogs and blue mists, which Dr. Beal has called 'the disgusts of the black mountain.'—Duncumb's Herefordshire. An orchard is generally raised with most success, and at least expense, in a hop-yard; the ground under this description of culture being always well tilled and manured, as well as fenced against every kind of cattle. The rows should extend north and south, as, in these directions, each part of every tree will receive the most equal portions of light and heat. The distance from one tree to another varies with the fertility of the soil, or the exposure of the locality. Pruning is not in general use; but the exterior branches are thinned, and rendered pervious to the light. Large branches should rarely or never be amputated, as they screen and protect the blossoms and fruit. By the time the trees become troublesome and injurious in the hop-culture, the hop-yards are exhausted and 'thrown down.' Other lands are then converted into hop-yards, which in turn become nurseries for future orchards. The annual produce of the fruit greatly varies: in a plentiful year it is almost beyond conception, as the trees are then loaded even to excess, and frequently break under the weight of the apples: at these times, indeed, the branches are generally supported on props, or forked poles. This kind of excessive fruitage, however, seldom occurs more than once in 4 years; the year immediately succeeding being mostly unproductive, unless the season should be remarkably fine: what may be named a full fruitage occurs perhaps once in every 3 years. In some of these years of abundance, 20 hogsheads of cider have been made from the produce of a single acre of orchard ground; but the more usual average from

* It is not unworthy of observation, that the hop-bine invariably turns from east to west with the sun, while the pear-bine and kidney-bean ascend in a contrary direction.

trees in good condition $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 hhd. an acre. The labour of picking a sufficiency of apples and converting them into a hhd., or 110 gallons of cider, has been estimated at from 4 to 7 shillings: a hhd. is sold at from 3d. to 2s. per gallon, according to the quality and the abundance of crop: in ordinary years the price varies from 4d. to 1s. 2d. per gallon. The quantity of cider made in a favourable year in this county cannot be exactly ascertained, but it has been estimated at no less than 20,000 hhd. The orchards are of various sizes: from 4 or 5, to 30 or 40 acres. They also usually contain pear-trees for the production of perry, and much of the 'champaigne' used in this country is supposed to be manufactured from this liquor. The culture and management of the pear-tree differs so little from those of the apple and its produce, that the same general rules are applicable to both. The pears which have been held most in estimation are the squash, so called from the tenderness of its pulp; the huff-cap, from the quantity of fixed air contained in its liquor; the sack-pear, from its richness; the red pear, the old field, the barland, and the long-land. Taunton squash-perry has often been sold for five or six guineas a hhd., and has rarely been bought under 3 guineas. Huff-cap and old-field perry have sold at from 40 to 50 shillings, according to their qualities. The principal markets for the fruit-liquors of Herefordshire, are London and Bristol, from which ports great quantities have been sent to Ireland, to the East and West Indies, and to foreign markets, in bottles. In France, say the editors of the old Mag. Brit., the Hereford cider "passed among the noblemen there for an excellent wine, tho' they could not guess what country it was of." The principal part of the liquors is bought immediately from the press by the country dealers, who live within the district, and in general prefer having it in that state, that the fermentation and subsequent management may take place under their own inspection. The fruit-liquors are, of course, a very common drink amongst all ranks in Herefordshire. Cider is considered eminently wholesome:—according to the old Mag. Brit., "it excites an appetite, cleanses the stomach, strengthens digestion, and infallibly frees the kidneys and bladder from the breeding of gravel and stone. To this we add its usefulness in physical cases: it cures many diseases, and some kinds of it, especially that which is made of the best pippins duly ripened and well fermented, are an excellent remedy for consumptions, and all sorts are a good vehicle for healing vegetables or other medicinal matters."

The Herefordshire cattle are justly celebrated: they are held in high estimation by the best informed judges, who consider them equal, if not superior, to any breed in the island: and we find from the new Statistical Account of Scotland, published in 1840, that they are now introduced even so far north as Aberdeenshire, for the improvement of the northern breeds. The other English breeds which nearly resemble the Herefordshire, are those of Devonshire and Sussex, and of the vale of Pickering, in Yorkshire. They are of the middle-horned kind, with a large athletic form, and unusually sleek appearance from the bright and silky nature of the coating. The prevailing colour is a reddish brown, with white or mottled faces, and frequently white along the back and about the legs. The cows are occasionally found to be good milkers; but excepting the production of cheese for home consumption, or the Hereford market, dairy farming is never practised here; the milk of the cows, which are only kept for breeding, being given to the calves. The cattle feed more easily and profitably than the Devon or Durham, producing, like them, the finest of all beef.

It was formerly the custom to work them in the plough and cart for 5 or 6 years, and then sell them in good condition at Hereford fair, to the Buckingham and other graziers from the middle and south of England, and from 1,000 to 1,500 head have been thus annually sold; but they are now seldom worked at all, being fed and sent direct to market, where they are sold as usual before they are 3 years old.

The breed of sheep in this highly favoured and most valuable county has long been almost equally as celebrated as its breed of cattle, principally for its fleece, which has long been famed for the silkiness of its pile, and the delicacy of its texture. The name by which the breed has been distinguished is the Ryeland, as in that district the best varieties have been fed, but the pure Ryeland have been crossed with the Leicester; this cross-breed being found to succeed far better than the pure Leicester or Southdown. The carcass has been materially improved on the old Ryeland, by the cross-breeding, but the Ryeland wool has been injured in its fineness. Leominster has been most usually celebrated for this wool. Camden terms it 'Lem'ster ore,'—and Drayton asks—

"Where lives the man, so dull on Britain's farthest shore,
To whom did never sound the name of Lemster ore,
That with the silk-worm's web for smallness doth compare?"

and Phillips, in his poem on Cider, thus reverberates the vaunting querie, which implies a negative so strong and so significant:—

"———Can Tmolus' head
Vie with our Saffron odours? or the fleece
Boetic, or the finest Tarentine, compare
With Lemster's silken wool?"

Dyer, too, in his 'Fleece,' has singled out the 'Lemster ore,' as first in rank within the bounds of 'beauteous Albion,' which—

"——— with many a lock appears
Of silky lustre: chief, Siluria, thine!
Thine, Vaga, favoured stream, from sheep minute
On Cambria bred; a pound o'erweighs a fleece."

But Leominster has been specially celebrated more, perhaps, because it was the place of sale, than of production, as the pastures there, and elsewhere, are supposed to deteriorate the wool: its excellence, it is said, depends, in some degree, upon its locality; for Ryeland sheep have been exported to other counties where the fleece has soon become deteriorated, while, vice versa, sheep, whose wool was very coarse, were sent from Brecon into Ryelands, where, "in a few years, the wool seemed to renounce its original coarseness, and to assume a likeness to that which is the natural produce of the district." The unusually silky, bright, and sleek appearance of the hair upon the Hereford cattle, too, already noticed, is a remarkable coincidence, corroborative of the fact of a peculiar local influence. Dyer, treating of the light dry soils most favourable, everywhere, for breeding sheep, particularizes more places in Herefordshire than in any other county in England. His lines are very happily descriptive of the several districts, other than Leominster:—

"——— Such, too, the leas
And ruddy tith which spiry Ross beholds
From a green hillock, o'er her lofty elms;
——— and airy Croft,
And such, Harleian Eyewood's swelling turf
Waved as the billows of a rolling sea;
And Shobden for its lofty terrace fam'd,
Which, from a mountain's ridge, elate o'er woods,
And girt with all Siluria, sees around
Regions on regions blended in the clouds."

Although, by the crossing of the Ryeland 'sheep minute' with Leicesters, the fineness of the fleece is injured, it is said not only that the carcass is materially improved, but that, whereas, before,

"A pound o'erweighed a fleece."

at present, "at an average, the weight of the Herefordshire fleeces, and the produce of wool, is supposed to have been about doubled since 1800! The stock of sheep in the county is very large, being estimated at about 500,000 head; and the quantity of wool now annually brought to market is rated at about 8,300 packs."—*M'Culloch's Statist. Account.*

Horses of good quality are also rather extensively bred in this county for agricultural purposes; and the riding and coach-horses of the northern districts, bordering on Radnorshire and Shropshire, have very recently [in 1838] been in request by the London and other dealers, as they are said to be highly bred, compact, and active. An inferior race, however, still prevails throughout the other districts.

Climate and vital statistics.—The editors of the old *Mag. Brit.*, who so highly extol the sanative properties of the universal beverage in Herefordshire, inform us, "that sergeant Hoskins, a gentleman of this country, in the reign of King James I., hearing that that king, being on his progress, was coming this way, invited his majesty to his house, where he nobly entertained him; and, after dinner, to crown his treat with some diversion, he provided ten old men and women to dance the Morrice before the king, all of them together making 1,000 years of age!"—an antique caper which must, doubtless, have impressed his majesty with as due and thorough

a conviction of the *long* living, as his loyal sergeant's noble entertainment could do, of the *good* living, of his Silurian subjects. "Many aged folks," says Fuller, "who, in other counties, are properties of the chimneys or confined to their beds, are here found active in the fields." That Herefordshire still ranks very high indeed in the lists of longevity, is manifest from a tabular statement, in the Registrar-general's Report on births, deaths, and marriages, for the year ending 30th June, 1839. The table alluded to is titled—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the ages of persons in the several counties of England, on the 25th day of May, 1821, as deduced from the returns made under the population act, showing what would be the number of persons of the several specified ages; supposing, for the sake of comparison, the number of males whose ages were returned from each county to have been 10,000, and the number of females to have been 10,000, respectively.

From this interesting and curious table we find, that, with the exception of the north riding of Yorkshire, more females, and, with the exception of Durham,—adjoining to the north riding,—and the north riding itself,—more males, live to the age of 80 and 90 years in this county than in any other throughout all England and Wales: the difference also, even in comparison with the immediately adjoining counties, is remarkable, as the following abstract from the statement will show:—for comparative reference, see also HERTFORDSHIRE, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, &c.

MALES.

COUNTIES.	Under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and upwards.
Durham,	1544	1368	1193	974	1332	1250	860-8	649-3	484-2	251-9	83-74	9-06	77
Gloucester, . . .	1488	1323	1172	1004	1480	1102	960-7	686-8	473-2	241-1	63-52	4-04	
Hereford,	1317	1268	1191	1003	1420	1117	961-9	776-1	568-7	289-4	81-99	7-29	39
Monmouth, . . .	1320	1247	1113	1008	1630	1247	990-7	673-1	469-3	221-9	72-63	4-29	
Salop,	1404	1329	1238	1022	1426	1087	970-8	675-7	508-8	262-2	71-70	4-90	
Worcester, . . .	1464	1319	1147	974	1473	1148	987-4	679-1	484-0	249-9	68-28	4-32	37
Yorkshire, north riding,	1416	1359	1195	1003	1384	1079	890-8	715-4	541-9	311-0	94-47	9-67	28
England, collectively,	1538	1343	1169	988	1470	1155	941-0	665-6	447-6	221-9	56-25	4-15	12
Wales, collectively,	1514	1407	1210	1009	1433	1109	871-4	646-3	474-8	243-6	74-09	7-54	09

FEMALES.

COUNTIES.	Under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and upwards.
Durham,	1408	1261	1065	1013	1609	1143	910-9	689-0	510-8	276-6	99-09	12-73	1-11
Gloucester, . . .	1395	1247	1065	999	1633	1166	960-5	680-8	495-8	272-1	79-24	6-51	25
Hereford,	1326	1238	1073	972	1560	1151	963-8	727-6	572-7	294-2	109-42	11-66	39
Monmouth, . . .	1404	1274	1048	995	1576	1195	944-6	648-2	544-2	269-0	91-23	10-17	87
Salop,	1366	1332	1142	1006	1534	1139	908-7	677-4	526-3	264-1	94-88	7-79	32
Worcester, . . .	1367	1275	1058	987	1621	1173	950-1	672-8	478-1	262-1	79-18	5-81	24
Yorkshire, north riding,	1359	1284	1036	996	1530	1129	952-9	704-8	561-8	318-6	114-13	10-81	55
England, collectively,	1444	1268	1056	995	1684	1210	932-6	653	458-0	228-2	64-85	5-75	22
Wales, collectively,	1382	1281	1093	1003	1560	1163	911-6	672-6	535-5	281-4	104-76	10-95	50

We can scarcely conceive that the contrasts which this comparative statement show, as regards Herefordshire, can altogether arise from the salubrity of the atmosphere, or the enhancement of its purity by the vicinity of the Welsh mountains, since we here perceive that as to longevity this county not only excels the immediately adjoining counties of the district, but even all Wales itself. It is more probable, therefore, that other causes are co-operative, and amongst these, besides the general qualities of the nutritive solids and fluids, we may be justified, with the editors of the old *Mag. Brit.*, in specially alluding to the detergent and other excellent properties of the Herefordshire cider. As to the diseases, or

the causes of death, most prevalent in this county, we find that no particular estimate can be given from the Registrar-general's Reports, as in these Monmouthshire and Wales are included with Herefordshire in one table, wherein, however, we may state that out of a population, in 1831, of 1,016,219, the most prevalent causes of death registered in the year 1838, were

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epidemic, Endemic, and contagious diseases	3182	3048	6230
Diseases of Respiratory organs	1925	1950	
Consumption	271	199	490
Pneumonia	188	127	
Asthma	183	137	
All others			

Nervous diseases	1819	1480	3299
Old age	1203	1444	2647
Violence or other external causes	605	207	812
Diseases of digestive organs	426	314	740
Of circulating organs	47	44	91

In this district it is satisfactory to find, that, as in DEVONSHIRE—which see,—and a very few other favoured localities, diseases of the respiratory organs are displaced from the head of the list of mortality. The total number of deaths registered for this county, in the year ending 30th June, 1839, was 1,923, of whom 917 were females, and 1,006 males. The number of births registered during same period, was 2,579, of whom 1,288 were females, and 1,291 males. The number of marriages registered during same period, was 585, of which 11 were not according to the rites of the established church:—8 men and 47 women were not of full age. From other parliamentary returns we find that, in 1836, the rate per cent. of pauper lunatics and idiots on the whole population of 1831, in Herefordshire, was .17, the average for England being .10, and for Wales .12:—the number of lunatics was 61; of whom 25 were males, and 36 females: of idiots, 132; of whom 53 were males, and 79 females. In another table the proportion of the same numbers to the population are stated as $\frac{1}{578}$, while the proportion for all England is $\frac{1}{1033}$.

Manufactures, trade, &c.—Besides those of cider and perry, over all the county, Herefordshire has no manufactures of any great importance. The charity of Lord Scudamore, already alluded to, and which originally amounted only to £400, was intended principally for the promotion of the woollen manufacture, but as has been seen from Sir Edmund Head's Report—see also city of **HEREFORD**—*Charities*,—the end in view has not yet been accomplished. Some coarse woollens, however, have been made in a few places. A flannel factory was established at Hereford in 1802, but dwindled away in about 12 years; and 50 years ago, about one-third of the trading population of that city was engaged in handloom weaving, and the manufacture of gloves. The weavers were chiefly employed in weaving linen and woollen fabrics from materials provided by the farmers and others. The spinning was then done in the farmers' houses and in the villages. Woollens and linsey fabrics are still manufactured to a small extent in Hereford, but these together, with the glove trade, are now nearly extinct. An iron foundry has been established at Hereford since the reduction of the price of coal by the opening of the Abergavenny railway; and cutlery, &c., are also manufactured in that city. Coarse linseys and check horse collaring are made to a small extent at Leominster, where also leather gloves and hats have been made; at Ledbury, rope and sacking; and at Kington, iron, nails, and gloves. Oak timber, which is very abundant in this county, with oak-bark, are important articles of export: these, with hops, cider, wheat, and other agricultural produce, are the principal articles of trade. "Tmolus' head" might not, at one time, "vie with the Saffron odours" of this county, but the trade in saffron, and its production, for which Herefordshire was famed, have long been discontinued.

History.—The earliest inhabitants of this county, of whom we have any intelligence, were the Silures, a powerful tribe of ancient Britons, whose country included the district now divided into the counties of Hereford, Bradnor, Brecknock, Monmouth, and Glamorgan, called by the Welsh, Dehenbarth, or the southern part; and by the Romans named Siluria, and sometimes Britannia Secunda. "Who these people, the Silures, were, it is hard to conjecture, for writers much differ about their original. Tacitus imagines that they came at first from Iberia, upon

the account of their ruddy complexions, curled hair, and situation, which is over against Spain. But Florianus del Campo, a Spaniard, is very positive in that opinion, and takes a great deal of pains to find the Silures in Spain, obtruding upon us some stories about Soloria, and Silonia among the old Astures to establish it, but to little purpose with the judicious."—Mag. Brit., 1738. Under the British General Caractacus, the Silures presented a most strenuous opposition to the Romans, who, under Aulus Plautius as governor, had received orders from the emperor Claudius, to extirpate them as thoroughly as the Sigambri had been. The Silures, however, maintained their ground against several governors, till Julius Trintinus, in the reign of Vespasian, subdued them. On the recall of the Roman legions from Britain, the Picts and Scots made frequent invasions on the Britons, as is known to every one, till Vortigern invited over Hengist and Horsa, with an army of Saxons from Germany, who seized the kingdom which they came to protect. This county was one of the last which submitted to the Saxon authority; but, after remaining under the British jurisdiction for many ages, it was at length subdued by the seven Mercian kings, and, during the heptarchy, formed part of Mercia. But bordering on the territories still held by the Britons, now called the Welsh, "it was so vexed and harassed by that hardy people, that Offa, the great king of Mercia, was obliged, for the safeguard of the inhabitants, to make a great ditch, called Offa's ditch, 100 miles long, to divide Wales from Mercia, which yet could not prevent Griffin, king of South Wales, from invading this shire, and giving the English a great overthrow two miles from Hereford city in 1056, ten years before the Conquest. The Normans brought this county in subjection to them almost as soon as they entered England, though our historians reckon it then, and after, a part of Wales, as though it were under the jurisdiction of the Britons. William I., knowing how dangerous an enemy the Welsh or Britains might be to him, sent large colonies into these parts, under William Fitz-Osborn, and others, who made several fortunate expeditions into Wales, and kept this county quiet, as it remained under his successors for many years."—Mag. Brit. On the conquest of Wales by Edward I., that prince issued orders for raising a body of infantry, in Herefordshire, to quell this petty warfare. In the Barons' wars, and previous to the reign of Edward I., the earl of Leicester, having contracted an alliance with Llewellyn, prince of South Wales, compelled the inhabitants of this county to join with him in these wars, notwithstanding their Earl, Humphry de Bohun, sided with the king; but his successor, Humphry de Bohun, was a great promoter of the Barons' wars in the time of Edward IV., as was also Adam de Orilton, bishop of the diocese, and sheriff of the county, whom Edward III. condemned to be hanged, anno 1332, when he had reduced it to obedience. In 1402, Owen Glendowr, the Welsh rebel, ravaged Herefordshire, and defeated Lord Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, whom he threw into a dungeon, whence the king, Henry IV., could not be persuaded to redeem him, on account of his title, and that of his sisters, to the crown. During the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, the county sided with the former, when Edward, earl of March, son of Richard, duke of York, and afterwards Henry IV., raised an army of 23,000 in this vicinity, wherewith he gave conclusive battle to the army of Edward VI., or rather of Queen Margaret, at Mortimer's Cross, near Leominster, and totally defeated the queen's forces. Historians assert that, upon the two armies joining battle, there was an appearance of three suns in the

firmament;* and the Mortimers afterwards bore the sun for their crest. Hereford was garrisoned for Charles I., and successfully defended by Sir Barnabas Scudamore, against the Scots, though afterwards taken by stratagem, since which time no military event of any importance has taken place in this county.

Antiquities.—Having been a frontier in all the wars between the English and the Welsh, this county has been very remarkable for its number of forts and castles—no fewer than 28; but most of these were demolished; and even in the beginning of the 18th century, had little to show besides the name. Such of them as remain, however, will be noticed in their respective places. Amongst them, and besides the castles of Hereford, Goderich, Clifford, Bredwardine, &c., are some remains of strength and magnificence at Brampton Bryan, and a very interesting ruin mantled with ivy, at Wigmore, built before the time of Edward the elder, who repaired it. The site of Weobley castle is now a bowling-green; and there is as little vestige of the site of many others. There are a few British, and numerous Roman, remains: and in various quarters of the county there have been abbeys, priories, and other edifices of an ecclesiastical description. These also are elsewhere noticed; but amongst the remains of ancient British workmanship, we may mention the Herefordshire beacon, a work of amazing strength, Offa's dyke, and the earthwork, called King Arthur's Tablet;—amongst the vestiges of Roman dominion, the stations Ariconium and Magna Castra—see ROSS and KENCHESTER: there are also numerous encampments; and the Watling-street enters near Leintwardine, passes by Kenchester, and quits the county near Longtown: the Roman road from Gloucester also enters near Ross; and from Worcester, another branch runs to Kenchester. Numerous antiquities, consisting of bricks, tessellated pavements, hypocaust, &c., have been found at Kenchester, Whitchurch, &c. Amongst ecclesiastical fabrics were the abbeys of Dore, Wigmore, and Holm Lacy, the priories of Hereford, Craswall, Leominster, Monkland, and Wormsley, &c.

HEREFORD,

An ancient city, capital of the county, and seat of the see, of Hereford; having separate jurisdiction, but located in the hund. of Grimsworth, union of Hereford, nearly in the centre of the county, and 136 miles west-north-west of London, 24 north-north-east of Abergavenny, and 19 north of Monmouth. Acres 2,320. Houses 2,069. A. P. £18,647. Pop., in 1801, 6,828; in 1831, 10,280.

General description.—Hereford stands on a gentle eminence, sloping from the northern bank of the beautiful and celebrated river Wye, in the midst of most luxuriant scenery, enlivened, as it is, in spring, by the foliage and blossom of numerous apple and pear tree orchards, and enriched in autumn by their fruit-bent branches, and by yellow fields of corn; while the scenery is at all times varied and refreshed by the verdure of "delicious meadows," watered by the Wye, and stretching through a rich, extensive, highly cultivated champaign country, which surrounds it. Though environed by low lands, the city is itself sufficiently elevated to be free from damp or fog, and is esteemed a very healthy town.

* A natural phenomenon of this kind, though unusual in this country, is by no means unusual or singular in some parts of the world. Those who have visited the Alps, the Andes, or the coasts of Greenland, know well that mock suns of a very brilliant description are there often reflected on an opposite cloud, while the ignorant spectator fancies that there are three or four suns in the firmament at the same time.

A six-arched bridge bestrides the Wye, upon a road which branches from the river's southern bank, and through a suburb of the city, into roads to Abergavenny, Ross, and Monmouth. Here the Abergavenny railway terminates:—see HEREFORDSHIRE. The roads and walks in the environs of the city are extremely pleasant, but particularly near the Wye.

The city and its venerable cathedral were, in former times, enclosed with walls, besides the Wye, extending "a goodly mile," as Leland states, in compass; and additional security was given to the city by "a little brook that cometh a few miles by west, and circuit the ditches of the walles,—ubi non defenditur Vaga, and goeth down, leaving the castle on the right hand, and thence, driving two mills for come, goeth into Wye, a flyte shoote beneath Wye bridge, and hard beneath the castle." Projecting from the walls were 15 towers, embattled, and with cruciform embrasures, in the sides and centre, for discharge of arrows, and for observation. The circumference of the city, thus enclosed, was about 2,350 yards. The gates were six in number, Eign-gate on the west, Wide-Marsh-gate on the north, Bishops-gate on the north-east, St. Andrews, since called St. Owen's-gate, on the south-east, Wye bridge-gate at the southern end of the bridge, and Friar's-gate on the south-west. "The castel," says Leland, "stondeth on the left ripe of Wye river, and a little beneath the bridge, and is strongly ditched,—ubi non defenditur flumine; the walles of it be high and stronge, and full of great towres: it hath bene one of the largest, fayrest, and strongest castels in England. There is a fayre and plentiful spring of water within the castel; and that, and the piece of the brooke, coming out of the ditch, did dryve a mill within the castel." Towers, and walls, and castle—all are now demolished, though some vestiges may still be seen. Bye, or Bishop-street-gateway, was latterly fitted up as a city jail, but no part of the walls remain: the castle keep is levelled, and a fragment at the south-west corner was converted into a dwelling. The area of the outer ward or castle-green, which overhangs the river, is now surrounded by an elevated and delightful public walk, which runs along the site of the castle walls, commanding beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country: towards the north and east this walk is shaded by a row of elms. Another walk more elevated still, and forming a kind of semicircle, has been made upon the site of the castle's lower keep. The mount, in the upper, on which the principal keep was built, still bears the name of the Castle-hill. A column, erected to the memory of Nelson, ornaments the "green:" it is 60 feet high, and rests on a square pedestal, on one side of which is the bust, in relievo, of the hero of the Nile.

The most prominent and absorbing feature in the modern aspect of Hereford—though, in recent times, a somewhat marred one, is, as usual in all such cities, the cathedral:—it will be afterwards described. The streets in general are broad and straight; and the town is neat and cheerful in appearance, though a little sombred by the serious air of cities more devoted to ecclesiastical establishments, and rural occupations, than to trade or manufactures. The structure of the houses, which, except the public edifices, are, in general, of brick, has been materially improved and modernized within the last half century. The streets are paved, and all Macadamized, and, with the shops and many private houses, have been lighted up with gas. Diverging from the main streets, there are numerous other streets of an inferior description; and the houses now extend along the roads, in all directions, to a considerable distance from the centre of the town, or High-street, which runs into Eign-

street, and 'Above Eign,' on the west, and forks out into St. Owen-street, and various others, on the east, north-east, and north: some good streets also lead from Eign-street, southwards, to the bridge. The principal and public edifices,—besides the cathedral, bishop's-palace, &c., and the churches and chapels, the schools, infirmary, hospital, and other charitable institutions, some of which will be afterwards more fully described,—are, the shire or county-hall, a handsome building, forming one side of the open space called the High-town, where some of the principal streets unite. It was erected in 1817, after a plan by Sir Robert Smirke, with a much admired portico, supported by 8 fluted pillars, and containing in the interior, two well-arranged court halls for holding the sessions and assizes, a large and excellent room, for elections and other public meetings, assemblies, &c., with various suitable offices;—the county-jail and house of correction, in the Bye-street suburb, a spacious structure, enclosed within a high brick-wall, having a handsome rusticated gateway with Tuscan pillars, and built, in 1797, on Howard's plan;—the old town-hall, a large wood and plaster building, in the High-town, supported by pillars of solid oak, with a clock lighted up at night with gas;—the vegetable market, beneath and around it;—additional markets, which have also been built between this site and the guild-hall, a brick building;—the old city prison, now to be superseded by a new edifice;—and the theatre, a neat modern building, with a particular claim on our notice, from the circumstance of its having nurtured the histrionic genius of a Clive, a Siddons, and a Kemble:—its direction, indeed, was for many years in the Kemble family, who were long inhabitants of Hereford, and it is also not a little remarkable, that amongst other persons of considerable eminence belonging to this city, and, indeed, born in it, were the celebrated Eleanor Gwynn,* and David Garrick.

Diocese, see, &c.]—Hereford, say the editors of *Mag. Brit.*, 1738, "is one of the most ancient bishoprics in England, being erected in the time of the Britains when it was first subject to the metropolitan of Caerleon upon Uske, and afterwards to St. David's; but who were then bishops we have no account of, and, therefore, we must begin our history of this see with the first settlement of Christianity in these parts, when Putta was made the first bishop of this see, anno 680, by Sexulfus, archbishop of Litchfield, according to the decree of a synod met at Hereford, by which it was ordained that the kingdom of Mercia, which was then governed by one bishop only,

should be divided among more." Sexulph was himself styled 'Bishop of the Mercian people on the west side of the river Severn.' The Mercian king of this era, who had embraced the Christian religion, was Peda, or Peada. In the *Magna Britannia*, 83 bishops are enumerated as having held this diocese, from the time of Putta to the period of its issue, in 1738. Among these are Ethelstanus, the 25th bishop, who built the cathedral from the ground: he was blind for 13 years before he died in 1055;—Robert Lozinga, the 28th, who rebuilt the cathedral "according to the model of the church at Aquisgrave, lately erected by Charles the Great," Griffin, king of Wales, having destroyed it. About the same time Remigius built Lincoln cathedral;—"Jeffrey de Clivâ (Godw), de Oliva (Heyl)," the 31st bishop, from whose death, in 1119, "arose a proverb, No bishop of Hereford lives long;"—Giles de Bruse, the son of William Lord Brecknock, "who is thought to have built the tower of the cathedral:" he died in 1215; "Thomas Cantilupe, archdeacon of Stafford, chancellor of Oxford and England, a person of noble birth but more noble by his virtues:"—dying in 1235, he was canonized, being thought so holy and good a man, that Archbishop Kilwarby said he was without sin, and the authors of those times say that "he wrought many miracles;"—Edward Fox, the 65th bishop, almoner to Henry VIII., and a favourite of the Reformation: he died in 1538,—and Francis Godwin, the 74th bishop, "author of that excellent work of the succession of the Bishops of England." The learned Dr. Benjamin Hoadley was also more recently one of the bishops of Hereford. This diocese consists of the archdeaconries of Hereford and Salop, in the province of Canterbury:—under their ecclesiastical government are the following deaneries:—

HEREFORD.	SALOP.
Leominster,	Pontesbury or Pensbury,
Woolley,	Wenlock,
Hereford,	Clun,
Weston,	Ludlow,
Frome,	Stottesden or Sottersden,
Ross or Rhooes,	Burford.
Irchingfield,	

The benefices in the archd. of Hereford are all in the county of Hereford, except 4 in the deanery of Irchingfield, which are located in the county of Monmouth, and 6 in the deanery of Leominster, located in the county of Radnor; while those in the archd. of Salop are all in the county of Salop, except 24 in the deanery of Burford, 21 of which are located in the county of Worcester, and 3 in the county of Hereford; 7 in the deanery of Clun, which are located in the county of Hereford; 3 in the deanery of Ludlow, located in the county of Hereford; and 6 in the deanery of Pontesbury, located in the county of Montgomery. The ecclesiastical commissioners have proposed to transfer part of the deanery of Pontesbury to the proposed united diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor, and part of the deanery of Burford to the diocese of Worcester; while the deanery of Bridgenorth, a peculiar jurisdiction, locally situated between the dioceses of Hereford and Lichfield, together with part of the deanery of Abergavenny or Bergavennie, in the diocese of Llandaff, should be transferred to the diocese of Hereford. The number of benefices in this diocese returned to the commissioners, in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 321, besides 7 not returned. The average gross income of incumbents in the 321 returned benefices was £291. The total number of curates was 159. average stipends included in the incomes of incumbents £81. The total number of benefices in 1833,

* Eleanor Gwynn, or, as she was more familiarly denominated, Neil Gwynn was born in a humble dwelling in Pipe Lane; but becoming an inhabitant of the metropolis, was engaged in the service of a fruiterer, and in that profession she first appeared in the lobby of a theatre. The sprightliness of her temper, and the affection of a manager, introduced her upon the stage, and she quickly became a general favourite. Even the monarch himself, the laughter-loving Charles the Second, was interested by her vivacity and humour, and made her a partner of his bed. She did not, however, immediately quit the theatre, but still continued to display her talents in the airy, fantastic, and sprightly effusions of the comic muse. "At this period (1670) she was delivered of a son, who was afterwards created duke of St. Albans; and her grandson attained the honours of prelacy, and became the proprietor of that very Episcopal palace which almost adjoined the humble cot where his maternal ancestor first drew her breath." In the high, and, at that period, not disgraceful situation in which she was placed, she displayed great liberality, and obtained a very considerable degree of popular approbation. Even to the present day, her memory has been cherished with a greater portion of general esteem, than is commonly obtained by the mistresses of a profligate monarch. Her errors have vanished in the blaze of her munificence; and her generosity in promoting the establishment of Chelsea hospital, will preserve the remembrance of her name to the latest ages: even the idea of that admirable institution is traditionally said to have originated with her. She died at her house in Pall Mall, in the year 1691.—*Beauties of England and Wales.*

without exclusion, is stated in the parliamentary returns to have been 326, the incumbents in 150 of which were non-resident.

The bishops of this diocese appear to have exercised a more than ordinary share of the civil authority in the city of Hereford,* and the extensive privileges attached to the episcopal see, have in former ages caused many disputes between the bishops and the inhabitants of the city; disputes which generally terminated in the triumph of the church, and the submission of the people. Since the rights of mankind, however, have been more understood, the exercise of most of these privileges has been silently abandoned, the general laws of the country have superseded the coercion of an independent authority in opposition to admitted principles; and, though the bishops' courts still continued to be held, the business transacted came to consist of "little more," says Duncumb, "than the formality of swearing in a jury, electing a bailiff and serjeant, and presenting and amercing all who owe suit and service; and having been summoned, do not appear. The offices of porters, leather-searchers, and ale-tasters, have long been discontinued."

The total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see of Hereford, for 3 years ending 31st December, 1831, was £3,090; nett yearly income £2,516; no increase or decrease was expected, and there were no other ecclesiastical preferments annexed to the bishopric, or held by the bishop in commendam. By order in council of date 21st August, 1837, the ecclesiastical commissioners were empowered to raise the average annual income then received by the bishop, to the sum of £4,200; and for that purpose to pay him out of the surplus revenues of the larger sees, and, under certain contingencies, the fixed annual sum of £1,400, by half-yearly payments. The amount of the average nett yearly income of the dean and chapter, or corporation of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate, during the 3 years ending 1831, was £3,544; the corporation consisting of the dean and 5 residentiary

prebendaries, besides a precentor and 22 prebendaries; and also a college of vicars forming a corporate body, composed of the custos and 11 vicars, of whom 4 were minor canons.—The amount of the average nett yearly income of the college of vicars, as a corporation aggregate, was £986. The dean and residentiary prebendaries, and the precentor and other prebendaries, have all separate revenues as a corporation sole, as also have 4 of the members of the corporation of vicars-choral, who are minor canons. The average nett yearly amount of these, during the 3 years ending 1831, was £1,137; besides £2,723 of fines on renewal of leases received during the same 3 years. The dean and bishop's prebendary have houses belonging to their dignities, in which they reside, and there are chambers for all the unmarried members of the society of vicars-choral, in the college buildings, which had been long in an unsound state, and were further damaged by fire in 1828, but were afterwards repaired at the costs and charges of the then existing members. There is an estate appropriated to the repairs of the cathedral, which, in 1831, is represented, in the parliamentary returns, to have been "in as good and sound a state as the decays, arising from its great antiquity, will permit;" and it is added, that "in a few years, considerable expense will be incurred in repairs, as the eastern transept, the cloisters, and some of the windows, are much decayed, and there have been several serious rents in some parts of the building."

THE CATHEDRAL stands on the south side of the city. Though, as stated in the *Mag. Brit.*, it was built from the ground by Ethelstanus or Athelstan, in the 11th century,—about the year 1030, it is supposed,—and rebuilt by Losinga or Lozing, in the reign of William the Conqueror, there had previously been more than one church, probably on the same site. Polydore Virgil speaks of a large church—"Templum quod Herefordiæ id temporis magnificum erat"—as early as the reign of Offa, when Hereford was a capital of the Mercian kingdom. This structure may have been comparatively magnificent in its own era, but it appears to have been a wooden building. In this cathedral was interred Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, who was murdered by Offa, at the instigation of Quindreda his wife, that he might gain his kingdom, although he had been invited by Offa to Hereford, to receive his daughter Elfrid in marriage. Gifts were offered at Ethelbert's shrine, where miracles were said to have been performed, and the deceased chief gained the reputation of a saint and martyr. Milfrid, a Mercian viceroy, or governor, of the province, in the reign of Egbert, who first united the kingdoms into one monarchy,—see HENGESTON-DOWNS,—erected a new church, 'lapidea structura,' on the spot, in honour of St. Ethelbert, and dedicated to him. Within less than 200 years from the date of its erection in 825, it appears that this 'lapidea structura' had fallen into complete decay, and on this account it was rebuilt by Athelstan. After its destruction by Griffin, it continued in ruins till about the year 1079, when Losinga rebuilt it; but it was not finished till the time of Bishop Raynelm, chancellor to the Queen of Henry I., who was "invested by the King with the ring and eroser about the year 1096, though he was not regularly consecrated till 1107." The central tower of the cathedral did not accord with the plan pursued by these bishops, but was built about the year 1200, a century after the death of Raynelm, by bishop Engidius de Braose or Bruce. Further improvements and additions were made at subsequent periods; and amongst others a beautiful and greatly admired northern porch was completed by Bishop Booth, about the year 1535; but the most notable

* "Nearly half of the city," says Duncumb, in his *Collec-tions*, vol. i. p. 412, "together with a considerable portion of the suburbs, form a district entitled the Bishop's-fee: within this district the bishops have enjoyed very considerable privileges; and on particular occasions, their authority has altogether superseded that of the civil magistrate, by extending over the whole city. As lords of this fee, they exercised the ancient rights denominated from the Saxon, *Infangenethef* and *Urfangenethef*,—[see article *HALIFAX—Gibbet-Law*—] by which they administered justice within their limits, and committed offenders to the custody of their own officers, in their own peculiar prison, which was situated within the walls of the episcopal palace. By chol and cheame, or theame, they restrained and judged bondmen and villains, with their children, goods, and chattels; and by sac and soke, their tenants were excused from the payment of customary burdens and impositions. They also held an annual fair for the sale of merchandise within their fee: during its continuance, their power extended to all parts of the city; the markets were transferred from the usual places to that appointed by the bishop; and a porter was sworn at each of the city gates, to collect the tolls for his use. A bailiff was annually elected by a jury, together with a serjeant-at-mace, leather-searchers, and ale-conners: they regulated the assize of bread and beer; and courts-baron, leet, and pipoudre, were held; and presentments, and other usual business, formally transacted." Some of these privileges are recorded as of long standing, even in a charter of Edward the Confessor. The original charter of the fair, mentioned in the preceding extract, was granted by Henry the First, about the year 1189, in commemoration of St. Ethelbert. "It is still continued," says a writer in the *Beauties of England*, "with many of its formalities, and is annually proclaimed on the 19th of May, being the eve of the feast of that saint. From the length of its duration, which includes the eve and whole octave of St. Ethelbert, it has obtained the name of the Nine-Days' fair; and during this period, the bishop's bailiff, according to the ancient custom, acts as civil magistrate; and on the Sunday preceding, attends the cathedral and palace with a mace-bearer, and other officers, in procession." In 1838 a bill was presented to parliament for enabling the citizens to dispose of certain lands belonging to them, and for curtailing to two days St. Ethelbert's fair, which had till then been still extended to nine.

addition was that of the tower over the centre of the ancient west front, which was probably built in the reign of Edward II. or III. In 1786 it gave way and fell to the ground, destroying all the parts immediately beneath it, together with the adjoining parts of the nave. The west end was afterwards rebuilt by Wyatt, at an expense of nearly £18,000, a sum quite inadequate to the restoration of the fabric, in a style corresponding with its original architecture, the beauty of which was accordingly sadly marred by the restoration. The great western window was constructed under the superintendence of William Lochard; the eastern, representing, in richly stained glass, the Lord's supper, was admirably effected by Backler, from the celebrated picture of West; and in 1816, a rich and magnificent altar-piece, the subject 'Christ bearing the cross,' was put up. The cathedral is cruciform, with a small transept towards the east, and a chapel beyond it dedicated to the Virgin. From the intersection of the nave and transept, rises a square stone-tower which had formerly a spire of timber upon it, cased with lead, and rising 92 feet in height above the battlements; but this was pulled down end of last century during the repairs, in order to relieve the arches of the tower from so much of the superincumbent weight. The general dimensions of the cathedral are as follows: extreme length, 325 feet; from the west door to the choir, 130 feet; length of the choir, 96 feet; from the choir to the library door, 24 feet; length of the library, 75 feet; extent of the great transept, 100 feet; breadth of the nave and side aisles, 74 feet; breadth of the nave, 38 feet; height of the body of the church, 91 feet; height from the area to the vaulting, 70 feet. The exterior is very dissimilar in its parts, and has lost much of the sublimity of its original design; but the interior is still very attractive, though even here the impression of veneration which its antiquity imparts has been sadly impaired by the modern alterations, and the removal of various sepulchral memorials, painted glass, &c. There still remain, however, a number of beautiful and interesting monuments, some of which are of great antiquity, and richly ornamented; but for a description of these, as well as for a minute description of the cathedral itself and its appendages, we must refer to Britton's 'Cathedrals,' and Duncumb's Hist. of Herefordshire. In the chapter room there is one of the most ancient maps in existence—it is a map of the world: a copy of it was made some years since for the Geographical society at London.* The library at the eastern end of the cathedral contains many valuable books and ancient manuscripts. The triennial musical festivals alluded to under article GLOUCESTER—which see—have been held in the cathedral here in rotation for many years. Almost all the buildings appended to or dependent on the cathedral, are situated on its southern side, where also was formerly a beautiful chapter-house, and a chapel of very high antiquity. The bishop's cloisters, which form the communication between the cathedral and the palace, enclose an area of about 100 feet square, appropriated to the purposes of sepulture, and distinguished by the name of Our Lady's arbour. The bishop's palace is an ancient building, pleasantly situated at a little distance from the banks of the Wye: the gardens are extensive, and occupy a gentle declivity contiguous to the river. The deanery and prebendal

houses are situated nearly opposite the north-east angle of the cathedral. The college is a venerable pile of stone surrounding a quadrangle of about 100 feet. The cathedral yard was long the burial-ground for all the parishes in the city, and for many of the adjacent out-parishes; but since the year 1791, the city parishes have been each provided with a distinct place of interment.

Parishes, Livings, &c.—This city contains 6 parishes, viz. All Saints, St. John Baptist's, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas', St. Owen's, and St. Peter's, all in the archd. and dio. of Hereford. The livings of All Saints and St. Martin's are consolidated, being discharged vicarages, rated at £18 10s., and returned at £140 3s.; gross income £400. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor.—St. John the Baptist's is a discharged vicarage, rated at £7 12s. 1d., and returned at £146 10s.; gross income £150. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford.—St. Nicholas is a discharged rectory, rated at £10, and returned at £14; gross income £203. Patron, the Lord-chancellor.—St. Owen's is a rectory with the vicarage of St. Peter's, rated at £14 0s. 2d.; gross income £429. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Simeon. The principal churches are those of All Saints, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas: St. John the Baptist's appears to have always been appended to the cathedral in which the service has been performed. The churches of St. Owen and St. Martin, without the walls, were destroyed in 1645 by the Scottish auxiliaries in the civil wars. St. Martin's, however, was recently to be restored by means of a grant from the commissioners appointed by the society for building new churches, aided by another from government. The church of All Saints faces Broad-street on the north. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, and has a lofty, well-proportioned steeple; but there is nothing particularly worthy of notice in the external architecture of the church itself, except a brick parapet on the south side, which greatly disfigures the elevation. St. Peter's was founded soon after the Norman Conquest by Walter de Lacy, who had attended the Conqueror to England, and was rewarded for his services with various manors and lands in Herefordshire and other counties. The founder was accidentally killed by falling from the battlements of the church, as he was inspecting the work while in progress. His son gave it to the abbey of St. Peter's at Gloucester. After the dissolution the great tithes were annexed to the revenues of the see of Hereford. The church was repaired and partly rebuilt in 1793: it is a plain edifice, in the Norman style of architecture, with a tower and a neat spire. St. Nicholas' church is a small edifice of some antiquity, consisting of a nave, north-aisle, and chancel. Besides the parochial congregations, there are in Hereford a Baptist church, formed in 1828; a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1821; a Primitive Methodist, formed in 1826; and one in Lady Huntingdon's connexion, formed in 1793. There is also a Friends' meeting-house; and a Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1838.

Schools, &c.—According to the abstract of education returns in 1833, there were 21 daily, 1 day and Sunday, 1 infant, and 3 day and Sunday, schools, in this city, besides various Sunday schools, including several supported by the Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, &c. One of the daily schools—conducted on the National system—contained 100 females who were paid for by voluntary contributions; another containing 50 children of both sexes, was instituted and supported by 5 gentlemen; another called 'the Succession school,' containing 72 of both sexes, and supported, like the infant school, partly by subscription, and partly by weekly payments from

* In digging a grave covering the remains of Bishop Trillick, who died in 1340, his crozier with the episcopal ring, (having an amethyst set in gold,) and the bulla or seal belonging to it, were, some years ago, found, and deposited in the cathedral; but, in 1838, these valuable relics were stolen by a thief who had concealed himself after prayers in the church.

the children, was commenced in 1825, in connection with the infant school, from which the children enter the Succession school at 7 years of age. The infant school, in 1833, contained 108 children of both sexes. A school for 20 females is supported and instructed by the wife of the vicar of St. John the Baptist parish; who also annually clothes the girls. 'The cathedral school,' under the superintendence of the dean and chapter, as governors, is endowed with £20 per annum for a head master, and £10 for an usher; but the education is at the expense of the parents. Scholars are here prepared for the universities; and in respect of Dean Langford's gift for scholarships for four scholars of the free school at Hereford, born within that city,—income, in 1836, £38 13s. 4d.; four boys at the cathedral school receive £22 13s. 4d. in money and clothes, the money being £14 2s. 8d., and the clothes of the value of £8 10s. 8d. In addition to this the master receives £8 8s. for educating them. The boys on the foundation, who are called Langfordines, are nominated by the dean and chapter. Roger Philpotts' charity is also for the maintenance of two of the four Langfordines at Brazenose college, Oxford. The income, which was originally only £10, is now £100 8s. 5d. The reason assigned for this extraordinary increase in the funds was the absence of applications to be admitted on the foundation, which has probably arisen from ignorance of the fact that such a charity exists, and not from a disposition to decline the advantages which it offers. The only disbursements which have been made from the funds of the charity since 1790, are as follows:—

In 1830, two exhibitions, £35 each,	£70
In 1831, do. do. do.	50
In 1832, do. do. do.	70
In 1833, one exhibition, do.	35
Total,	£245

The Blue-coat school being supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions, and managed by a committee, was not considered as a charity subject to inquiry under the charity commission, but in the abstract of education returns, 1833, it is stated to contain 90 males and 30 females, and to be partly supported by money vested in the funds, and partly by contributions: 40 of the males and 30 of the females are clothed, and the remainder of the males are admitted on the probationary list, and if they conduct themselves well, are clothed as vacancies occur on the foundation. The salary of the master is £60, and that of the mistress £25 per annum. We may here observe that a reading society was established in this city in 1796, and that in 1815 the late Benjamin Fellows, Esq., instituted a permanent library, containing a very valuable collection of ancient and modern works. There is here a thriving and useful literary and scientific society, which holds periodical meetings, at which essays and other papers are read: a library, museum, &c., are to be erected, and a collection for the museum has been for some time in progress. Two spirited weekly newspapers are regularly published at Hereford,—one of which, 'The Hereford Times,' is issued on Saturday, and the other, 'The Hereford Journal,' on Wednesday.

Charities.—Referring to Mr. Whishaw's valuable analysis of the Herefordshire charities, embodied in our article on the county, and to section—'Schools, &c.' in the present article, the information in which, relative to endowments, has been also partly gleaned from the same source, we shall here proceed to state the mode in which the sum of £2,061 0s. 10d. per annum, arising, in 1836, from the numerous charities connected with this city was made up and applied:

1. For poor generally,	£262 3 10
2. For poor not receiving relief,	27 18 8
3. For almshouses or hospitals,	1,277 4 8
4. For Educational purposes,	140 11 9
5. For Apprenticing,	83 0 8
6. In aid of Church-rates,	15 16 0
7. To a clergyman for a sermon,	1 1 1
8. Miscellaneous,	253 4 3
	£2,061 0 10

The charities under the first and second heads are not of sufficient importance to require more particular notice:—Amongst the bequests under the first head, however, that of Moses Edwards deserves some notice from the somewhat curious and whimsical directions attached to it by the donor. Moses, in his great admiration of the Reform act, gave a message and premises in Lugwardine to his wife, and all his other hereditaments in that parish to his great nephew, upon the express condition, that the last mentioned property should be subject to the yearly purchase of 50 tons of coals, (afterwards altered by his codicil to £40, to be laid out yearly in coals for 10 years after his decease,) to be distributed among poor persons of the parishes in the city of Hereford, and of £5 worth of coals to be distributed among poor persons of the parish of Lugwardine, all upon the anniversary of the passing of the Reform bill.*

Under the 3d head, the following tabular statement, drawn up by Mr. Whishaw, affords a clear and condensed view of the most important and interesting facts:—

Name of Hospital or Almshouse, with the Date of Foundation.	Income.	Description and Number of Almspeople Maintained.
St. Ethelbert's, 1230 (a)	£158 19 6	10 Men and Women.
Lazarus, or Sick-mau's	19 0 0	6 Widows.
St. Giles's (b)	94 18 4	5 Men.
Trinity, 43 Eliz. (c)	233 2 0	3 Unmarried Men and 12 Widows.
Williams's, 1601	414 8 6	6 Men.
Price's, 9 Car. 1 (d)	322 1 4	12 Men.
Symonds's, 1695	8 0 0	4 Men.
Weaver's, 1641	23 15 0	5 Women.
Lingen's, 1609 (e)	30 0 0	6 Widows.
Coningsby's, 1617 (f)	200 0 0	A chaplain and 10 old Servitors, as they are called, 4 of whom are old soldiers, and the remainder decayed serving men.
Mrs. Price's, 1636	15 0 0	6 Widows.

OBSERVATIONS.

(a) This hospital appears to have been founded and endowed by the dean and chapter of Hereford, with funds obtained by the sale of indulgences, and the contributions of pious and charitable people in different parts of the kingdom.

(b) The Report states the income to be £84 0s. 4d.; but as there is a considerable sum received every now and then for fines, the actual income is fully equal to the annual expenditure, which is mentioned to be £94 18s. 4d. The hospital is stated, on the authority of Leland, to have been founded in 1290.

(c) It appears that the regular expenditure of this charity also exceeds the income; but the fines on renewal supply a sufficient sum to meet the annual expenses.

(d) There is a sum of £100 in the 3 per cent. consols, the gift of Alderman Cox, the dividends of which are applied to the use of the widows of such poor men as happen to die in Price's hospital.

(e) This almshouse was founded and endowed by Mrs. Jane Shelly, who directed that it should be called Lingen's.

(f) Six of the Servitors were to be old soldiers of three years' service at least in the wars, if so many should be thought fit and eligible in the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Salop. The appointment of the servitors is in the owner of the Hampton court estate in Herefordshire.

The 4th head has already been treated of under section, *Schools, &c.* Of the 5th, the principal is Harper's charity for apprenticeship; income £47 6s. 8d. The number of children annually appren-

* This worthy person, in further glorification of the same great event, directed, by his will, that £5 should be yearly paid out of another property of his in Hampton-Bishop, to be laid out in the same combustible material, to be distributed among poor persons of that parish also, on the same anniversary.

ticed is not stated. The premium given with each is £10. As to the remainder, the 8th alone requires to be further noticed. The particulars have been gathered by Mr. Whishaw into the subjoined tabular statement:—

Name of Charity.	Income.	For what purpose given, and how applied.
Tolson's . . .	£118 15 5 ..	For 12 poor, in money, bread, and clothing, and for apprenticing, and pricking church music.
Howell's . . .	52 0 0 ..	£40 for 10 poor maids, and the remainder for 16 poor women.
Dr. Cope's . . .	40 0 0 ..	For 10 old maidens, or single women of virtuous character.
Brydges's . . .	45 8 10 ..	For salaries to chaplains, for praying, preaching, &c., to prisoners in the county and city jails.*
Lord Scudamore's	157 0 0 ..	For buying materials and utensils for setting the poor to work, and for employing them in any manufacture, trade, or business, and for apprenticing them.

For further and more recent information regarding Lord Scudamore's charity, we may particularly refer to Sir Edmund Head's Report, article **HEREFORDSHIRE—Endowed Charities**—where also will be found details of Sir Thomas White's charity, and of legacies, &c. to the poor, which have been lost.

The following is a brief account of other charities, besides those coming under the cognizance of the commissioners:—

The Canon's Dole.—4,360 loaves are annually distributed from the funds of the cathedral. The names of the parishes which receive the bread, and the number of loaves sent from the Canon bake-house at Hereford to each of them, are as follows:

City Parishes.—St. John's, 440 loaves; All Saints, 400; St. Martin's, St. Nicholas's, St. Owen's, and St. Peter's, each 300 loaves.

Country Parishes.—Fownhope, Lugwardine, and Woolhope, each 100; Allensmore, Canon-Pyot, Holmer, Kingston, Madley, Marden, and Norton-Canon, each 80; Blakenmore, Breinton, Clehonger, Dinodred, Eaton-Bishop, Preston-on-Wye, Wellington, and Withington, each 60; Upper and Lower Bulingham, each 50; Huntingdon, Hampton-Bishop, Moreton, Pipe, and Tupsley, each 40; Preston-Wynne, 20; and Pitman, 14.

The remainder of the bread is distributed among the prisoners in the jails, and certain persons holding appointments in the cathedral.

The liberal and humane disposition of the inhabitants of Hereford and its vicinity, is strongly attested not only by the numerous benevolent institutions already enumerated, but by others which did not come within the scope of the official inquiry of the charity commissioners. Amongst these are a large general infirmary, supported by contributions and benefactions. Dr. Harris, chancellor of the diocese, bequeathed £5,000 to the support of this institution; and the annual subscriptions are said to exceed £700. The building is pleasantly situated a little to the south-east of the Castle-walks, and was first opened for the reception of 70 sick persons, with every convenience for attendants, nurses, &c., on 26th March, 1776. The committee of subscribers, under whose superintendence the concerns of this establishment are conducted, has likewise the

direction of the lunatic asylum, another beneficent institution erected by subscription, to the north-east of the infirmary, for the reception of 20 patients afflicted with insanity. A dispensary was instituted in 1835; and there is a lying-in charity in the town. A savings' bank has been established. The poor rates for the city, in 1838, amounted to £2,913 10s. A workhouse has been erected to the north-east of the city for the union of Hereford by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Hereford poor-law union comprehends 47 parishes, embracing an area of 109 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 24,154. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,936. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,440; in 1839, £8,539 4s.

Municipal affairs, &c.—Hereford was first incorporated by charter 1st Richard I., October 9th, 1189. Since that time, a great number of charters have been granted by successive kings, of which the last bears date, in the 9th year of William III., June 14th, 1697, and was held as the governing charter previous to the passing of the new municipal act. This charter, however, was in various respects only confirmative of previous charters, the rights and privileges granted up to the time of James I., being confirmed by that monarch in a new charter which consolidated the privileges of the inhabitants, and ordained that the corporation should thenceforth consist of a mayor, aldermen, and common council, having a chief steward, a common clerk, a protho-notary, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace: the common council to consist of thirty-one persons, including the mayor, and six aldermen. This charter was wrested from the inhabitants in the reign of Charles the Second; but was afterwards restored towards the conclusion of the reign of his bigotted successor, and confirmed by the charter of William III.

Under the governing charter previous to 1835, the title of the corporation was "the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Hereford." The common council and governing body were appointed to consist of 31 chief citizens: the members and officers of the corporation to consist of—

The chief citizens,	Six aldermen,
Mayor,	Customar,
Chief steward,	Coroner,
Deputy-steward,	Two chamberlains,
Escheator,	Town clerk,

and inferior officers, consisting of the sword-bearer, 4 serjeants at mace, &c., besides an indefinite number of free citizens. The sole power of election and government was vested in the chief citizens in common council assembled. They held their offices "so long as they shall well behave themselves in their office." On vacancies by death or amotion they filled up their own body. By the charter the only qualification for a chief citizen was, that of being a citizen. The freemen, or citizens, acquired their freedom by birth, marriage, apprenticeship, gift, or purchase: the number of freemen, in 1831, was 1,110, of whom 465 were resident in the city, 215 in the county, and 430 without the county. The corporation were empowered by the charter to exercise exclusive jurisdiction within the city; the city magistrates being the mayor, deputy, steward, ex-mayor, and six aldermen. A court of petty-sessions for the city, and a court of record, or mayor's court, were appointed to be held, on Monday and Thursday, every week; the jurisdiction of the latter to extend to all manner of actions for causes arising within the liberties, without restriction as to amount:—the only actions entertained in practice; however, have been ejectments, and the ordinary remedies for the recovery of debt,

* The following account, for 1834-5, shows more particularly the mode in which this sum is annually distributed:—

Paid 84 prisoners and debtors in the county-jail, at 1s 6d. each,	£6 6
Paid 8 prisoners and debtors in the city-jail, 1s 6d. each,	0 12 0
Paid the chaplain of the county-jail a year's salary,	20 0 0
Paid the chaplain of the city-jail,	15 0 0
Paid chamberlain's allowance,	3 3 0
Coals for city-prison,	0 19 6
	£46 0 6

for which the court has been much resorted to; actions being not unfrequently brought in it for sums of £50, £60, and even £100 in amount. A court of quarter-sessions was appointed to be held for the city, at the four usual periods, before the city magistrates, the deputy-steward presiding: they were authorized to hold all pleas without exception; but in graver cases of felony, the offenders have been committed for trial at the county assizes, which are held here together also with the county quarter-sessions. The mayor was appointed official governor of the jail; but the superintendence came to be exercised, in fact, by the body of magistrates. Under a contract with the county magistrates, offenders have been chiefly committed to the county-jail; and the municipal commissioners were of opinion that no advantage could be derivable from a separate city jail for the confinement of prisoners. The old borough jail, and the county-jail, and house of correction, have been already alluded to. In the rear of the city-jailer's house is a block of prison buildings, consisting of nine cells, and two airing-yards. Debtors have usually resided in the jailer's house. In the county-jail, which is well-arranged and conducted, every prisoner has a separate cell. The day-rooms are not now occupied, and may be rendered available for other purposes. There are 11 airing-yards and 115 cells. Some of the latter are employed as solitary work-rooms during the day, but no prisoner sleeps in the same room in which he works. The untried prisoners are employed in heading pins; the shanks and heads of which are sent hither from Birmingham, and returned in a finished state. By the charter of the old corporation, a view of Frank pledge and a court of Pie powder were authorized, but they fell into disuse. The freemen were exempted from serving on juries without the liberties, and made exclusively liable to serve within. The limits, or rather the liberties of the city, (the limits being originally confined to the parts within the walls,) extended over the parishes of St. Nicholas, All Saints, St. Peter, and St. Owen, part of the township of Tupsley, part of the parish of Holmer, including the township of Huntington, part of the parishes of St. John, and St. Martin, and a small part of the parishes of Breinton and Bullingham. Within these limits a district is comprehended, extending from north to south, above 3 miles, and at its extreme width, from south-east to north-west, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The city was divided into 5 wards, co-extensive, as a whole, with the parishes of St. Nicholas, All Saints, St. Peter, St. Owen, and the parts of the parishes of St. Martin, and St. John, within the city. This division was useless, however, and little regarded. In 1774 an act of parliament 14^o Geo. III., was obtained for the enclosure of about 150 acres of waste lands on the north side of the city, and which formed part of the tract called Wide-marsh; the other part having been enclosed as early as the reign of Henry the Eighth. Under the powers vested in the commissioners by this act, proper allotments were made to the various claimants; and ten acres of land having been set apart for the purpose of electing the knights of the shire, exercising the militia, and other public uses, the residue was let on lease, and the produce applied to the discharge of the expenses incurred by "lighting, paving, pitching, and repairing the streets, lanes, and passages," of Hereford and its suburbs. In dividing the whole, care was taken by the commissioners, that a series of narrow enclosures, in the form of a circle, and connected by temporary fences, should be left as a race-course; and they are still applied annually to that purpose.

Under the new municipal act the city of Hereford

is included in section I. of schedule A, amongst boroughs, the parliamentary boundaries of which were to be taken until altered by parliament. These coincide with the old municipal boundaries. The borough is divided into 3 wards, and placed under the government of 6 aldermen and 18 councillors; the style of the corporate body being—"The mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Hereford." Being included, as observed, in schedule A, it is one of the boroughs which were to have a commission of the peace:—this has accordingly been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions, and a recorder appointed.

In 1824 an act, 5^o Geo. IV., for lighting the city and suburbs with gas, having been obtained by a private company, the mayor, chief, and deputy-steward, &c., as the commissioners appointed under the lighting and paving act, 14^o Geo. III., which was enlarged and amended in 1816, by an act 56^o Geo. III. contracted with the company to supply the city and suburbs with gas at £150 a-year, exclusive of pipes and fittings. The total revenues of the corporation, in 1833, were £1,176 19s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., principally arising from three considerable farms, from houses and rents, tolls at market and fair, and fees upon the admission of freemen. Amongst the items of expenditure were ten guineas to the Hereford infirmary, £10 to the Blue school, £15 15s. to the Hereford society for apprenticing boys from that county and city, which payment was discontinued in 1834. There were also "gifts and donations," and "days of rejoicing," amounting to £195 4s. 5d., under which head was included—

Subscription to the Races, . . .	£50 0 0
Fox bounds, . . .	15 0 0
Free buck, . . .	35 0 0
Wine bill, . . .	13 18 2

A considerable debt had been incurred for the purpose of building the new market and slaughter-houses: this debt, in 1831, amounted to £4,316. One of the corporation estates, called the Gorwell estate, had been sold, in the year previous to the inquiry, for £1,400, the nett proceeds of which, amounting to £1,300, were applied towards liquidation of the debt. A heavy rate, in the nature of a county rate, had been levied by the city magistrates for the maintenance of the city jail, the bridge over the Wye, and other purposes. A debt of £513 10s. had been incurred on account of the bridge, and a further debt of £700 on account of the jail. This city does not contribute to the county rates. The extensive charities of Hereford were principally managed by the old corporation,* but 19 trustees were appointed on 4th February, 1837, to administer them in future. The income received from these by the trustees, in 1837, amounted to £1,725 19s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The income of the borough, in 1839, was £2,886 6s., the principal items of which were, rents £1,570 16s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and borough rates £967 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Expenditure £3,187 13s. 1d.,† the particular items of which are these:—

Police and constables, . . .	£844 10 1
Salaries, pensions, &c., to municipal officers, . . .	434 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jail, maintenance, &c., of prisoners, . . .	408 11 0
Public works, repairs, &c., . . .	319 10 8

* It is stated in the Municipal report, that the occupants of the 4 principal hospitals in the town, then 26 in number, being entitled to vote under the old regime, 20 polled at the previous election for the candidate who was supported by the votes of the common-council; 5 did not vote at all, and 1 only voted for the two opposite candidates. Of the 20, two only ventured to give a second vote to one of the opposite candidates. At the election, in 1826, the votes were similarly given, and it was stated, without contradiction, that the votes of the hospital-men were always given in accordance with the vote of the majority of the common-council.

† In the addition of the column of expenditure, in the returned abstract, there is a trifling error of no importance.

Principal paid off, and interest, &c.,	248	18	10
Administration of justice, prosecutions, &c.,	242	13	7
Law expenses,	203	9	0
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance,	199	13	8
Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.	69	3	11
Coroner,	53	10	6
Municipal elections,	32	18	6
Lighting and cleansing,	27	13	0
Markets and fairs,	4	0	0
Miscellaneous,	98	3	2½
	£3,187	13	1

Amongst the ancient privileges of Hereford, was that of returning two members to parliament,—a privilege which it still retains. The first return was made 23^d Edward I.: the expense of supporting them was defrayed by a levy, one moiety of which was raised on the inhabitants within the King's Fee, and the other on those within the bishops', canons', and St John's Fee. The right of election was vested in the freemen alone: the greatest number polled, within 30 years previous to 1831, was 884, in 1826. Of the 1,110 freemen resident and non-resident in 1831, 461 were placed on the register of voters for 1832, and about half of these were also entitled to vote as £10 householders. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 909, of whom 414 registered as freemen. The number polled at the general election, in 1837, was 816. The mayor is the returning officer. Hereford is one of the polling-places, and the principal place of election for the county.

Manufactures, trade, markets, &c.—This city has never been of any note for manufactures, unless it have been that of gloves, which was long tolerably flourishing, but as observed in the Mag. Brit. of 1738, "that is too poor a trade to make a place of that bigness to flourish:"—even in this comparatively unimportant branch of manufacture, however, Hereford has been successfully rivalled by Worcester, and the trade has been in other respects declining ever since the importation of the neater and more tastefully coloured, though perhaps less substantial, French kid-gloves; and the introduction of "Berlin gloves" made of cotton and wool, instead of the expensive leather gloves made from the slaughter sheep-skins of Hereford and its vicinity. Various attempts have been made to introduce the manufacture of carpets, broad and narrow cloth, kerseymeres, &c., and flannel: endeavours were also made by the trustees of Lord Scudamore's charity, to instruct the poorer classes in the art of spinning wool;—but, reserving what we have already stated under article HEREFORDSHIRE,—*Manufactures, &c.*,—which see—all these designs have failed. There are still some manufactories of hats, leather, earthenware, and ropes, and cutlery, and other iron-work; an iron-foundry having been established since a steady supply of coals has been obtained at a cheap rate, through the Abergavenny railroad: ale and porter, malt, &c., are also manufactured; but as stated by the municipal boundaries commissioners, "there are no evidences of any very active or thriving establishments that would warrant the expectation of increasing prosperity." The trade, however, in cider, hops, wool, timber, oak-bark, &c., with wheat and other agricultural produce, is represented as being somewhat on the increase, and it may be considered that the city, though stationary, and bearing no striking marks of activity or excitement at present, will, as a place of resort for an extensive rural district, improve rather than recede from its present condition. The population is well clad, the shops are respectable, and the district feeds its own population very easily. The imports, besides coal, are slate, general merchandise, &c. The situation of the town on the banks of the Wye would be extremely favourable for its trade, if the naviga-

tion of that river were less precarious; but it is so entirely dependent on the state of the weather, that it cannot be made to answer the purpose of regular conveyance:—see HEREFORDSHIRE—*Rivers*. The progress now making, however, with the Hereford and Gloucester canal:—see HEREFORDSHIRE—*Canals*—will probably soon lead to results highly beneficial to Hereford, especially as that new line of conveyance will at once open up a direct and ready communication with the general railway intersections through the whole country. Markets are held by charter on every Wednesday and Saturday. Another market was also granted by charter, to be held on Friday; but being found unnecessary, it has been discontinued. The new market and slaughter-houses are commodious, and of great benefit to the town. The market in season is abundantly supplied with salmon and other fish from the Wye:—see HEREFORDSHIRE—*Rivers*. Six fairs, besides the bishop's fair, are held in the year, also by charter. They are held as follows:—on Tuesday after Candlemas; February 2d for horned cattle, horses, and hops; Wednesday in Easter-week for horned cattle and horses; July 1st for horned cattle and wool, but principally for wool; October 20th for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, hops, cheese, Welsh butter, and other agricultural produce; and first Wednesday and Thursday in December. They are all of more or less importance to the city, but the October fair is the largest. The bishop's fair—see *Diocese, See, &c.*—being held as a pleasure fair for the sale of toys and other trifles, and in the principal street, which it much incumbered during its 9 days' continuance, was a subject of general complaint. By the act 56^o George III., for the regulation of the fairs and markets of the city, and for the erection of the new market places, penalties were imposed upon all persons exposing goods to sale elsewhere. The races are held annually in August. The Herefordshire Banking company have their head establishment here. It was formed in August, 1836: number of partners 134. There is also a branch of the National Provincial bank of England.

Antiquities.—About a mile north-westward of the city, at an angle where the road forks out into branches to Hay and Stretford-bridge, is 'The White Cross,' erected about the year 1347, by Dr. Lewis Charlton, afterwards bishop of the diocese, as a market place for the country people during the ravages of an infectious disease within the walls.* According to tradition, reservoirs of vinegar were placed on each side of the cross for the purification of articles suspected to be infected. The base of this cross consists of a hexagonal flight of 7 steps: the lower and only remaining part of the shaft is hexagonal: it is 6 feet high and 2 feet wide, exclusive of a pillar on each side, having niches sculptured with shields and lions rampant, the armorial bearings of the Charlton family. Above is an embattled parapet with mouldings: the present entire height of the cross is 15 feet.

Various monasteries and religious houses existed in this city and its suburbs previous to the Reformation, but most of them are now down, and the sites are occupied by other buildings. On the north

* Another traditionary version of its origin, though by no means so probable a one, is, that it was erected by Bishop Cantilupe, who, on returning one day from his palace at Sugwas to Hereford, heard the bells of his cathedral ringing without any human agency, and in commemoration of such a miraculous event, built the white cross on the spot where his ears were first affected by the supernatural sounds. Duncumb, on the other hand, remarks, that the similarity of the armorial bearings on the cross with those on Bishop Charlton's tomb in the cathedral, affords the strongest presumption that the real origin of the cross is that described in the text.

side of the city beyond the Wide-marsh gate, are some remains of a monastery of Black-friars, or Friars-preachers, which constituted the largest and most celebrated of all the ancient religious houses here. It was originally established in the Port-field beyond Bye-street gate, about the year 1276, under the auspices of William Cantilupe, brother to the Bishop Cantilupe; but in 1279, through a dispute with the members of the cathedral, the bishop ordered their removal. Having been presented by Sir John Daniel, or Deinville, with a piece of ground in Wide-marsh suburb, to which the bishop annexed a second piece, the friars afterwards built the church and priory in which they ultimately resided. It was commenced in the reign of Edward II., but from the decapitation of their new patron at Hereford, it was not finished till the time of Edward III., who, with his son Edward the Black Prince, three archbishops, and many of the nobility and gentry, was present at the dedication. This friary became a very flourishing establishment, and many persons of distinction were buried here. On the dissolution, the site and buildings were granted to John Scudamore, Esq. of Wilton, and William Wygmore, Gent. of Shoddon; but they afterwards passed into the possession of the Coningsby family, and the family of the Earl of Essex. The only vestiges of the ancient edifice now remaining, are the south side of the prior's apartments, which are tolerably entire, some other fragments of buildings partly mantled with ivy, and a hexagonal cross or stone-pulpit, which has been much admired. This curious antiquity is open on each side, and surrounded by, or based upon, a flight of steps gradually decreasing as they ascend. The shaft of the cross is in the centre, supported with two trefoil arches on each side from the base, and it rises and branches out into ramifications on the roof of the pulpit through which it passes, and appears in a mutilated state above. The roof is embattled round about, and each angle in the hexagon is supported by a buttress. The picturesque effect of this beautiful remain was greatly increased by a large alder, which forced its way in 4 stems through the joints of the steps, one branch twining round the pillar, and passing out through an arch of the hexagon. The ruins of this priory supplied materials for Coningsby's hospital, a quadrangular building, about 50 yards south-east of the ruins.

The oldest religious foundation in this city, independent of that of the cathedral, was a community of prebendaries in honour of St. Cuthbert, and whose chapel, according to Leland, "was once a fayre building of a circular form." These prebendaries were removed to St. Peter's church, and thence into the Bye-street suburb, where the house built for their reception was called St. Guthlac's priory. In the Harleian manuscripts this edifice is represented to have been "very pleasant and large, having much land, spacious gardens and orchards, fine walks, a rivulet called Eigne running under the walls, with stately chambers and retirements, and a large and melancholy chapel, built with many descents into it from the ground, and then of a great height in the roof." This stately institution was destroyed, at what time does not appear, and the county-jail and house of correction now occupy its site. There were several other religious foundations in this city, but no interesting particulars regarding them have been handed down. The other principal antiquities, namely, the cathedral and its appendages, the churches, and the remains of the castle and walls, have been already noticed.

Origin and History.—The antiquity of Hereford is remote; but the precise era of its origin has not been ascertained. Camden supposes it to have arisen

in the maturity of the Saxon Heptarchy, though he inconsistently and immediately afterwards assigns the reign of Edward the Elder as the time of its foundation. It must, however, have been in existence long before, and even previous to the time of Peda, King of Mercia, when the see was formed, a circumstance which clearly evinces that Hereford must then have been a place of some importance; and the probability is, that it originated soon after the departure of the Romans when Magna Castra, probably Kenchestre, the nearest Roman station, was deserted. The etymology of its name is not sufficiently established to decide this inquiry. Camden observes, that the Britons called the place Trefawith, from the beech-trees, and Hen-with from the old road, before it got the name of Hereford. The Britons, however, according to Mr. Gough, did not call it Hen-with but Hen-fordd; i. e. the old way; and from these words he supposes the Saxons to have formed its present name, which, in their language, signified "the ford of the army."

Whatever was the origin of Hereford, its having been fixed on as the seat of a bishop, was certainly the means of preserving and extending its consequence. It became the capital of the Mercian kingdom, and acquired additional importance from the murder of Ethelbert, by King Offa; an event which, as already noticed, led to the building of the cathedral, and the advantages to the city derived from the visits of multitudes to the martyr's tomb, and from their various gifts. Under the West Saxon kings, its progress was equally flourishing; and its walls were built about the time of Athelstan, who here, in 939, forced the British Princes of Wales into a treaty, whereby they agreed to the payment of an annual tribute of 20 lbs. weight of gold, 300 lbs. of silver, and 200 head of cattle, besides hawks and hounds. But, that the Welsh did not mean to remain long quiet under these conditions was soon experienced, in the sacking of the city, the destruction of the cathedral, and the dreadful carnage which took place under Prince Griffin or Gryffyth. On this occasion the greatest part of the city was burnt to ashes; and as, according to the Domesday-book, (which, we may here observe, contains so many interesting particulars relating to the customs and tenures prevalent in this city and its suburbs, as clearly to show the consequence Hereford had obtained in the time of Edward the Confessor, although in the same record,) the number of its inhabitants is stated to have been, about this time, only 103;—it appears highly probable that this enumeration must have been made subsequent to the storming of the town by Griffin, and shows the resident and surviving remnant from the dreadful carnage;—especially as the number of houses held under the bishop are also stated, in the same survey, to have been only 60, which was likewise but a remnant of the 98 which his predecessor had, before the burning of the city by Griffin and his instigator Algar.

"But," says Lambard, "Edward the Confessour

* "Mr. Camden," say the editors of the *Mag. Brit.* of 1738, "finding Ariconum mentioned by Antonine to be placed in these parts, is of opinion, that Erenue, the name of the county, Accenfield the tract adjoining, and Hereford, which he says the common people call Hariford, did all take their several names from it, not as if Ariconum and Hariford are the same, or stood in the same place, but because as Baidach in Assyria took its name from Babylon, because it had its original from the ruins of it; so our Hariford had its name and beginning from its neighbour Ariconum, which being destroy'd, as is reported, by an earthquake, has no clear marks of a town, because Hariford has been raised out of the materials. This conjecture of Mr. Camden's, founded upon the vulgar pronunciation of the name of Hereford, does by no means please the author of the additions to the *Britannia*,—[Gough]—for he says, the name of Hereford, in the Saxon language, is of a pure Saxon original, and implies no more than a ford of the army."

sent Earle Harold (and after Kinge) thyther, which, puttinge them to flight, new fensed and dyched the towne about. In the tyme of the same kinge, Harold, and Tosty, his brother, fell at variance in the sighte of the kinge, at Wyndstore, and forgettinge the presence of the prince, layde their handes eche upon other, where Tosty, perceiving that the King favoured his brother more than him, went to this towne, where Harold had laied in great provision of drinckes, and sleing the men, and quarteringe them, put into every vessell a head, an arme, or a legge, and sent worde to the kinge that he should finde his vitaille powdered whensoever he came." It is not recorded whether Tosty partook of the 'vitaille' he had thus pickled or 'powdered' for his brother, Earl Harold, though, no doubt, the repast of the cannibal would have well accorded with the natural propensities of the ancient savage. "The kinge, justly displeased, banished him the realme. Walther, an old man, and byshop of this place, was heare slaine by a woman whom he soughte with violence to abuse, against his profession. Gyraldus Cambrensis sayeth, that Ronald Poer beinge shyryfe of this shyre, builded the castle in this towne. Duringe the reign of Kinge Henry the First, though Stow, the Englishe Chronicler, beinge ignorant of the Saxon speache, ascribeth the buildinge of the same to Kinge Edward thelder, before the Conquest, which he would not have done, if he had known that *Heorotford* is not Hereford, but Hartford; and Hereford is *Ferlega* in all the Saxon writings.* When the nobilitie began to mislike the government of Kinge Stephen, and every one toke him to his gardes, William Talebut, a nobleman, seised and fensed the castle; but it was not longe before Stephen recovered it. In the tyme of Hen. III., William, therle marshall, fell of his horse at a tourney holden in Hereford, and was so tugged by the foote, which hong in his styroppe, that he was dead or any of his servauntes myghte rescue him. In the reigne of the same Kinge, also, Symon, Earle of Leycester, by the aide of Luellin, Prince of Wales, toke this towne, and imprisoned, within the castle of the same, Edward the Prince, whom he had before taken. After the departure of the Earle, the keeper of the castle suffered the younge prince to ride in a meadow neare the towne for his disporte, whoe, assayinge two or thre several horses, when he was at lengthe mounted on suche a one as he toke to be the lighest, and had well wearyed the rest, he putt his spurres, and, passinge the ryver

Wye, came at last to Wigmore castle, where he had bespoken his entrie; which escape was bothe the cause of his father's delyverie, the overthrowe of the Earle, and the scourge of the Welshmen. Isabel, the wife of Edward the Seconde, son to this Edward, caused Edmund, therle of Arundell, Hugh Spenser, the son, and dyvers other noblemen, to be executed at this towne, without answere or judgment, by the wicked advise of Adam Torton, byshop of Hereford, and her ghostly counsellor in the hole matter of her husbände's deposition and murther."

After the battle of Mortimer's-cross, noticed under article HEREFORDSHIRE,—*History*,—which see, Sir Owen Tudor and others were brought to this city and executed. Hereford was repeatedly the seat of hostilities in the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the castle was much injured. The city also suffered much, as already noticed, during the civil war under Charles I., for whom it was garrisoned, and twice besieged. On the first occasion it was given up almost on the first summons; but the parliamentary party neglecting to keep possession of it, the royalists again put it under defence, and it held out for several weeks under the governorship of Colonel Scudamore, in July and August 1645, against the assaults of the Scottish army, headed by the Earl of Leven, who was at length forced to raise the siege; and though afterwards taken by stratagem, it was one of the last places that surrendered to the parliament, when the royal cause became entirely hopeless. Since that period no event of distinguished historical celebrity has here occurred; but, for the unshaken fidelity of the citizens of Hereford to the unfortunate Charles I., his successor rewarded them, by granting them a new charter, and an augmentation of arms, with the gratifying motto,—

‘Invictæ Fidelitatis Præmium.’

The heirs of the Devereaux family receive the title of Viscount from this city.

HEREFORD (LITTLE), with UPTON, a parish in Wolphy hund., union of Tenbury, county of Hereford; 7 miles north-north-east of Leominster, on the river Teme, and intersected by the post-road from Ludlow to Tenbury. Living, a discharged vicarage with the rectory of Ashford-Carbonell, a peculiar, exempt from visitation; rated at £6 14s.; gross income £231. Patron, the Chancellor of Hereford. Here are 2 daily schools. Ten cottages were erected for the accommodation of paupers, on land received in exchange for the Poor's Acre. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 19s. Hops are cultivated in this parish to the extent of 43 acres. Acres 3,840. Houses 86. A. P. £4,495. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 477.

HERGEST. See BOTH-HERGESTS.

HERM, a small island, within 2½ miles of Guernsey, sheltering the roadstead of St. Peter's-port. Its length, from north to south, is about 1½ mile: its breadth half-a-mile. Pop., in 1831, 177. The shores—which abound with shell-fish—afford abundance of sea-weed for manure. The shell-beach, as it is called, is composed exclusively of shells. Sponges, corals, and coralines, also abound here. Gneiss and granite constitute the basis of the island. Large quarries of granite are wrought, and recently two very fine metallic veins have been discovered,—one consisting of silver, the other of copper. From the result of trials made on the lodes by experienced and practical men, they have pronounced it as their opinion, that these mines may be worked to considerable advantage,—their situation rendering the investiture of a comparatively small capital sufficient. The island belongs to one proprietor, who

* It is rather curious and worth remarking here, that Duncumb, in his valuable 'Collections,' alleges, that Lambard, in quoting Gyraldus Cambrensis, in the above paragraph, "does not add the date," whereas a slight consideration of the text in Lambard's *Top. Dic.*, as "published from a manuscript under the author's own hand," will show, that, by a mere error in punctuation, the words "during the reign of Kinge Henry the First" have been lopped off, by a period, from their own proper member in the sentence, instead of being articulated with it by a comma. Duncumb also, in the same sentence relating to Lambard, quotes Dr. Stukeley's authority, "that the castle was a noble work built by one of the Edwards before the Conquest," without noticing Lambard's remark on the statement of 'Stow, the Englishe Chronicler,' to the same effect, though, very probably, Stow is Stukeley's original but erroneous authority. Having quoted other conflicting records on this doubtful point, including those by Camden and Leland, Duncumb observes, "Now Camden's idea, that Earl Milo was the founder, is obviously incorrect; for the castle stood a siege some years before Milo was Earl of Hereford. Leland's report of the Lacys is equally groundless, as none of that family appear to have been Earls of Hereford at any period. The other accounts are, perhaps, best reconciled, by supposing that some rude fortifications, composed simply of earth, and thrown up after the Brittan mode, might have existed before the time of Harold, and might even have acquired the appellation of a castle; that on their site, Harold founded a regular work of stone, which his death, in 1066, prevented his finishing; and that the Earls, and some of the sheriffs of Hereford, afterwards completed his design."

has several hundreds of acres under cultivation. The produce of potatoes and corn is said to exceed the consumption. Wild rabbits are very numerous. There is a small harbour near the granite quarries.

HERMITAGE, a parish in the liberty of Fordington, union of Cerne, county of Dorset; 7 miles south-south-east of Sherborne. Living, a vicarage not in charge; returned at £108; gross income £69: it is a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, and in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. A fair is held on August 26th for bullocks, horses, sheep, and wool. It is recorded, that in 1585, a pretty large spot of ground was removed here by the force of a subterranean 'wind,' and carried to a considerable distance, leaving a great pit where it had been, and retaining the trees and hedges on it entire. Acres 450. Houses 22. A. P. £1,685. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 124. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 3s.

HERNE, a parish and village in Bleangate hund., lathe of St. Augustine, union of Blean, county of Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Canterbury, near the coast. The parish also comprises the thriving town of Herne-bay. Acres of the parish 4,560. Houses 295. A. P. £5,921. Pop., in 1801, 1,232; in 1831, 1,876. Living, a vicarage in the jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; rated at £20 16s. 3d.; gross income £362. The church is a large, handsome, and very ancient structure, consisting of a nave, two side aisles, and three chancels, with six stalls, and a finely carved oak-screen. Here are several escutcheons of arms, a very antique stone-font, monumental records, and some brasses. The celebrated martyr, Ridley, bishop of London, who was burned at Oxford with Bishop Latimer in 1555, in the reign of 'the bloody Mary,' was collated in 1538 by his patron, Archbishop Crammer, to the vicarage of Herne. This was also the vicarage of John Duncumb, author of 'Antiquities of Reculver and Herne.' Here is an Independent church, formed in 1822. The first stone of an infant school was laid at Herne-bay in this parish, on 3d October, 1836, by Mrs. Ann Thwaite of Fenchurch-street, who is a munificent subscriber to the institution: there are also 2 daily schools in the parish. Charities, in 1836, about £33 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 1s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, $40\frac{1}{2}$ acres of hop-grounds have been annually cultivated in this parish; average of hops charged 28,033 lbs.; of duty, £233 12s. 6d. The village of Herne, or Herne-street, stands about the centre of the parish, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Herne-bay, in a sheltered situation. It is rather more remarkable for the rural repose and rustic simplicity which reign around it than for neatness in the dwellings of the cottagers. The church stands at the southern extremity of this village. Strodehouse is a handsome mansion in the vicinity, surrounded by a park of some extent.

HERNE-BAY, in the above parish, is a modern and stylish watering-place, situated on a point of land which juts abruptly out from the line of coast in the Thames' estuary, between Whitstable and Reculver. It is rapidly springing up into an important and thriving town, regularly visited by steamers, and crowded by fashionable visitors. "Only a few years have elapsed," says Fussell, in his 'Journey,' published in 1818, "since the erection of one of those temporary stations for the military, by which it was thought necessary to secure the coast, became a sort of signal to inform the visitors of Margate and Ramsgate that the spot was habitable." Even when Fussell visited it, Herne-bay consisted "only of a few cottages irregularly built round a green," and was but beginning to rise in celebrity.

"A degree of tranquillity," adds Fussell, "unknown to Margate in the bathing-season, may undoubtedly be found at Herne-bay. The water is unquestionably more pure, the prospect of the sea more pleasing, the coast of Essex, and the little islands at its south-eastern angle, being full in view: but unfortunately the cold north-east wind,—that inveterate enemy of tender and delicate nerves,—to which, like its fashionable neighbour, Margate, this spot is completely exposed, considerably abridges its comforts and enjoyments." Notwithstanding Fussell's unfavourable opinion, however, Herne-bay has continued, almost unprecedently, to prosper and extend. The following account of its present state is abridged from a recent and interesting little work, styled the 'Topographical History of Canterbury.'

This delightful and rapidly improving watering-place, according to the testimony of ancient county historians, is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of its once-weedy shores having been a resort for herons and other wild fowl, which have long since disappeared; while others trace it to the Saxon word, hyrne, or hurne, signifying a nook or corner. The salubrity of the air at Herne-bay has almost become proverbial, and therefore forms one of its chief sources of attraction. The population, by the census of 1831, amounted to 1,876 inhabitants. The town is built on a gentle elevation, commanding a boundless prospect of the ocean, and extends along the shore for about a mile from east to west. Its distance from Canterbury is about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Margate 15, Ramsgate 17, and Dover 24 miles. On the western side of the pier, and on the parade, is a long line of handsome shops, spacious within, and finished in a superior style. This range of buildings has a frontage of 230 feet taken on the beach, and one story in height; so designed in order to prevent their obstructing the view of the ocean from St. George's terrace: these buildings are flanked at one end by an assembly-room of magnificent dimensions, together with reading and billiard rooms.

The royal pier, which stretches imposingly into the very bosom of the waters, as it were, forms one of the distinguishing features of the bay. It was commenced in the middle of the year 1831, after a design by that eminent engineer, the late Thomas Telford, Esq.: its extreme length from the shore to the sea is 3,000 feet; the head is in the shape of a T, and runs parallel with the shore, 400 feet, and forms an efficient breakwater from the force of winds and tides. The width of the pier is 24 feet; the whole is constructed with great strength and solidity. A sailing carriage, which runs upon iron grooves over the centre of the pier, is used for the purpose of conveying passengers and their luggage to and from the steamers. The 'Herne-bay pier company' was incorporated by act of parliament, 1^o William IV. The amount raised was £50,000, in shares of £50 each. The construction of this convenient place of landing has tended much to raise this watering-place in general estimation: excursions are frequently made in the summer. Splendid steamers embark passengers here every day, each taking turn on alternate days in the season, and during the winter months three times a-week. The establishment of these packets has not only answered the views of the speculators, but opened a more economical and expeditious communication with the whole of the eastern part of Kent than had hitherto existed. Pleasure-boats are kept ready on the beach for the convenience of those who are fond of aquatic sports. Coaches, vans, and omnibuses are in daily attendance at the pier, awaiting the arrival of the packet from the metropolis, and convey passengers and luggage to Canterbury, Dover, Deal,

Margate, Ramsgate, &c. Vans, flies, and phaetons, may always be had for short trips of pleasure by the day or hour, on moderate terms.

The parade, which does honour to the spirit that pervades the excellent plans for rendering this bay a place of resort at once select and comfortable, is 50 feet wide, running nearly the whole length of the town facing the sea, and was undertaken at great expense. It is constructed a few feet above the pebbled beach; is of a firm, gravelly consistence, and furnished with iron balustrades. The church, which is only intended for temporary accommodation, until the large church, some time since commenced, is completed, stands before a space of ground intended hereafter to be called St. James's-square. It was lately purchased for £3,000. The church is in the Gothic style, and is of rather graceful appearance. Attached to this building, on each side, are two spacious school-rooms, the one for boys, and the other for girls. The large church alluded to occupies a site of ground marked out for Oxendon-square, granted for this purpose by Sir Henry Oxendon, who holds considerable interest in the lands in the neighbourhood. The dissenting chapel stands at the east end of the town. It is a small, low, neat building, in the Gothic taste, capable of accommodating about 400 persons. The congregation supports a school for the education of 40 children. At present this chapel is in disuse. The clock-tower, lately erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Ann Thwaites, at a cost of nearly £4,000, and opened on the 3d of October, 1837, with great 'pomp and circumstance,' stands conspicuously fronting the sea adjoining the parade, about equidistant from the two extremities of the town: the design is that of Edwin James Dangerfield, Esq., the architect, a resident at the bay, who has exhibited great taste and judgment in its construction. It forms a considerable architectural ornament to the town. St. George's promenade, which is adjacent to the clock-tower, consists of a plot of ground laid out as a shrubbery, having gravel walks, and in the centre a fancifully constructed Chinese cottage of circular form, with a viranda surrounding it, from whence the visitor may have an uninterrupted view of the sea, or with a book in hand pleasantly while away an occasional hour. The whole is enclosed by iron-railings. Lee's library is between the pier hotel and Dolphin inn. The proprietor, Mr. Oliver Lee, has been at great expense in erecting this building upon a plan calculated to promote the comfort and convenience of the visitors. The amusements consist of morning and evening concerts, raffling, and all the adjuncts peculiar to a first-rate establishment. Banks' library, Marine-terrace, at the eastern end of the bay, has been established nearly 20 years, and consists chiefly of a library of circulation. The St. George's baths are situated on the parade, and form part of the long line of handsome shops already noticed. They comprise a suite of bathing-rooms, designed and constructed by a skilful engineer, with machinery which is said to be unsurpassed by others of their sort. Attached, are bathing-machines; and every necessary requisite may here be found. There is another bathing establishment near the Ship inn, which is likewise amply furnished with convenient apartments. The facilities for sea-bathing at Herne-bay are superior to those offered at many of the watering-places on this coast; the shore is so free from mud and weed, and so gradual in its inclination to the sea, that safety is insured at all times of the tide. The hotels and inns are on a scale of elegance and magnitude, combined with luxury, comfort, and economy, which are a subject of general remark by the frequenters of watering-places: of these there

are four, viz. the Pier hotel, Kent hotel, Dolphin inn, and Ship inn. Independent of their recommendations as to 'comfort, convenience, and economy,' the first three of these form prominent architectural features in the town, and are nearly the first objects that meet the eye on the approach from the pier. To the man of more circumscribed means, to whom homeliness of fare is not incompatible with enjoyment on the coast, other houses on a smaller scale, though not the less deserving attention, are available,—these are the Albion inn, King's head, New Dolphin, Rodney's head, &c. The lodging-houses are numerous, fitted up with an eye to taste and comfort, and during the season are always in requisition. The first class houses of this description are those which form St. George's and Telford terraces; the second-rates are those in St. Augustine's and Marine terraces; while among the third-rates may be classed the houses and shops around the town, almost every one of which is furnished with accommodations at prices corresponding with their size and the grade of visitors. There is a post-office and a regular delivery of letters. The walks and drives are numerous and pleasant in every direction, and afford those varieties in Nature's aspects, adapted to the different tastes and peculiarities of the respective visitors: towards the west is a very agreeable walk along the shore, through cultivated fields to Whitstable, about 5 miles in extent, and a similar one eastward, towards the ancient village and church of Reculver, of between 3 and 4 miles. To the little village of Herne, along the high road to Canterbury, is also a very pleasant walk or drive through a succession of green lanes, diversified on each side by neat and elegant villas and cottage residences situated in the midst of a well-cultivated country, abounding in verdant undulations: indeed, whichever way the pedestrian may direct his footsteps, his labour will be amply rewarded.

HERNE-HILL, a parish in Boughton-under-Blean hund., lathe of Scray, union of Faversham, county of Kent; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Faversham. Acres 2,690. Houses 93. A. P. £3,245. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 507. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £15; gross income £340. Tithes commuted in 1839. Rent charge £700, due to the archbishop of Canterbury. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are a Sunday and 3 daily, including 2 dame, schools. The poor of this parish receive yearly the value of 20 bushels of barley, arising from lands in Boughton-under-Blean. These lands were the charitable gifts of Richard Meopham, Giles Castle, Sir Peter Ellis, and Stephen Legate, vicars of Boughton, in the 15th century. They were bequeathed for the benefit of the poorest parishioners of Herne-hill and Boughton, who were charged to pray perpetually for the souls of the donors. The poor also receive annually the value of three quarters of wheat. Other charities, in 1836, about £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £275 11s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres of hop-grounds have been annually cultivated in this parish; hops charged 33,885 lbs.; amount of duty, £282 7s. 6d. The land is divided into farms varying in extent from 60 to 150 acres, so that the employment of the people is entirely agricultural; and they are by no means destitute of physical comforts. "The scenery of this little region," says Mr. Liardet, in his 'Report to the Central Society of Education,' "is peculiarly English. Gently rising hills, and picturesque vales, covered with a rich herbage, or bearing the show of a minute and skilful husbandry, succeed to each other. Fields of waving corn are interspersed with gardens, hop-grounds, and orchards." But the

beauty and culture of the land stands out in strong contrast to the moral wilderness of its inhabitants. Their indifference to reading, and inaptitude to mental recreation of any sort, is very great. Out of 51 families recently examined, 4 only were in possession of other books besides the Bible, Testament, and Prayer, and Hymn-books, which they certainly had, though even of these latter very little good use was made. It is not altogether surprising, therefore, that most of the fanatical rioters, implicated in the lamentable disturbances of May, 1838, occasioned by Sir William Courtenay, or Thoms, belonged to Herne-hill, while the remainder, with few exceptions, belonged to the adjoining districts of Dunkirk and Boughton, which have hitherto been also sunk into the same state of moral darkness. At the time of these disturbances the vicar was the only gentleman resident in this parish. There was no medical man, no apothecary, no shop of any description; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that the mistress, who had previously kept one of the two dame schools in the parish, the husband of the mistress then teaching it, and the husband of the mistress of the second dame school, were the three staunchest adherents to Thoms, and put more faith in his absurd pretensions than any others of his followers. Previous to the appointment of the vicar then the incumbent, no school of any kind had existed, and it is but justice to that gentleman to state, that he appears to have done his best, even pecuniarily, to enlighten his flock. He chiefly supported one of the dame schools, and the Sunday school, and even paid voluntarily for some of the children. But the schools, such as they were, appear to have been very ill attended, and very inefficient. Some further observations on the state of education, &c. in this quarter of the country, will be found under article KENT.

The following interesting account of the disturbances alluded to, and of the true character and history of the wretched ringleader, is extracted from the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' for July, 1838.—“ May 28.—An affray of a calamitous and very extraordinary nature took place near Canterbury. A madman, calling himself Sir William Courtenay, but whose real name was John Nicholl Thom, a native of Cornwall, had been from time to time declaiming among the rustics in the adjoining villages against the operation of the poor-laws, and other grievances, until at length he assembled a numerous body of followers. On Monday, May 28th, they sallied forth from the village of Boughton, where they bought bread, and proceeded to the house of Wills, one of the party, near Fairbrook. A loaf was broken asunder, and placed on a pole, with a flag of white and blue, and a rampant lion. Thence they proceeded to Goodnestone, near Faversham, producing throughout the whole neighbourhood the greatest excitement, and adding to their numbers by the harangues occasionally delivered by this ill-fated madman. At this farm, Courtenay stated that 'he would strike the bloody blow;' and they made an ineffective attempt to set fire to a bean-stack. They next proceeded to a farm at Herne-hill, where Courtenay requested the inmates to feed his friends, and the request was immediately complied with. Their next visit was at Dargate-common, where Sir William, taking off his shoes, said, 'I now stand on my own bottom.' By his desire, his poor deluded followers then fell on their knees, and he prayed for half an hour; they then proceeded to Bossenden-farm, where they supped, and slept in the barn. At three o'clock on Tuesday morning they left, and proceeded to Sittingbourne to breakfast, where Sir William paid 25s.: they then visited Newnham, where a similar treat was given at the George.

After visiting Eastling, Throwley, Seldwich, Lees, and Selling, and occasionally addressing the populace, holding out to them such inducements as are usually made by persons desirous of creating a disturbance, he halted in a chalk-pit to rest, and on Wednesday evening returned to Culver's farm at Bossenden. A farmer under the hill, Mr. Curling, having had his men seduced from their employment, at this time made an application for their apprehension, and a constable of the name of Mears, assisted by two others, proceeded on Thursday morning to execute his mission, and, after a little parley, Courtenay, while they were arguing, inquired which was the constable, and, on the young man replying he was, he immediately produced a pistol and shot him, after which he seized him, and inflicted a wound upon him with a dagger; with the assistance of some of the excited labourers he then threw the body into a ditch. The two other constables immediately rode back to the magistrates, and mentioned the facts. The country was now in a state of great alarm and excitement; and it was deemed expedient to send to Canterbury for a party of military. By this time the whole body had retreated to a deep and sequestered part of the wood, where Sir William shouted and encouraged his adherents to behave like men, and excited them to desperate fury. On perceiving the soldiers, he advanced with the greatest *sang froid*, and deliberately shot, before the men, Lieutenant Bennett of the 45th regiment, who was in advance of his party, and who fell dead upon the spot. The soldiers then immediately fired; Sir William was one of the first killed, and in a few moments ten lives were sacrificed, and several rendered cripples for the remainder of their days.

“ Sir W. Courtenay first appeared at Canterbury in the Michaelmas of 1832; and the first rumour was, that an eccentric character was living at the Rose inn, who passed under the name of Count Rothschild. His countenance and attire denoted foreign extraction, while his language and conversation showed that he was well-acquainted with almost every part of the kingdom. He often decked his person with a gay and imposing costume. In December of the same year he surprised the citizens of Canterbury by proposing himself as a candidate for the representation of the city in parliament, and created an entertaining contest for the honour long after the sitting candidates had composed themselves to the delightful vision of an unexpensive and unopposed return. He was also a candidate for the eastern division of the county, but polled only four votes; still he studied with more ardour and vigilance than before to captivate the affections of the lower orders in the city. He made it known that his condescension was as great as his rank and wealth, and that he should be willing to accept of invitations to visit the humblest families,—to eat and drink at the peasant's and the labourer's table,—to make one of a larger or smaller party at the lowest public house,—to enrol his name in the meanest society. So numerous were his engagements, that he was obliged to run or ride from house to house, taking a slight repast at each, and generally concluding the day at a banquet prepared by a number of his new friends in some obscure club-room.

“ In February, 1833, on the examination of some smugglers before the magistrates at Rochester, Sir William made his appearance, attired in a grotesque costume, as a knight of Malta, and having a small cimetar suspended from his neck by a massive gold chain. On one of the men being examined, Sir William became his advocate; but the man being convicted, a professional gentleman defended the

next, and Sir William presented himself as a witness; when he swore that he saw the whole transaction between the revenue cruiser and smugglers, and was positive that the tubs, stated to have come from the latter, had been floating about in the sea all the morning, and were not thrown overboard from that vessel. The solicitors for the customs, having undoubted evidence that this testimony was false, determined to proceed against the individual who had been guilty of such a public and daring act of perjury. The trial came on at Maidstone on the 25th of July, 1833, when he was found guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and sentenced to imprisonment in jail for three calendar months, and to be transported for the term of seven years. Before, however, the three months' imprisonment had expired, it was found that Sir William was completely out of his senses; and he was sent to the Kent lunatic asylum at Barming, where he had been confined until, on the application of his father, through the interest of Mr. Turner, M. P. for Truro, (with whom he had been seven years head-clerk,) and Sir H. Vivian, Bart., he was released in October last, his father engaging to be answerable for his conduct.

"Sir W. H. P. Courtenay, knight of Malta, as the wretched man styled himself, was no other than Mr. John Nicholl Thom, the son of a small farmer and malster at St. Columb in Cornwall; and 15 years since cellarman to the highly respected firm of Plummer and Turner, wine-merchants at Truro. Some ten years since he himself commenced the trade of a maltster and hop-dealer, and for three or four years conducted it with apparent respectability. At that period his premises were destroyed by fire, and he claimed and received for his alleged loss of property from the office and offices in which he was insured, £3,000,—a sum far beyond what it was thought he could legitimately be possessed of. Some two years after he freighted a vessel to Liverpool with a large quantity of malt, which he followed and disposed of, and then became a wandering adventurer. Mr. Ainsworth has made him the original of a gypsy character called the 'ruffler,' in his novel of Rookwood, published a few years ago.

"It appears that the delusion among the peasantry was so great, that they would have attacked 2,000 soldiers, having been persuaded by Courtenay that they could not be shot. He blasphemously styled himself the Saviour of the world; he also represented himself as invulnerable to steel or shot, and had deluded numbers into the belief that, though he appeared dead, he would rise again on the third day, and lead his followers on to victory. A woman of the name of Culver had been told by this impostor, that if she got some water, and placed it on his mouth, in case he was shot, he would shortly revive. On hearing of his death, the woman filled a vessel with water, walked half-a-mile with it, and, in compliance with his instructions, placed it on his lips. She was apprehended by order of the magistrates. The body of Courtenay was buried at Herne-hill, as also were those of most of the other slain rioters."

HERRIARD, a parish in Bermondspit hund., union of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Basingstoke. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £7 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and returned at £105 7s.; gross income £153. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £285 15s. impropriated, and £189 8s. 7d. vicarial. Patron, in 1835, Lord Bolton. There is a daily school here. Acres 3,050. Houses 50. A. P. £1,315. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 426. Poor rates, in 1838, £346 6s.

HERRINGBY. See **STOKESBY** with **HERRINGBY**.

HERRINGFLEET, a parish in the hund. and union of Mutford and Lotherland, county of Suffolk; 6 miles north-west of Lowestoft, on the river Waveney, and crossed by the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation. Acres 1,720. Houses 31. A. P. £1,927. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 183. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; no return. Patron, in 1835, J. Leathes, Esq. The church is a neat single pile with a round tower, nave, and chancel. The edifice has undergone a thorough repair. The altar window exhibits a fine specimen of architecture, and is adorned with a rich display of stained glass, the greater part of which, it is said, consists of ancient fragments rescued from a monastery in France at the commencement of the revolution in that kingdom. There is a daily school here, endowed with £10 per annum, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Merry. Other charities, in 1829, £13 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 9s. In the reign of Henry III. here was a priory of Black canons, founded by Roger Fitz-Osbert, and valued, at the dissolution, at £49 11s. 7d. Almost all the remains of this priory were taken down in 1784. A low arched vault or crypt is almost all that now exists. Near the priory a bridge was thrown across the Waveney, connecting the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk: of its origin, Bishop Tanner, in a manuscript drawn up about the year 1706, has given the following account:—"King Edward I., in the 25th year of his reign, which was in the year of our Lord, 1296, sent out a writ to William de Kerdeston, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, to inquire what detriment it would be to any person, for him to grant leave to Jeffery Pollerin of Yarmouth, to build a bridge over the river at St. Olave's priory; and a jury being empanelled, returned that one Sireck, a fisherman, called afterwards John Atte Ferrys, began several years before to carry over passengers in his boat there, and received for his pains, bread, herrings, and such like things, to the value of 20s. per year: after his death, William, his son, did the like, and made it worth 30s. per year: and after him, Ralph, his son, performed the same services, and had of his neighbours bread and corn, and of strangers money; and because the prior of Toft* hindered passengers from going through his marsh, the said Ralph purchased a passage† through the prior's marsh, with a fleet on each side, paying 12s. per year; and of the commoners of Herringfleet he purchased a way through their common, and was to carry them over at all times free for it, and then it became worth £10 per year: after Ralph's decease, John, his brother, had it, and it was valued at £12 per year; John sold it to Roger De Ludham, who then held it, so that the building of a bridge there would be to the detriment of Roger De Ludham and the Prior of Toft, but it would be to the great benefit of the country; whereupon leave was given, and a bridge began, at least as it is supposed, but perhaps not finished in a durable manner, for among the patents of the 9th Henry V., is one for building a bridge over the water between Norfolk and Suffolk, at 'Seent Tholowes (St. Olave's) Ferry:' what was then done does not appear, but probably not much, for in King Henry VIII.'s reign, it is generally believed that Sir James Hobart built the present bridge, (1706,) or put it into the present form." This bridge, which was erected by Lady Hobart,

* *Tofes Monachorum*,—an Alien priory belonging to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Prætelis in Normandy, the revenues of which were given by King Edward IV. to King's college, Cambridge.—*Tanner*.

† This passage is about a quarter of a mile long, and is still used by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

having fallen into decay in 1770, was superseded by the present erection, built at the expense of the county. Blocker-hall, in this parish, is a curious old mansion, in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

HERRINGSTONE, a chapelry in the parish of West Chickerell, county of Dorset; about 2 miles south of Dorchester. It has no church, and claims to be extra-parochial. Acres 530. Houses 7. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 46.

HERRINGSWELL, a parish in Lackford hund, union of Mildenhall, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Mildenhall, on a branch of the river Lark. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, J. T. Hales, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,540. Houses 28. A. P. £1,157. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 239. Poor rates, in 1838, £187 2s.

HERRINGTON (EAST, with MIDDLE), a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, county of Durham; 4 miles south-west of Sunderland. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,320. Houses 36. A. P. £1,074. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 12s.

HERRINGTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, county of Durham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Middle Herrington, east of the river Wear. Here is a daily school. Acres 720. Houses 72. A. P. £832. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 381. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 17s.

HERTFORDSHIRE,

Or **HERTS**, an inland county, bounded by Cambridge-shire on the north; by Essex on the north-east, east, and south-east; by Middlesex on the south; by Buckinghamshire on the south-west and west; and by Bedfordshire on the north-west. It is separated from Essex, on the east and south-east, by the rivers Stort and Lea. Its form is very irregular: it lies north-east and south-west, and a small part of the county belonging to Cashio hundred, is isolated in Buckinghamshire; while, on the other hand, similar parts of Bucks and Bedfordshire, are isolated in Dacorum and Hitchin hundreds, Herts. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is about 35 miles; and its greatest breadth, from north-west to south-east, about 27. Its circuit is between 130 and 140 miles; and its area has been variously estimated at 528, and 630, square miles; in the highway returns at 863 square miles: and in the population and other returns, for 1831, at 400,370 acres. It is divided into eight hundreds:—

Name.	Situation.
Braughing,	E.
Broadwater,	Central.
Cashio,	Central, S. W., &c.
Dacorum,	W.
Edwinstree,	N. E.
Hertford,	S. E.
Hitchin and Pirton,	N. W.
Odsey,	N.

The hundreds, however, are very irregularly distributed: in particular, Cashio hundred has outlying portions scattered throughout the other hundreds in all quarters of the county, the parishes of Norton and Newnham being connected with Odsey; Hexton, and the district round Whitwell-street, with Hitchin; Codicot, and Sheephall, with Broadwater, and Branfield; and Northaw, with Hertford; while Cashio, on the other hand, contains various isolated portions of Dacorum hundred, viz., those around Bushey, Shenley, and North Mims. These hundreds are divided into 134 parishes, which contain one county-town, Hertford; 2 boroughs, Hertford and St. Al-

ban's; and 19 market-towns, the principal of which are—

Baldock,	Hemel Hempstead	Royston,
Barnet,	Hertford,	Tring,
Berkhampstead,	Hitchin,	Ware,
Bishop's-Stortford,	Hoddesden,	Watford.
Hatfield,		

Houses 26,549. A. P. £571,107. Pop., in 1801, 97,577; in 1831, 143,300, consisting of 29,250 families, of whom 13,268 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 8,552 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 7,430 otherwise occupied.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Hertfordshire is partly in the diocese of London, and partly in that of Lincoln. Those portions of the county which are in the diocese of London, lie principally in the eastern and in the southern districts. The eastern portions constitute the deanery of Braughing in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and the rectory of Wormley in the peculiar jurisdiction of Waltham archdeaconry of Colchester: the southern, constitutes the archdeaconry and deanery of St. Alban's. That portion of the county which is in the diocese of Lincoln, lies principally in the western, northern, and middle, running from the eastern, districts. It constitutes the deaneries of Baldock, Hitchin, Berkhamstead, and Hertford, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. The ecclesiastical commissioners, however, have proposed to transfer the whole county to the diocese of Rochester, and all that part of the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, which is contained in the county of Huntingdon, has been already transferred to the diocese of Ely—see also LONDON and LINCOLN. The total amount of church-rates in this county, for 1838-9, was £9,653. In 1838, the number of Sunday schools was 191, attended by 13,119 children; of daily schools, 451, attended by 13,795 children. Referring to an extract from the Registrar-general's second report, in article **HEREFORDSHIRE**,—which see,—the proportion per cent., of persons married, who have signed the registers with marks, in this county, in the year ending June 30th, 1839, was—

Males.	Females.	Mean.
52	57	55

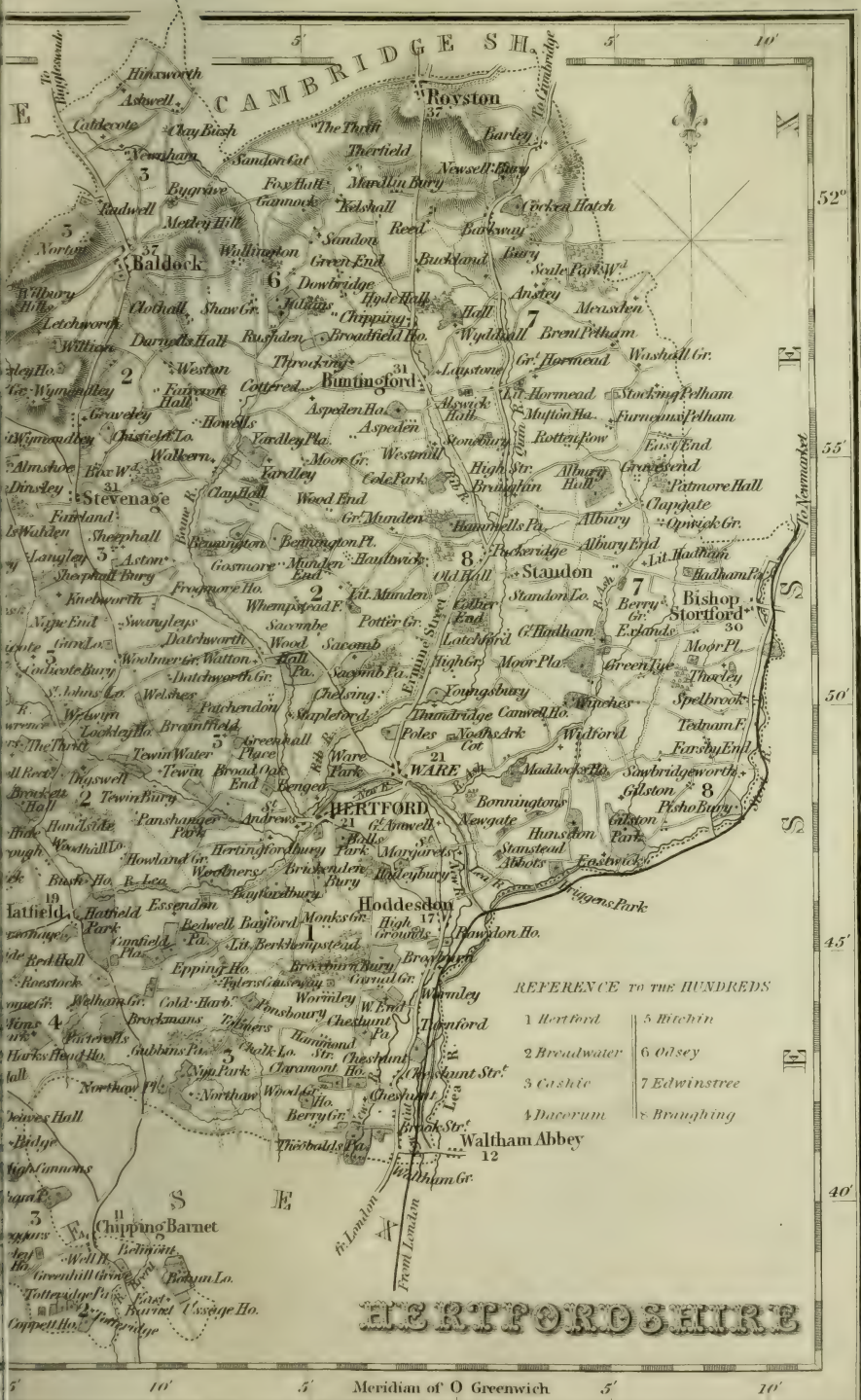
The number of Friendly societies in the county, on 20th November, 1838, was 65; income £9,036. The number of savings banks was 5; total number of depositors, 2,595; total amount deposited, £84,179, of which £10,119, consisted of deposits not exceeding £20, made by 1,276 depositors, and £4,838 of deposits exceeding £200, made by 20 depositors:—average amount invested by each depositor £32. The number of charitable institutions was 118; income £6,915: in 1839, the income had increased to £7,396; that of Friendly societies had diminished to £8,614, and that of savings banks had increased to £89,829. The poor-rate returns for 3 years, to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £16,452 on the poor of this county:—

For 1801, no returns.	
1803, an expenditure of	£38,638
1831, no returns.	
1832, an expenditure of	96,044
1839, an expenditure of	53,800

Franchise and government.—This county returns 3 members to parliament, who are polled for at Hertford, Stevenage, Buntingford, Bishop's-Stortford, Hoddesdon, Hatfield, and Hemel Hempstead, the principal place of election being at Hertford. The number of electors registered for the county in 1837, was—

Freeholders,	3,218
Copholders,	781
Occupiers,	1,195
Leaseholders,	51
	5,245





Besides the county members, 4 borough members are returned, 2 each for Hertford and St. Alban's. Previous to 1832 the county returned only 2 members, with 2 each for the same boroughs. Hertfordshire is comprehended in the home circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Hertford, where the county-jail and house of correction are situated.—See **HERTFORD**. "This county, as to viscontial jurisdiction," observe the editors of Mag. Brit. 1738, "was, for a long time, annexed to Essex, and one sheriff supplied that office in both counties, as did also one escheator; but in Queen Elizabeth's reign, reg. 9. 1567, this county was severed from Essex and found a sheriff by itself. The justices of the peace, for the greater ease both of themselves and the common people, have by consent divided the whole shire into three parts, where they have their several courts or petty-sessions to determine lesser matters, the more considerable being referred to the general quarter-sessions at Hertford."

Of county rates—

The total income, in 1801, was	£3,423 0 0
Expenditure—	
On Constables and vagrants,	£415 0 0
Jails,	331 0 0
Prosecutions,	114 0 0
Prisoners' maintenance,	315 0 0
Bridges,	— — —
Total expenditure,	£2,728 0 0

The total income, in 1831, was	£6,945 0 0
Expenditure—	
On Constables and vagrants,	£1,285 0 0
Jails,	302 0 0
Prosecutions,	1,163 0 0
Prisoners' maintenance,	2,664 0 0
Bridges,	251 0 0
Total expenditure,	£6,627 0 0

The total income, in 1835, was	£6,634 0 0
Expenditure—	
On Constables and vagrants,	£137 0 0
Jails,	329 0 0
Prosecutions,	1,568 0 0
Prisoners' maintenance,	1,498 0 0
Bridges,	98 0 0
Total expenditure,	£5,463 0 0

From the criminal tables referred to under articles **HEREFORDSHIRE**, **CUMBERLAND**, &c., it appears that in a list of 11 agricultural counties, including all the surrounding district except Middlesex and Essex, Hertfordshire ranks highest in crime, being 1.34, while the average is 1.07. According to the criminal returns for 1838, the total number of offenders was 343, of whom 221 were convicted. Three were sentenced to death; six were transported for life, and 52 for shorter periods; 142 were imprisoned principally for periods of 6 months, and 16 fined, &c.

Aspect of the country.—The general appearance of Hertfordshire is extremely pleasant, especially as seen from eminences or from the high roads, though its eminences are not sufficiently elevated, nor its vales sufficiently depressed and broken, to afford the decisive character of picturesque or romantic beauty. The northern part is the most hilly; and a range of high ground stretches out from the neighbourhood of King's Langley, towards Berkhamstead and Tring, which in many parts commands a great extent of country. Another elevated ridge commences at St Alban's, and proceeds in a north direction towards Market-street, at a little distance to the east of the high road, while several other ranges of elevated ground run nearly parallel with the former, from the vicinity of Sandridge, Whethampstead, Whitwell, &c. The south line is also sufficiently high to include some extensive prospects. Most of the country is enclosed; and the enclosures being principally live hedges, intermixed with flourishing timber, have a verdant and pleasing effect. These hedges are generally very high, the

wood being allowed to grow for 10 or 12 years, when they are cut for fuel, a system adopted in this county from time immemorial, together with the peculiar process called "splashing," which consists in interweaving the branches together, and even the stems of the hedges, by cutting each of them half through, so as still, however, to retain their vitality. The hedges, thus woven into frame works, have a very neat, and in summer a very luxuriant, appearance; but the high hedges, which are also frequently still further raised by high banks, are considered injurious to the crops. Independent of the wood thus distributed in hedge-rows, large quantities of excellent timber are grown in the fine parks and ornamental grounds belonging to the numerous and elegant seats of the nobility and gentry which are spread over every part of the county, and adorn and animate almost every view. The vicinity to the capital, the salubrity of the atmosphere, and the goodness of the roads, have attracted great numbers of wealthy persons, and induced them to purchase lands for building villas, and make this county their favourite residence; a circumstance which has subdivided the land and multiplied estates, in a manner unknown in counties more distant from the metropolis. Although the features of this county are rather of a mild cast, and deficient in those striking scenes of picturesque beauty which the presence of very extensive rivers or imposing eminences command, it still can boast of landscapes of considerable beauty: the southern line of the county, the heights of which overlook Middlesex, and the hills of Surrey, are eminently pleasing: the various scenes round Ware, North Mims, Watford, and all the banks of the streams from Berkhamstead and Hemel-Hempstead, when viewed from the adjoining hills, merit our attention;—while, for a great and commanding view over a rich vale, few prospects without a great river, are more striking than that which is seen from Lilly-Hoo.

Rivers.—The principal of these are the Lea and its affluents,—the Stort, the Rib, the Quin, the Beane, the Mimram, and the Ash; and the Colne, with its affluents,—the Ver or Meuse, the Gade, and the Chess. The Lea rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, and entering the county at Hide Mill, proceeds in a south-east direction through Wheat-Hempstead, Brocket Park, and Hatfield Park; thence inclining to the north-east it flows past Hertford and Ware, in which neighbourhood some of its waters are diverted into the New river; which is continued for some miles in nearly a parallel direction. About a mile below Ware it receives the Ash, a small stream which rises near Essex on the north-east. Changing its course to the south after its conflux with the Stort, about 1 mile east from Hoddesdon, the Lea flows through the pleasant meadows of Broxburn, Wormley, and Cheshunt, and finally quits the county near Waltham abbey. This river is navigable to Ware and Hertford:—see **Canals**. The Stort enters this county from Essex, a little to the north of Bishop-Stortford, and divides the county from Essex to its junction with the Lea. The Rib has its rise near Cornbury, above Buntingford, past which it flows, and proceeding in a south-east direction, is joined below Braughing by the Quin, which rises near Biggin. Thence flowing to the south it passes Standon and Berwicks, near which, suddenly turning to the west, it runs past Wade's Mill, and once more inclining south, falls into the Lea between Hertford and Ware. The Beane rises near Cromer, in the hundred of Odsey, and taking a south course, flows past Watton, and through Wood-hall Park; thence continuing its direction, it meets with the Lea at Hertford; this river is sometimes called the Benefician. The Mimram or Moran has its source

in the vicinity of King's is a den, and flowing to the south-east is soon enlarged by the Kime; after which it runs past Welwyn, and flows on in a meandering course, till it falls into the Lea at Hertford. The Colne is formed by the union of several small streams, one of which rises at Kit's End, in Middlesex; these unite in the vicinity of North Mims, and flowing across Colney heath, assume a south-west course in Tittenhenger park; thence giving name to London Colney, Colney park, and Colney-street, it is increased near the latter by the Ver or Meuse river from St Alban's, and flowing on to Watford, passes that town on the south-east; then assuming a more west course, runs by the south of Rickmansworth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from which it leaves this county, and enters Middlesex. The Ver or Meuse rises near Market-street on the confines of Bedfordshire, and flowing to the south-east, passes Redburn and Redburn Bury; thence proceeding towards St. Alban's, it crosses that town at St. Michael's bridge, and flows on towards the ruins of Sopwell nunnery, near which it changes its course to the south, and continues in that direction till it unites with the Colne, which is but a very inconsiderable stream till thus enlarged by the waters of the Meuse. The Gade has its origin on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and flowing to the south gives name to the villages of Little and Great Gaddesden; thence proceeding by Hemel-Hempstead, it is joined near two waters by the Bulbourne, which rises near Penley hall, to the east of Tring, and flows past Berk-Hempstead, in a south-east direction. The Gade thus enlarged, runs to the east of King's Langley, and flowing through the Grove and Cashiobury parks, inclines to the south-east, and near Rickmansworth falls into the Colne, having previously received the waters of the Chesham river from Buckinghamshire. It should be remarked, that the Colne, in one part of its course, has a short underground passage, though not particularly observable but in dry weather: this occurs near Colney park, in which it again emerges, though the precise spot cannot be ascertained.—See also MIDDLESEX. Many other streams rise in this county, and several of them form the heads of more considerable streams in the adjacent shires: of these the Thame has its origin from three springs in the parish of Tring, which uniting in one current, leave the county near Puttenham, and enter Buckinghamshire.* The Aughton, the Hiz, the Pirral, and the Ivel, also rise on the north side of this county; the three former flow into the latter, which forms one of the principal rivers of Bedfordshire. Several of the small streams which unite to form the Rhee, a chief branch of the Cam, have likewise their origin in this county, in the vicinity of Ashwell. It must also be remembered, that the springs which constitute the source of the New River, have their rise in Hertfordshire, in the neighbourhood of Ware:—see MIDDLESEX. The few medicinal springs rising in this county, are chiefly chalybeate: these are confined to the south part: the principal is near the race-ground on Barnet common: others rise on Northall common; and another at Offley, in Northaw parish. Some incrustating springs have been noticed near Clothall, in the north part of the county.

Canals.]—In the reign of Henry VI., government was induced to attempt to make the Lea navigable: for this purpose, dams were constructed at the upper

part of the river's course, in order that a sufficient depth of water for floating boats might be procured. These attempts, however, were found to be very inept; and, in 1767, application was made to Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, to improve the works. A canal was then made from Hertford, where the river is upwards of 111 feet above sea-level, to near the confluence of the Stort with the Lea, to the east of Hoddesdon: thence various cuts were made to Tottenham. From Lea bridge at Clapton, another cut was made to Olford near Bowbridge. From Bromley, a cut $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length has been opened into the Thames, at Limehouse, by which the circuit of the Isle of Dogs, in the Thames navigation, is avoided. In 1824, a cut 1 mile in length was opened from Oldford, near Temple mills, to the Regent's canal, at Bethnal-green. By these numerous cuts the sinuosities of the old river are avoided, and an easy navigation for barges, from the Thames to Hertford, has thus been effected: the length of the whole line, along the canals and the rivers, is about 25 miles: there are numerous locks throughout the line. The Grand Junction canal enters this county, north of Tring, where it is joined by the Wendover cut, a navigable feeder, and a collateral cut to Aylesbury: here its elevation, above the level of the Thames, is 402 feet. Running along the valley of the Quin, by Berkhamstead, and south-west of Hemel-Hempstead to Watford, along the valley of the Gade, a branch of the canal communicates with the latter town. The main trunk continues, south-westwardly, along the valley of the Colne, to Rickmansworth, and thence quits the county, southwards, passing into Middlesex.

Roads.]—The Carlisle and Glasgow, or high North road, enters this county from Whetstone to Chipping-Barnet, whence it crosses a narrow part of Essex to Little-heath in this county, and then proceeds northwards, by Hatfield, Welwyn, Stevenage, and Baldock, into Bedfordshire. The road to Liverpool branches from this road near Chipping-Barnet, and runs, along the line of Watling-street, through St. Alban's to Dunstable. The Cambridge road enters the county from London at Waltham-cross, and proceeding by Hoddesdon and Ware, north-east of Hertford, and along the line of Irmin-street, to Puckeridge, forks out to Buntingford and Royston, quitting the county for Cambridgeshire. The Edgeware road entering from Stanmore, proceeds to Watford, where it meets the Reading-road to Ware by St. Alban's, and the Birmingham road by the line of the Grand Junction canal and Tring. Various other roads intersect the county, and unite the principal and other towns. The principal roads are all in good order. The highway rates for 3 years, ending 1814, show an average total expenditure of £14,065 on 195 miles of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 1,336 miles of all other highways used for wheeled-carriages. The amount of highway rates, in 1827, was £14,034. The returns of turnpike trusts, for 1836, show a total expenditure of £31,426 19s. 1d., by 11 turnpike trusts in this county; and the highway returns, for 1839, an expenditure of £11,862 on 1,475 miles of road.

Railways.]—The Northern and Eastern, or London and Cambridge railway, enters this county near Waltham-cross, and running nearly in the line of the Lea river navigation by Broxburn and Hoddesdon north-eastwardly, enters Essex—which see—and MIDDLESEX. This line of railway was completed, and opened to the public, on 15th September, 1840, from Shoreditch, where its London terminus is situated, to BROXBURN—which see—and where a station, an elegant structure, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, has been built. It is close to the church

* "The Thame (the most famous river of England) issues from three heads in the parish of Tring, which, uniting at New Mill, cross Buckinghamshire to Thame, in Oxfordshire. There the river congratulates the Isis; but both emulating each other for the name, and neither yielding, they are complicated by that of Thamisis."—*Abr. from Chauncy*.—See also article GLOUCEstershire—*Rivers*.

and the river Lea, and forms a pleasing addition to the landscape. There is also a neat station at Waltham, as the line enters this county from Middlesex. This line is said to be one of the most level, and easiest for travelling, of those proceeding out of London. The projected Broxburn and Hertford railway is to run from the Northern and Eastern, in the valley marsh, Broxburn, to Hertford, where it is to terminate opposite the county-jail. Parliament was also applied to in session 1840 for various powers, including "power to make certain deviations in the line of the Northern and Eastern; one commencing at Broxburn, and terminating in a meadow at Roydon, Essex; another commencing from thence and terminating in the parish of Netteswell; another commencing in the parish of Thorley, Hertford, and ending at Bishop's-Stortford; and another branch commencing at Westham, and terminating by a junction with the Eastern Counties railway, at the bridge near the Temple-mills, Westham." A highly respectable meeting was held in London on 30th December, 1840, to consider "the propriety of establishing a railway to join the Northern and Eastern railway at Bishop's-Stortford, to Norwich and Yarmouth by Cambridge, Newmarket, and Thetford." Resolutions were passed, a company formed, and shares to a large amount immediately taken. The first resolution, proposed by the Marquis of Douro, was to the effect—

"That this meeting is impressed with a strong conviction, that unless the county of Norfolk, city of Norwich, and towns of Cambridge, Newmarket, Thetford, and Great Yarmouth, by the immediate construction of a railway to the metropolis, are placed upon an equality with other parts of the kingdom, where railroads are completed, and in progress, the great agricultural and commercial interest of this important district must materially suffer in the race of competition."

The principal reasons given for the formation of this company were, that it did not appear the Eastern Counties railway would ever reach Norwich,—see *ESSEX—Railways*,—and that the Northern and Eastern company had abandoned the intention of continuing their line from Bishop's-Stortford to Cambridge, from want of funds. Extracts were read from an able and elaborate report on the proposed line, principally to the following effect:—

"The geological character of nearly the entire line is the chalk formation, furnishing materials of the most favourable description, both for cuttings and embankments. The most expensive part of the line is between Bishop's-Stortford and Cambridge, and the time required for its completion would be about 3 years. This part of the line has, however, extensive advantages, forming, as it does, the key of all railroads to the metropolis coming in this direction from the north, as well as from Norwich and all other parts of Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and some portion of the county of Middlesex. No tunnel will be required from Cambridge to Yarmouth, a distance of nearly 80 miles, and there are no extraordinary deep cuttings nor embankments, and only one viaduct, and no deep ravines or rapid rivers to cross. The whole line will form an easy and expeditious means of communication from, to, and between Cambridge, Newmarket, the Swaffhams, Fordham, Soham, Mildenhall, Thetford, Brandon, Harling, the Buckenham, Kenninghall, Attleborough, Hingham, Wymondham, Norwich, and Yarmouth; affording facilities for branches from Ware, Hertford, Huntingdon, St. Neots, Ely, Bury St. Edmund's, Downham, Swaffham, Dereham, Lynn, and thence to Wisbech, Stamford, and the whole of the improving and important district of the Great Bedford Level of the Fens, and also forming the natural communication between the metropolis and the contemplated new district of the Great Level of the Wash. The line between Cambridge and Yarmouth can be made in the short space of two years, whilst that from Bishop's-Stortford will require only one year longer, so that this entire line will be open to the public in 3 years. The cost between Cambridge and Norwich is estimated at a less sum per mile than any other railway in the kingdom of so great an extent can be made for, this part of the line extending for 63 miles. The cost between Norwich and Yarmouth is estimated at a still less sum per mile; this part of the line extending over about 18 miles, and giving the greatest possible facility to the fishing interest in sending off their fish to the metropolis and the interior of the country, and forming the most advantageous and important station in the kingdom for the northern foreign mail packets."

The London and Birmingham railway, open throughout,—see *MIDDLESEX, NORTHAMPTON, and WARWICK*,—runs through Herts nearly in the line of the Grand Junction canal: there are stations at Watford, and near Berkhamstead and Tring.

Subsoil, soil, &c.—The basis of almost the whole county is chalk, intermixed with silex, and more or less pure, though the depths at which it is found are very different. It has been invariably found in digging wells. Most of the valleys are deep enough to expose some of it, and in the north-western district, near Bedfordshire, it rises to the surface in hills of considerable elevation. Here, and in the north, that openness and aridity of surface is presented, which the most elevated parts of thick chalk usually produce. The whole county is comprehended in the London chalk-basin, in which the London and the plastic clay occupies in this county the area bounded on the east by the new river to Hoddesdon, and the Lea navigation to near Sawbridgeworth; on the north by a line running west from Sawbridgeworth to the Great north road, thence on the west round by St. Alban's, whence it runs south-eastwardly to Cheshunt, while a strip passes south with the Colne by Watford. The plastic, crops out from beneath the London, clay, from the Stort, between Sawbridgeworth and Bishop's-Stortford,—by the boundaries already described, and north of Ware, Hertford, and Hatfield,—to St. Alban's, and from thence along the valley of the Colne. Except where the subjacent strata crop out along the border of Bedfordshire, all the county north-west of this line is occupied by the chalk.

The soil may be divided into chalk, clay, and gravel, according to the prevalence of each ingredient, and the mixture forms loams of various qualities. Arthur Young, who, in his view of the agriculture of Hertfordshire, estimates the square contents of the county, as carefully measured on the county map, at 302,088 acres, states the following as the proportions of these soils in Herefordshire:—

	Acres.
Chalk,	46,720
Clay	90,240
Loam,	142,720
Rich loam,	5,120
Poor gravel,	17,280
Total,	302,080

Thus it will be perceived that the prevailing soils are loam and clay: the former is met with in almost all its gradations, and is more or less intermingled with flints or sand. The vales through which the rivers and brooks take their course, are composed of rich sandy loam, with the exception of a small quantity of peat and marshy moor: the slopes of the hills descending to these vales exhibit inferior sorts of the loams; but the flatter surface of the higher grounds is composed of wet and strong loam of a reddish hue, and tending in a greater or less degree to clay, by which term it is very frequently, though very improperly, denominated. The loam district extends west from the river Beane, over the greatest part of the county; and has almost every where usually been under a turnip course, the crops fed on the land. Good loam, or gravel, and chalk, also prevails in the division of the county formed by Ware, Hackerill, and Buntingford; and very fine crops of wheat are grown in the vicinity of the latter place, and of Puckeridge. From Westmill to Walkern, the loam is very strong and adhesive, but still fertile; and in the neighbourhood of Hertford, the loams are of good quality. In the vicinity of Cole, Green, and Hatfield, they are less productive, but improve about Astwick and Sandridge, round which places some very good sandy

loams are found; in some parts intermixed with gravel. Round St. Alban's, and extending to Watford and Rickmansworth, the soil is principally composed of deep flinty loam, with a chalk basis: towards Berkhamstead, Hemel-Hempstead, and Beachwood, the loam is of a reddish hue, and full of flints; in some spots it merges into clay. The most productive of the sandy loams are found on the west side of the river Lea, extending in a line of between 2 and 3 miles in breadth, through the parishes of Cheshunt, Wormley, Broxburn, and Hoddesdon, and on the south to the hills about Amwell. This is of a very pale reddish hue; deep, moist, and friable, yet so adhesive as sometimes to bind. The principal clay district is on the north-east or Essex side, yet even here the upper surface is in general a strong wet loam, improved by hollow drainings, and by ample dressings of manure from the capital. The pure clay of the stiff, harsh, and tenacious kind, resembling the bean lands of Middlesex and Berkshire, forms but a small part of the soil of this county. It extends on the south side in a line from 1 to 3 miles in breadth, through the parishes of Barnet, Totteridge, Elstree, Aldenham, and Bushey, and so on to the vicinity of Moor-Park. In the parishes of Northolt, and North Mims, and lower part of that of Hatfield, the general description of soil is extremely sterile. The chalky soil prevails generally on the northern side of the county, and extends from the neighbourhood of Barkway and Royston, through all the contiguous parishes, to Baldock, Hitchin, King's Walden, &c. "The surface chalk consists of two varieties; chalk with no other mixture than what ages of cultivation and manuring have added; and what is called marme, which is a white marle from the mixture of a portion of clay: of these soils the latter is the best, though both are good."—Young's General View, p. 11.

Produce.—At an early period in the agricultural history of England, this county was superior to others in its husbandry; but it has not lately made equal improvement with some other parts of the country. Turnips and clover are supposed to have been introduced into this county in the time of Oliver Cromwell, who is said to have allowed £100 yearly to the farmer who first attended to their culture. Large quantities of turnips are still grown, and artificial grasses are cultivated to a great extent; but the principal part of the land is under tillage for wheat, barley, and oats, the produce of which has been very considerable. Wheathempsted, on the river Lea, derived its name from the excellence of its wheat. A few acres of hops were introduced in the parishes of Lambourne and Stapleford-Abbott in 1835. The rotation of crops is varied according to the nature of the soils, and the practice of the farmers, who come from various quarters of the country to manage the numerous estates of the proprietors: but the most general course appears to have hitherto been turnips, barley, clover, wheat, and oats: in the clays and strong loams, fallows have been usually introduced in succession with barley, clover, and wheat, occasionally varied by peas, beans, &c. Every system of cultivation may here and there be met with in this county. Manure consisting of stable-dung and night soil, is brought from the capital at considerable expense, besides which, chalk is obtained from pits sunk for the purpose within the district, and sometimes burnt into lime. Soot, ashes, and bones, are also used. A tract of grass, rendered artificially productive at a great expense, may be found connected with almost every seat in the county. The meadows on the river Stort, extending from Hackerill to Hertford, are very productive, as are those in the vicinity of the

Lea, and in the neighbourhood of Rickmansworth, &c. The many streams which intersect the land, are extremely favourable to irrigation, though that system has not been carried to any great extent.

In the south-west corner of the county, and particularly in the parishes of Rickmansworth, Sarat, King's Langley, Abbot's Langley, Flaunden, Bovington, and partly in Watford and Aldenham, are many orchards: apples and cherries are their principal produce, which always find a ready market in London. The apples are most profitable, but the cherries are very beneficial to the poor, in the employment which they afford in gathering in the crop. "In ten years after planting," says Mr. Young, "cherry-trees begin to bear: each tree should have 9 square perches of land. A full-grown tree will produce 50 dozen pounds in a favourable year; and from 10 to 20 years, 6 dozen: prices vary from 10d. to 3s. per dozen. The caroon and small black are the favourite sorts; the Kentish will not thrive here. The apples sell at from 1s. 6d. to 8s. the basket or bushel: each tree produces from 2 to 25 bushels. The orchards, whether of cherries or apples, should be under grass and fed with sheep; and for 10 years after planting, great care should be taken to keep the trees from the sheep, as their rubbing injures them. The size of the orchards seldom exceeds 4 or 5 acres, and their greatest value does not exceed £4 per acre." On the best soils nearest to London, cabbage, potatoes, peas, and other culinary vegetables are forced up for market, by the aid of rich manure plentifully supplied: one crop is not unfrequently succeeded by others in the same year. In the poorer soils throughout the county, there are numerous small woods and coppices interspersed with cultivated fields; but these have latterly been much encroached on by the principal objects of Hertfordshire husbandry. The wood-lands contain timber chiefly consisting of oak, beech, and elm; the oak and beech are particularly flourishing at Ashridge, Beech-wood, Hatfield, and Cashiobury, &c. The underwood is generally cut once in about 10 or 12 years. The copses adjoining Essex abound in hazel and hornbeam, which are also grown in various other parts, together with Spanish chestnut, ash, birch, poplar, fir, alders, &c. The beech is occasionally burnt into charcoal. Spanish chestnut is valuable for hurdles and rough fences. On the whole, however, the wood-lands are not so profitable as the arable lands.

Live produce is not an object of marked regard in Herts. There are no peculiar breeds of cattle. The sorts kept on farms are principally the Suffolk, Hereford, Devon, &c., breeds. The sheep are mostly ewes of the South-down and Wiltshire kinds, or a breed between the Coteswold and Leicester. The horses preferred for farm-work are the Suffolk punches and a few Lincolns. Pigs from the adjoining counties, either pure, or crossed with Chinese, or other breeds, are fed on most farms.

Climate and vital statistics.—The climate is considered to be mild and healthy, the air being salubrious; but the weather is not thought to differ materially from that of other counties equally southern. The harvest is not earlier than in Cambridgeshire, and in the thickest woodland parts where the soil is wet, it is not so forward as in the more open parts of that adjacent county. "The air," say the editors of the *Mag. Brit.*, 1733, "is clear, sweet, and very healthful, inasmuch that not only many of our kings have had their palaces here for their own residence, and the education of their children; but the London physicians often recommend their patients to this air, in hopes, that when medicines prove ineffectual, this air may effect a cure, or prolong life. This being

the general opinion of it, has induced many of our gentry to build them handsome houses, and fine seats in it; which are so constantly inhabited, that it is hard to get a dwelling here; and when any one chances to be sold, it is a common saying, That they who buy an house in Hertfordshire, pay two years purchase extraordinary for the air of it." The most prevalent diseases, or causes of death, in this county, cannot be precisely stated, as, in the Registrar-general's reports, part of the adjoining county of Middlesex, and the whole of Bucks and Bedford, are classed with it; but in this district, out of a population, amounting, in 1831, to 515,893, the most prevalent causes of death registered, in 1838, were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Diseases of Respiratory organs	896	1167	2924
Consumption	283	230	
Asthma	33	33	
Epidemic, Endemic, and contagious diseases	159	133	
Diseases of the nervous system	1041	1012	2053
Old age	854	717	1571
Diseases of digestive organs	723	794	1507
Violence or other external causes	329	300	629
Diseases of circulating organs	218	114	332
	89	42	131

The following extract is taken from the Registrar-general's comparative statement of ages, explained under article HEREFORDSHIRE, which see, with MIDDLESEX, SUFFOLK, &c., for further comparative reference to the adjoining districts.

MALES.

COUNTIES.	Under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and upwards.
Bedford,	1596	1336	1207	1054	1490	1008	902-2	657-5	468-8	226-6	51-51	3-71	
Berks,	1440	1385	1183	979	1429	1098	928-0	709-1	489-9	277-9	75-66	4-85	*16
Buckingham,	1505	1339	1229	1017	1393	1052	915-6	702-3	502-7	269-3	70-11	4-71	
Cambridge,	1568	1313	1137	1051	1550	1106	909-9	618-3	459-4	202-6	52-31	2-56	
Essex,	1535	1402	1163	954	1464	1135	950-1	661-7	464-5	216-5	50-22	3-28	*15
Hertford,	1520	1431	1225	991	1436	1108	915-2	645-2	442-4	226-0	57-11	2-74	

FEMALES.

COUNTIES.	Under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and upwards.
Bedford,	1480	1254	1051	1053	1740	1136	904-3	648-3	462-9	213-3	53-56	3-00	*23
Berks,	1366	1292	1097	941	1580	1180	964-7	701-7	505-0	276-0	29-01	6-61	*32
Buckingham,	1400	1286	1050	985	1645	1158	965-6	692-3	476-5	267-8	70-15	4-70	
Cambridge,	1551	1313	1035	1032	1682	1100	926-4	644-8	442-7	217-6	51-72	2-15	
Essex,	1497	1351	1084	956	1642	1157	921-0	645-4	466-8	213-9	60-34	4-48	*07
Hertford,	1445	1297	1132	1013	1646	1181	924-3	622-4	444-8	223-3	67-22	3-20	

The total number of deaths registered in this county, during the year ending 30th June, 1839, was 3,013, of whom 1,476 were males, and 1,537 females. The number of births registered, during same period, was 4,727, of whom 2,366 were males, and 2,361 females. The number of marriages, registered during same period, was 1,089, of which 54 were not according to the rites of the established church:—77 men and 207 women were under full age. In 1836 the rate per cent. of pauper lunatics and idiots, on the whole population of 1831, was '13—see article HEREFORDSHIRE:—the number of lunatics was 70, of whom 30 were males, and 40 females: of idiots 116; of whom 63 were males, and 53 females.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—There are few manufactures in this county, but silk and cotton have been manufactured in the vicinity of St. Alban's, Rickmansworth, and Watford. In 1838, however, at St. Alban's, there was but one silk-mill, employing 100 hands. Straw-plait has latterly been the principal employment of the labouring females in most parts of the county. Black lace used to be made to some extent about Berkhamstead; but the business has declined, and straw-plait is the chief manufacture there also. Malting is carried on to a great extent at Hitchin, Royston, Baldeck, and Ware. The principal trade is in corn and malt.

History.—Hertfordshire, with the adjoining counties of Bedford and Buckingham, previous to the Roman invasion, was chiefly possessed by the Cassii or Catiuchlani: both these appellations are nearly of the same import, and signify men in hostility, or of battle; but the latter has an addition, denoting that they lived in coverts or woods. Cassivelaunus, the sovereign of the Cassii, who was chosen to lead the associated Britons against the

Romans under Cæsar, is thought to have had a principal residence or city at Verulam, at that period a strong situation, contiguous to the modern St. Alban's, and afterwards advanced to the rank of a Municipium. On his defeat, and the consequent fall of his capital, he submitted to the Roman arms; though Cæsar, even according to the evidence of his own Commentaries, was obliged to depart from the island without securing the full advantages of his recent success. After the complete subjugation of the southern parts of Britain by the more decisive victories of succeeding emperors, Hertfordshire was included in the district named Flavia Cæsariensis; but on the conquest and division of the islands by the Saxons, subsequent to the Roman departure, it became divided between the East Saxon and Mercian kingdoms; though by far the greater part was included in the latter.*

"When that intelligent savage, Egbert, the first English monarch, had reduced the independent provinces of the heptarchy into one kingdom," says Lady Morgan, "and the soil was divided into districts, 'for the greater ease of his government,' one of these shares, or 'shires,' the nearest to the infant metropolis, was singularly distinguished by natural beauty, by comparative civilization, and by sites,

* Salmon imagines that the East Saxon and Mercian kingdoms were, in the upper part of this county, separated from each other by the Ermin-street, and in the lower part, in the parish of Cheshunt, by a bank "which anciently reached from Middlesex through Theobald's park, across God's lane to Thundersfield grove, over Beaumont green, to nine acres wood," &c. There is a custom in this manor (Cheshunt) he continues, "by which the elder brother inherits above the bank, and the younger below it, in the same fields, which could not have been introduced but from the different laws of a different government."—Hist. of Herts, p. 8.

which, even then, were historical. The natural advantages of Hertfordshire, 'than which,' says old Camden, 'there is scarce one county in England can show more footsteps of antiquity,' were well-adapted to the state of society in semi-barbarous times. Its ledge of hills gave shelter; its magnificent woods afforded fuel and building materials; its grassy bottoms with their rich pastures; its queen river (Thame) and tributary streams, abounding in variety of fish, and supplying mills; its fair valley of Ringdale, ('yielding the choicest wheat and barley, such as makes the best mault that serves the king's court, which caused Queen Elizabeth to boast of her Hitchin grape;') and its medicinal waters, were peculiarities which supplied the deficiencies, and met, half-way, the wants of undeveloped humanity." The reduction of the heptarchy into one kingdom by Egbert, and ensuing events, are thus described by the editors of *Mag. Brit.* 1738. "In the Saxon heptarchy, the Mercians, East Saxons, and kings of Kent, divided it between them; but when the heptarchy was reduced to one kingdom by King Egbert, who was the first English monarch, he divided the whole nation into 35 counties, for the better convenience of government, calling this Hertfordshire, from the town of Hertford, which was then the principal town in it, and is still the shire-town, though Ware now outshines it both in buildings and inhabitants: but, after the Danes infested the land, and by their pillaging and robberies taught the English to follow their example, and make reprisals, King Alfred found it necessary to divide the counties into hundreds, according to the practice of their ancestors in Germany, appointing that they should keep continual watch and ward to prevent robberies; and if they did not, they should answer for the loss, if they were committed by daylight, which custom is upheld to this day."

Towards the close of the reign of Alfred, the Northmen, as if by common consent, broke loose from their cold inhospitable regions, and came down in vast armies to the warm and plentiful regions of the South. During their invasions, they sailed up the Lea, but Alfred diverted its waters into another channel, and checked their progress. Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, built the castle of HERTFORD: which see. The march of William the Conqueror through the interior, after the battle of Hastings, was checked by Fretheric, abbot of St. Alban's, who, by his bravery and firmness, caused the Norman to swear that he would rule the country by its own ancient laws,—an oath he did not scruple afterwards to break. In the reign of John, the castle of Hertford was defended for the king in the barons' wars, by Walter Godardville. In the reign of Edward II., in 1312, the barons were encamped at Wheathampstead. After the general rising of the peasantry, under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, many of the ring-leaders were executed at St. Alban's, where the king, with a guard of 1,000 men, attended. In the war of the Roses, two sanguinary battles were fought at St. Alban's in this county, between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the first of these, which occurred in 1455, St. Alban's was stormed by the Yorkists, and the king, Henry VI., was taken prisoner. In the second, in 1461, the Lancastrians were victorious, and the king was rescued. In the parliamentary war, this county was the scene of one of Cromwell's earliest exploits, when he was yet only captain of his own troop of horse: he seized the high-sheriff while on his way to St. Alban's, to denounce the parliamentary men as traitors. Since that period, no event of national importance has occurred in Herts.

Antiquities.—“The principal Roman stations,

either in or connected with this county, were *Durocobrivis*; *Verulamium*, or *Verulam*; and *Sullonice*, or *Brockley-hills*; but the Romans had other, though less important, stations within its limits. The principal ancient roads, which intersected Hertfordshire, were the *Watling-street*, the *Icknield-way*, and the *Irming* or *Ermin-street*. The *Watling-street* enters the county from *Middlesex* at *Elstree*, near the station *Sullonice*, and proceeding by *Colney-street* and *Park-street*, skirts the western side of *Verulamium*; thence continuing in a north-north-westerly direction, and passing through *Redburn* and *Market-street*, it runs into *Bedfordshire*, near *Magiovinium* or *Dunstable*. The *Icknield-way* enters the county on the west side from *Buckinghamshire*, and crossing about 1 mile northward from *Tring*, again intersects a portion of *Berkshire*; but afterwards re-enters Hertfordshire between *Hexton* and *Lilley*, and only a short distance to the south of the ancient camp called *Ravenborough*. Continuing thence, in a north-easterly direction, it passes through *Ickleford*, and runs along the high ground towards *Baldock*, which it passes on the north side; and proceeding to the borders of the county, near *Odsey-grange*, becomes the boundary-line between Hertfordshire and *Cambridgeshire* for several miles: going through *Roystone*, it finally quits the county on the downs, about 1 mile beyond. The *Ermin-street* enters Hertfordshire at *Northaw-common*, from *Enfield-chace* in *Middlesex*; thence proceeding by *Newgate-street* and *Little Berkhamstead*, it runs through Hertford; and crossing the river *Lea* to *Port-hill*, continues by *Wade's-mill*, *Puckeridge*, *Braughing*, *Hare-street*, or *Here-street*, *Bark-way*, and *Barley*, into *Cambridgeshire*.”—*Beauties of England and Wales*.—Roman coins, urns, pottery, and statues, have been discovered in various parts of the county, particularly at *Newells*, where a figure of *Mars* was discovered in 1743, and *Ashwell*, where coins, urns, and a skeleton were found. The chief architectural antiquities entitled to notice, are *St. Alban's abbey*, *Baldock church*, *Berkhamstead castle* and church, *Bishop-Stortford castle*, *Cheshunt nunnery*, *Gaddesdon cloisters*, near *Tring*, *Hertford castle*, *Hitchin church*, *King's Langley church*, *Offley palace*, near *Hitchin*, *Roystone church* and cave, *Rye-house*, *Sawbridgeworth church*, *Sopwell monastery*, *Standon house*, *Ware-church*, *Wymondesley priory*. The ancient palace of *Theobalds*, the occasional residence of some of our sovereigns, has long since disappeared, but an account of it will be found under article *THEOBALDS*: which see.

HERTFORD HUNDRED, in the above county, is bounded on the west and north by *Broadwater hundred*, and part of *Cashio hundred*; on the east by the hundred of *Braughing* and the county of *Essex*; and on the south by the county of *Middlesex*. Area 34,410 acres. Houses 2,650. Pop., in 1831, 13,970.

HERTFORD,

OR **HARTFORD**, an ancient borough and market-town, located in the hund., union, and county of Hertford, but belonging, with the manor, to the Duchy of Lancaster. It is situated on the river *Lea*; 21 miles north of London, and 5 north-west of *Broxburn*, where there is a station on the North Eastern railway. Hertford and *Broxburn* are to be united by railway—see also *HERTFORDSHIRE—Railways*. A canal connected with the river *Lea* navigation,—into which the rivers *Mimram* and *Beane* flow at Hertford,—runs from the town, by *Ware*, and parallel with the new river, to near the junction of the *Stort* with the *Lea*—see *HERTFORDSHIRE—Canals*. This

borough having till recently consisted of two parts, the old or In-borough, and the new or Out-borough, a confusion has arisen in making some of its returns. The boundary of the new borough jurisdiction is about 8 miles in extent, but that of the old is much less comprehensive—the old borough boundaries, however, are now, to all intents and purposes, obsolete, as the more extended limits have been taken both for parliamentary and municipal purposes. Acres 3,350. Houses 841. A. P. £13,491. Pop. of the old borough, in 1801, 3,360; in 1831, 4,028; of the new borough, in 1821, 4,235; in 1831, 5,247.

General description.]—Hertford is a respectable and busy, thriving, town. It lies sheltered in the valley of the Lea, and consists of several neat and clean streets, which are built with tolerable regularity in the middle of the town, and lead, towards the suburbs, on the south to Castle-street and West-street, and on the west and south-west to North crescent and other similar streets near the Castle meads. Among the principal buildings, some of which will be afterwards further noticed, are All Saints' church, east of Castle-street; St. Andrew's church, near North crescent; and the dissenting chapel; the Castle, or the East India company's preparatory school, a handsome brick edifice, on the south-west, built on the site of the old castle, some vestiges of which still remain; Christ's hospital, at the north-eastern end of the town; the county-jail and house of correction, on the east side of the town; and in the town itself the town-hall, sessions-house, and market-house, which are neat brick edifices, rebuilt in the latter end of the 18th century. The sessions-house, or shire hall, is above the market-house. The town is well-paved and lighted with gas, and is supplied with water from the river Lea, by means of water-works situated on the north side of the town in Great Hartham. In the vicinity are many elegant seats surrounded with delightful parks and trees, and a little to the south-westward of the town, but beyond the liberties and on the river Mimram, stands the very pleasant village of Hertingfordbury.

Ecclesiastical affairs.]—Hertford contains the parishes of All Saints, St. Andrew's within and without, St. John's within, and the liberty of St. John's without. The living of All Saints is a vicarage; rated at £10 8s. 6½d.; gross income £290. In the patronage of the Crown and Lord J. Townshend, alternately.—St. Andrew's, with St. Nicholas and St. Mary, is a rectory; rated at £12 7s. 3½d.; gross income £293. Patron, the Crown. This town had formerly 5 churches, 4 parochial, and 1 belonging to a priory for monks of the Benedictine order, which was founded in the east part of the town by Ralph de Limesay, on lands granted him by the Conqueror. A good modern house has been erected on the site of the priory, and only 2 of the 5 churches are now standing. All Saints', the principal church, is a large edifice consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a low tower and spire. At the west end is a large gallery for the use of the children belonging to Christ's hospital. There are numerous monuments. In St. Andrew's church there are likewise many sepulchral memorials for different families. An Independent church was formed here in 1673, and one in Lady Huntingdon's connexion, in 1800: there is also a Friends' meeting-house.

This borough possesses 14 daily, 1 infant, and 2 day and boarding schools. The free grammar-school was founded in the reign of James I., and endowed with a rent-charge of £40 per annum, accruing from lands belonging to the Marden estate situated in the parish of Tewin: the object, as expressed in the deeds, is to educate in the classics and other polite literature, the sons of the inhabitants of the town of

Hertford: on the foundation, in 1836, there were 36 in the school, of whom 18 were receiving classical instruction. The master has a school-house and dwelling-house rent free. The school premises consist of a large school-room with 4 apartments over it, situate near the churchyard of All Saints church, with a garden and large play-ground attached, together with a plot of ground communicating with the master's dwelling-house situate in Fore-street. The patron is Lord Viscount Melbourne. Bernard Hale, in 1661, provided 7 scholarships of 20 marks per annum each, one of which exhibitions to be for a scholar from this school, at St. Peter's college, Cambridge; but for upwards of 30 years previous to 1836, none of the sons of the inhabitants educated here have been sent to the university, and no application has been made for the scholarships. The Green-coat school was founded in the 18th century by Gabriel Newton. In 1836 there were 45 boys in this school, who are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10, and may remain until they are 13. They are children of indigent parents of the established church not receiving alms, and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and supplied with books, and a complete suit of clothing, each, once a-year. The income of this school, in 1836, amounted to £125 8s.: expenditure £161 16s.; the excess of expenditure beyond the income being made up by voluntary contributions, and an annual charity sermon. The school premises consist of a substantial brick-built school-room, situate on the north side of All Saints churchyard. Two of the daily schools are National, and, together with the infant school, are supported by voluntary contributions.

The East India company's school, preparatory to the course of instruction at their "East India college" at Haileybury,—is a large brick building containing numerous small apartments. The college itself was established in 1806, and originally occupied this edifice, till it was removed to Haileybury, which is about 2½ miles distant, on the London side of the town. The object of these institutions is to give, in co-operation with the college of Calcutta, a suitable education for youths about to be appointed to any post in the civil department of the Company's establishment in India, as the seminary at Addiscombe, in Hampshire, is intended to do in relation to the military department. The situation of the college at Haileybury is healthy and pleasant. The buildings were erected at an expense of £70,000. Besides residences for the principal, and several professors, they contain accommodations for upwards of 100 students, who are instructed on the plan pursued at the universities. Each student, on his departure for India, is provided with a certificate of his academical attainments; and, on an average, upwards of 30 are annually sent. A writer in the *Athenaeum*, 1832, p. 721, in reviewing a work titled 'The Political, Commercial, and Financial condition of the Anglo-Eastern Empire in 1832,' &c., has the following observations on Haileybury:—"On examining the lists of writers who went from Haileybury college for the last 5 years, we perceive 3 sons of noblemen, 8 sons of baronets, 14 sons of clergymen, 8 sons of directors, 30 sons of the Company's civil servants, and 22 of the Company's military servants. When we consider that the directors have strong family claims; that numbers of meritorious officers have no fortunes and clever sons, and that many of the Company's servants in the east, have been cheered in their arduous duties, by the prospect of provision being made for their children; if their merits entitled them to it, we cannot see that the directors have been partial in their patronage. Nay, many orphans and others, whose mis-

fortunes and merits were their chief claim, have received,' says our author, 'appointments from donors, whose names they have never yet learned, and to whom they were perfect strangers.' Our Indian army is officered, and our courts of judicature are maintained, by a yearly supply of military cadets and writers, who are educated at the great seminaries of Haileybury and Addiscombe. Of the former of these establishments, our author informs us,—'The civil service of India, from which the executive, financial, judicial, and commercial departments are supplied, from the provincial magistracy, to a seat at the council-board, (or sometimes to the governor-generalship,) originates, principally, from the students of Haileybury college, an establishment founded by the East India company for the better and surer supply of men qualified to fill the important duties which devolve on an English official, when transplanted to shores where the happiness or misery of millions depends upon his talent, his integrity, and moral firmness of character. The students at Haileybury, who must enter between the ages of 16 and 20, are classed in 4 successive terms of 6 months each: two entire days in every week are given to Oriental literature, and part of other days. There are 4 European departments: 7 months in the year are devoted to lectures on various subjects. For instance, a student who remains 2 years at the college, receives, in 3 terms, from 70 to 80 hours of law tuition, and altogether 90 hours; he is instructed in elemental knowledge on the limits between morals and law, political and civil rights: in the English and Mahomedan criminal law, and on the law of evidence: the moral and legal obligations of government are also inculcated: the laws affecting property, promises, and contracts, and the obligations arising from public and private relations, are carefully taught, as well as the classics, mathematics, and in fact every branch of education which can be requisite for a statesman on the most extensive field of action. The ablest masters in every language, European or Asiatic, are employed at the college; for Sanscrit as well as Greek, Persian as well as Latin, and Hindoostanee and Bengalee, as well as French and Italian, are sedulously cultivated: the most learned professors of philosophy are also in attendance, and every day, except Sunday, there are lectures.' Every student pays 100 guineas per annum, and costs the Company in addition, £117, before he is ready to sail for India. All who are acquainted with this seminary, know how useful it is in preparing the civil servants of the Company for the proper discharge of their duties in the East. The military seminary of Addiscombe is equally useful in educating officers."

CHRIST'S-HOSPITAL is partly an independent institution, and partly a preparatory seminary for the splendid Royal institution of the same name, but usually called the Blue-coat school, in Newgate

street, London: the Hertford hospital is maintained out of the general funds of the charity, and managed by its governors. An account of the origin, government, conduct, and destination of this noble institution, and its vast revenues, so far particularly as regards the great establishment in London, will be found under article CHRIST-CHURCH, Newgate-street—which see—and we shall then proceed to give an account of the Hertford hospital, and of miscellaneous particulars connected with both.

The Hertford hospital consists of a preparatory seminary for the boys, and an hospital for the girls, connected with Christ's hospital. The girls are sent exclusively to this establishment, where they remain till their superannuation, and final discharge, at the age of 15. The boys are usually sent, on their first admission, to Hertford, but are removed to the hospital in London, when they have made sufficient progress in learning to qualify them to join, without inconvenience, the lower department of the school within that establishment. In 1837, the number of girls in this hospital was 70, of boys 403. The hospital buildings, which stand on the north side of the high road to London, are extensive. Their most obvious arrangements are as follows:—There is a large field, meadow, or play-ground, in front, in which there is an open shed for the use of the boys in bad weather. At the western end of this field is a range of wards, with gardens towards the east, and including the grammar-school, and grammar master's house. Parallel with this is another range of wards, with gardens towards the west, beyond which is the girls' play-ground, and other wards including the girls' dining-room, towards Brewhouse lane. Along the high road, at the southern end of these wards, are small gardens in front of the matron's and the school-mistress's houses, and girls' school, &c.; and at the northern end of the wards are the boys' writing school, the writing master's house, the kitchen, and offices, with a colonnade, over all which extends the hall, and behind are yards. There is also an infirmary, containing accommodation both for boys and girls, the girls' portion being kept distinct. It has 60 single beds for patients, besides apartments for a nurse and two servants. A house next Brewers-lane, formerly a public-house, has been fitted up as an infirmary for children having contagious disorders, and it was so applied in 1834-5, on occasion of ring-worm prevailing to a great extent. The boys and girls' establishments are wholly separated by a gate at the southern extremity of the second range of wards. The dress of the boys at Hertford is the same as that worn in London,—see CHRIST-CHURCH;—also for dress worn by girls. The boys are allowed yearly a coat, two girdles, a yellow, two pair of breeches, 4 pair of stockings, 4 pair of shoes, and 3 new shirts: they receive 2 new blue coats and 2 'yellows' on admission. The girls are allowed one suit of upper garments yearly; under ones more frequently.—

The diet table of the Hertford establishment, in 1838, was as follows:—

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. 5 oz. of bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. roast beef. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes. $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 5 oz. bread.
Monday.	ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. plum-pudding. $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 oz. cheese or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 5 oz. bread.
Tuesday.	ditto.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. roast mutton. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes. $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread.	ditto.
Wednesday.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. 5 oz. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. boiled beef. 1 pint broth. 5 oz. bread.	1 oz. cheese or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 5 oz. bread.
Thursday.	ditto.	as on Tuesday.	ditto.
Friday.	ditto.	as on Wednesday.	ditto.
Saturday.	ditto.	1 pint pea soup. 5 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	ditto.

We may here also insert the diet table of the London establishment, in 1838: it was as follows:—

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday.	5½ oz. of bread. ¼ pint of milk and water.	4 oz. of roasted beef. 8 oz. of potatoes. 3 oz. of bread.	5½ oz. of bread. ¾ oz. of butter.
Monday.	ditto.	4 oz. of roasted mutton. 8 oz. of potatoes. 3 oz. of bread.	5½ oz. of bread. 2 oz. of cheese.
Tuesday.	ditto.	8 oz. of plum pudding. ¾ oz. of butter. 3 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday.	ditto.	4 oz. of roasted mutton. 8 oz. of potatoes, and 3 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Thursday.	ditto.	4 oz. of boiled beef. 5½ oz. of bread, and broth unlimited.	ditto.
Friday.	ditto.	4 oz. of roasted mutton. 8 oz. of potatoes, and 3 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Saturday.	ditto.	5½ oz. of bread. ¾ oz. of butter, and pea soup unlimited.	ditto.

When potatoes are not in season, which is considered to be during the months of May, June, and July, each child has an additional 2½ oz. of bread, in lieu of ½ lb. of potatoes. The diet used is the same for girls and boys. The children sup in public, on Sundays, from first Sunday in February, to Easter Sunday, when each governor is allowed to introduce 6 personal friends or 3 by tickets, to witness the ceremony. On these occasions an anthem is sung after supper. The above is the ordinary diet of the children, but there are some boys whose constitutions require more nutritive food:—these dine daily apart from the others, and they are allowed, if necessary, wine and meat every day, or any other diet recommended by the medical officers of the establishment.

It may be interesting to exhibit the internal discipline of the hospital in a few particulars. From March to 1st November, the boys rise at 6 in the morning,—the girls not quite so early during March. Between the hours of six and seven they dress and make their own beds—which are all single—the younger being assisted by the elder: they then wash themselves in lavatories provided for the purpose: each has a separate towel and brush: their bodies are washed twice, and their heads once a-week. Their shoes are brushed by servants, at Hertford, though, at London, the boys not only brush their own shoes, but, through their friends, provide both brushes and blacking, “a practice,” observe the charity commissioners, “for which there seems no sufficient reason.” The boys in London are likewise, much to their annoyance, employed in helping to scour the wards, an arrangement which is not adopted at Hertford. At seven, A.M., the children go into school, where they remain till eight; and, at ¼ past 8, proceed to the hall to breakfast, some of them assisting in the arrangement of the table. Each ward is attended at a separate table by a nurse who apportions the provisions; and complaints amongst the children very rarely occur. Prayers are read previously to each meal, and two verses of a psalm are chaunted. At dinner, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, this chaunt is accompanied, in London, by an organ. Half an hour is allowed the children for breakfast, and they spend the time from 9 till 12 in school. From 12 till ¼ to 1 is devoted to amusement. Dinner is then discussed. “In the joints of meat sent up,” observe the commissioners, “the weight of the bones is allowed to the children at the rate of ¼ lb. for every five of them;” and hence, they are thus associated, for their joint behoof. Dinner occupies 40 minutes, and the children are then at liberty till ten minutes before two, when they are summoned to school, where they remain till five. From 5 till 6 they amuse themselves, and at 6 supper is pre-

pared, which lasts about 40 minutes, after which amusement is allowed, in summer, till 8, and for a shorter period as the days are shortened. At 8, or at dusk, their names are called over in their respective wards, after which they proceed to the lavatories and wash, when prayers and the evening lessons are read by a monitor, under the superintendence of the head and junior masters; and, on Sundays, an anthem is sung: they then retire to bed. Some privileged boys are allowed to sit up, in the day-wards, till 8 in winter, and to a later hour, according to the season. The candles used on these occasions are paid for by the boys themselves. It seemed to the nurses that it would add very much to the comfort of these boys, if candles were allowed them by the hospital. “These,” observe the commissioners, “may seem to some to be trifling details, but all who have been educated at public schools will remember, how much happiness, there, depended on trifles of this kind, which those who preside over such institutions are too apt to disregard.” From 1st November to 1st March, there is no school before breakfast: the children rise at 7, breakfast at 8, and go to school at ten minutes before 9;—the evening school is held from ½ past 1 till 4; supper is had at 5; and, after supper, they go direct to their wards and lavatories. Most of the boys have weekly allowances of from 2d. to 6d. a-week from their parents. The vacations are,—Easter, 8 days; Bartholomew tide, or long vacation, 5 weeks; and Christmas, 9 days. Every Wednesday is alternately either a whole or a half holiday, and Saturday is likewise a half holiday: besides these there are various other holidays; and there are special leave-days at London, but not at Hertford. The children are occasionally allowed to take exercise in the country under proper superintendence. On the whole, the commissioners remark, that “the children appear generally to be well taken care of, and comfortably provided.”

The schools for the boys at Hertford consist of a reading and writing school, an under grammar, and an upper grammar-school. The reading and writing school is under the superintendence of a head reading and writing master, aided by an assistant, and also by an apprentice:—

Head reading and writing master's salary,	£230
Assistant's,	115
Apprentice's, increasing £2 yearly, for four years,	55

In this school the boys are taught to read and write, and are commenced in arithmetic; and here they remain till qualified, by progress in reading, to join the under grammar-school. All the boys at Hertford, however, attend this school. There are separate divisions and classes through which the

scholars pass. The under grammar-school is conducted by a master, denominated the usher in the grammar-school, who has a salary of £100 a-year. In this school the boys are taught the Latin accidence in the grammar of the hospital, the catechism, and an exposition thereof, published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The promotions from the preceding school take place once a quarter; but all boys who, on their admission, are sufficiently advanced in reading to begin Latin, are placed in this school on their arrival at Hertford: in such event, however, he likewise, with all the other boys of the higher schools, attends the writing and reading, alternately with the grammar school. The upper grammar-school is now under the charge of two masters:—

First grammar master's salary,	£300
Second do. do.	200

All the masters have residences. The upper grammar-school is divided into three classes, and in this school the system of classification adopted in London commences. There is a peculiarity in the system adopted in this school, which is considered to be admirably adapted to the nature of the institution. In each of the three classes, which are arranged in steps one below the other, a division is made into two equal or nearly equal parts, and one division or moiety of each of the three classes is placed under the first master, and the other moiety of each under the second master; so that a moiety of the boys who have made sufficient progress to qualify them to occupy a place in the first class of the upper grammar-school, are under the first master, and a moiety under the second; but all these boys are supposed to have equal attainments; they rank equally, as first class boys, and have, as such, an equal claim to be removed to London on the next remove, whether they chance to be placed under the first master or the second: thus the joint exertions of two co-ordinate masters, or masters possessing equal rank and authority, are brought to bear at once on the complete steps in the system of instruction preparatory to the promotion to Christ's hospital, London,—an object, the attainment of which had previously been found to be very desirable, from the great, and yearly increasing, number of boys, of nearly equal ages and attainments, requiring that promotion within a limited time; as the regulations require them all to enter between the ages of seven and ten. Other arrangements, also promotive of the objects in view, have been effected since the appointment of the second master in 1837. In this upper grammar-school the lowest class is instructed in the accidence and syntax, and Crossman's Introduction to Christianity: this latter book is read throughout the school. The middle class learn syntax, read Valpy's Latin Delectus, and do Howard's Elementary Latin Exercises. The first or head class learn the Westminster Greek grammar, construe Bradley's Phædrus, and do, for exercises, a more advanced portion of Howard. In this class, about seven lines of Phædrus are given for a lesson. The boys take each other's places in repeating their lessons, as in other schools. The draughts of boys from Hertford to London take place once a quarter, and, after each of these removals, the usher of the under grammar-school sends up, to the master of the upper, such of the boys in his school as he deems sufficiently advanced to enter.

The girls' school is under the superintendence of two mistresses:—

Upper mistress's salary,	£180
Under do. do.	100

Both have residences. The girls are taught reading and spelling, writing, history, geography, and needle-

work; and they are examined every year by the head grammar master. This is considered 'the most perfect branch of the whole establishment.'

The income derived from charities, more particularly connected with Hertford, but also coming under the cognizance of the Charity commissioners, and including educational charities, amounted, in 1836, to about £576 5s. 8d.; besides which, there are Lady W. Harrison's almshouses, and other habitations for poor people. The most important of these charities were the poor estate at Standon, Green end, purchased with certain charity funds, vested in, and administered by, trustees of the poor, created under a decree of commissioners for charitable uses, on 13th September, 1708: the income of this charity, in 1836, amounted to £110. Another of these properties, called the King's meads, yielded £95 17s. 3d., besides £2 4s. 3d. paid by the river Lea company for part of charity land cut through. Compensation was also demanded for encroachment, but, in 1836, the terms were not settled. The income of that part of the general charity funds, derived from the property vested in the trustees, amounted, in 1833, to £286 17s. 3d., distributed thus:—

To poor householders of St. Andrews,	£106	2	0
To poor householders of All Saints,	46	13	0
To poor householders of St. John's,	73	10	0
Making in all,	£226	5	0

A legacy of £500 was bequeathed to the poor of Hertford in 1830 by Miss Ann Dimsdale, who died in 1832; but it was not invested at the time of the inquiry. A house and garden, let for 99 years from 1761, at a pepper-corn rent, reverts to the poor of St. Andrews and All Saints frequenting church, and others, on the expiry of the lease. Upwards of £1,100 have been expended by the tenant in improvements. Amongst charitable institutions in Hertford, otherwise provided for than by endowment, are a dispensary and general infirmary, which was established in 1833. There is a savings' bank in the town. Poor rates, in 1833, £1,834.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Hertford, by the poor-law commissioners. The Hertford poor-law union comprehends 18 parishes, embracing an area of 53 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 12,155. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,202. Expenditure, in 1833, £4,606; in 1839, £4,986 11s.

Government and Franchise.—The borough claims to be a corporation by prescription. In an extent of the castle and borough of Hertford, made in the 5^o year of the reign of Edward III. (1332), a bailiff, under-bailiff, and commonalty, of the town, are mentioned, and 19^o Henry VI. (1441), two markets were granted to the "burgesses and tenants of the town, and their successors." The earliest formal charter of incorporation now extant, was granted 31^o Elizabeth (1588), which, after reciting that a corporation had existed there time out of mind, gave the borough a new form of incorporation, composed of a bailiff, 11 capital burgesses, including the bailiff, and 16 assistant-burgesses. In 3^o James I. (1604), a new charter was granted, by which the borough was incorporated by the name of 'mayor, burgesses, and commonalty;' and in 1680 the governing charter, previous to 1835, was obtained from the Crown. This charter was not granted upon the surrender of former liberties, and having been accepted by the corporation, and acted on ever after, was not affected by the proclamation of James II. for restoring surrendered charters. Under the governing charter, the legal style of the corporation was changed to

* the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the borough of Hertford.* The officers of the corporation were—

A high steward,
Mayor,
Recorder,
Town-clerk,
Jailer, and
Two sergeants-at-mace

The high-steward was required to be an eminent man,—*vir præclarus*; the title being honorary. The mayor was appointed to act as a justice-of-peace for the borough, and as such, to be president of the court of quarter-sessions, which was appointed to be held, without extension to cases affecting life or limb, or jurisdiction exclusive of the county magistrates. The recorder was appointed, *ex officio*, to be one of the justices, and of the quorum in the sessions of the peace, and in the court of record for all actions not exceeding £60. Petty-sessions were appointed to be held every Wednesday, at which two of the three magistrates, viz. the mayor, late mayor, and recorder, were authorized to preside.

There being no separate jail appropriated to the borough, an arrangement was entered into with the county magistrates, whereby one ward in the county-jail was exclusively devoted to borough prisoners. This ward was put nominally under the control of the corporation; but the practical management of the whole jail, including this ward, was retained by the visiting magistrates of the county, and the whole expense of the jail paid out of the county rate. The county-jail and house of correction is an oblong building of an irregular construction. It consists of four principal divisions;—the jail, a very old building; the house of correction, erected in 1790; the ward called the Borough-jail; and another, appropriated to a female prisoner. The keeper's house is at the entrance to the jail, and there are, altogether, 12 wards,—in two of which there are tread-mills,—12 airing-yards, 8 day-rooms, and 89 cells. The prison possesses a chaplain and a school-master. The state of elementary instruction among the inmates may be judged of by the keeper's return; that, of 613 committals, 380 could neither read nor write, and only 12 could read and write well. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 684. The assizes for the county, and petty-sessions for the division of Hertford, are held in this town.

Upon an average of 14 years to 1834, the income of the borough was £550 8s. 3d.: expenditure £600 12s. 4d., of which £224 5s. 3d. consisted of allowance to the mayor for hospitalities and entertainments, and of salaries to officers: £77 14s. 5d. consisted of law-expenses, and £101 3s. 3d. of expenses of water-works, repair of buildings, &c., including one-third of the expense of repairing the shire-hall, imposed by an act of parliament, passed in 1768, for rebuilding it. The only debt to which the corporation was liable was a sum of £500; but heavy charges were incurred in a Chancery suit in which the corporation had been involved. Under the new municipal act, the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors,—the style of the corporate body being 'the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the borough of Hertford.' The borough is included, in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted; and in section I of that schedule, amongst boroughs, the parliamentary boundaries of which were to be taken until altered by parliament. The income and expenditure of the borough for 1839, were as follows:

INCOME.

Balance in treasurer's hands,	£38 5 2½
Rents,	332 7 4
Tolls and dues,	2 0 6

Borough rates,	491 3 1
Miscellaneous,	30 10 10
	£874 6 11½

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries, pensions, and allowances to municipal officers,	£160 0 0
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance,	15 4 8½
Police and constables,	344 8 6
Repairs, &c.,	37 10 0
Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.,	3 18 0
Law expenses,	134 4 1
Miscellaneous,	79 10 8
Balance in treasurer's hands,	99 10 11½
	£874 6 11½

Hertford returns two members to parliament. The earliest return was 26^o Edward I.; but after 50^o Edward III., no return appears to have been made till 21^o James I., when the right of sending was restored on a petition from the corporation. It is probable, however, that a precept, or writ, had been issued in the intermediate time, as the burghesses solicited to be excused returning members, on account of poverty, in the time of Henry V. The right of election, previous to the passing of the reform act, was vested in the inhabitant householders, and freemen not receiving alms, and who were inhabitants at the time of taking up their freedom. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years, previous to 1831, was 659. The restricted boundaries of the old or in-borough were taken, for parliamentary purposes, previous to the passing of the reform act, under which, however, the right of elective franchise was extended to the boundaries of the corporate jurisdiction, in the new or out-borough, together with an additional part towards Port-hill on the west, where there were already houses beyond the former limits, and where it appeared probable that more would be added.

Number of electors registered for 1837,	619
Freemen,	234
Old right,	182
New right,	330

Number who polled at general election in 1837,	580
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The mayor is the returning officer. Hertford is one of the polling-places, and the principal place of election, for the county members.

Trade, &c.—There is no manufacture in Hertford; but numerous mills are situated on the rivers Lea and Mimram, through which a good deal of business is done in malting and mealings. The commerce has hitherto chiefly depended on the navigation of the Lea and the most important articles of trade, besides malt and flour, are wheat and wool, much of which is sent to London, whence coal and other heavy commodities are brought in exchange. One of the largest corn-markets in the kingdom is held at Hertford. The market-day is Saturday, and fairs for cattle and horses are held on Saturday fortnight before Easter, 12th May, 5th July, and 8th November.

History.—Hertford is an ancient town, but of uncertain origin, though it is known to have attained importance very early in the Saxon times, and a synod is recorded to have been held here as early as the year 670 or 673.* Dr. Heylin supposes Hert-

* Its situation on the Ermin-street, and on a ford of the river Lea, is supposed, by Salmon and others, to have occasioned its present name, which is thought to be a corruption from *Hereford*; that is, the *Army's Ford*; an etymology that receives support from the name of the town being frequently written *Hereford* by the Saxon authors, and in charters to monasteries. The conjecture that the appellation Hertford, or Hartford, was derived from *Heort-ford*, or the Ford of Harts, seems much too fanciful to be admitted, though strengthened by the arms of the town,—a *Hart couchant at a Ford*; which arms, it should be remembered, were not assumed till many centuries after the Saxon writers had recorded this place by the name of *Hereford* and *Hertford*.—See also *HEREFORD*,—*Origin*, &c.

ford to have been a principal residence of the East Saxon kings; but, however this may be, it was certainly of sufficient consequence to give name to the shire, on the division made about the time of the great Alfred; and it has ever since continued to be the county town. After the Danes were driven from this neighbourhood, which they had very early infested, through the facility which the river Lea afforded to their shipping, the castle here was built by Edward the Elder, about the year 909. '*Edwardus Rex,*' says Henry of Huntingdon, '*anno nono Regni sui, construxit Herefordianum Castrum non immensum inter Beneficam, et Mimeram, et Lyge flumina non profunda, sed clarissima.*'—Lib. v. p. 353.—The same king is also recorded to have built and fortified the town, which had probably been wholly despoiled and ruined by the Danes. '*Hoc anno,*' are the words of the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 913, '*circa Martini Festum jussit Eadwardus Rex axedificari aquilonarem urbem apud Heorotfordam inter Mimeran, Benefican, et Lygean: interim aliqua pars copiarum erexit urbem apud Heorotfordam ab australi parte Lygeæ:*'—from which it appears that the north part of the town was that first built by Edward, and the southern part the last. At the time of the Domesday survey, Hertford contained 146 burgesses, and had two churches: the lands and houses were then divided between the king and eight of his principal officers, among whom was Peter de Valoines, who had been constituted governor of Hertford castle, and who was afterwards confirmed in that post by Henry the First. "Huntingdon sayeth it was a verie faire and beautiful castle, though not greatly large. When King Jhon had wronge out of the handes of his nobilitie sundry strongeholde within the realme, he comitted this to the kepinge of Walter Godardville: but it was not longe before Lodovic the dolphine of Fraunce toke it from him by stronge hande of whom Robert Fitzwalter claymed to have the kepinge of it, as of right belonginge to his auncestors; but Lodovic trustinge his owne countrymen better, denyed his request; which after the opinion of some, was one of the first thinges that did alienate the myndes of many from him."—Lambard's Top. Dic. p. 151.—In the reaction that followed on Lewis's insolent conduct to the barons, and his remark to Fitzwalter on refusing him the castle, that "the English had betrayed their king, and were, therefore, unfit to be trusted," he was compelled to leave the kingdom. In the 5th year of the reign of Edward III., it was determined, on an inquisition, that "the castle and borough of Hertford were held of the king *in capite*," and in 1345 the king granted the honour, castle, and town, to John of Gaunt, his fourth son. While the castle was in his possession, it was the occasional residence of John, king of France. David, king of Scots, was also a prisoner here about the same period: and here, in the year 1362, died Joan, his queen, sister to Edward the Third. Henry, duke of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, kept his court in Hertford castle at the time of Richard the Second's deposition; and after he had himself assumed the reins of empire, he settled the castle and town on Joan de Navarre, his queen, for her life. She continued to possess them till the 7^o of Henry the Fifth, when, being charged with conspiring to effect the king's death by sorcery, all her estates and honours were forfeited. The honour of Hertford was next bestowed on the Lady Catherine of France, whom the king married. Henry the Sixth kept his Easter in the castle in his 7^o year; and the honour was afterwards settled on his queen, Margaret of Anjou. Henry the Seventh was possessor, as heir to the house of Lancaster. In the 25^o of Elizabeth

the Michaelmas term was adjourned from London to Hertford, on account of the plague that was raging in the metropolis, and all the courts were kept in the castle: this was also the case, and from a similar cause, in the 34^o and 35^o of the same reign. The queen occasionally resided here; and in this has probably originated the traditional tale of her imprisonment in the castle; and a small chamber, in the highest tower, is now pointed out as the scene of her captivity. About the 17th of James I., all the honours, lands, and revenues of the Crown at Hertford, except what arose from the mills, were, by the king, settled in trustees for the use of Prince Charles: and after the latter had ascended the throne in his sixth year, he granted the manor and castle to William, earl of Salisbury. Since that time it has had various possessors, and as various reparations, having indeed been in a measure rebuilt long before it was hired by the East India company. Very few remains of the original castle are now standing, and those are principally confined to the outer walls, which show parts of one round, and some angular towers. The present body of the castle is apparently of the time of James, or Charles the First, except the highest tower, which is more ancient, and commands, from the leads, an extensive prospect over the adjacent country. The apartments are mostly small, but neat and convenient. Beneath are some strong vaults and a subterraneous passage, reputed to extend a considerable distance towards the East. The walls have been surrounded by a deep moat, supplied with water from the Lea, which flows under the north side. The enclosed area has been converted into gardens.

HERTINGFORDBURY, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Hertford; 2 miles west by south of Hertford, on the river Mimram. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 15s. 2½d.; gross income £520. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. In 1708, Walter Wallinger, Esq., bequeathed £400 to be laid out in the purchase of a rent-charge in fee-simple, to be applied to the apprenticing of children, sons or daughters of housekeepers, resident within the parish, but not receiving parochial relief. The rents of the property purchased by the trustees having been found more than sufficient to apprentice out the objects expressly named by the testator in his will, the surplus was from time to time, for many years, invested in the purchase of East India bonds, which were sold in November, 1822; and the produce, amounting to £2,159 19s. 2d., was invested in the purchase of £2,614 3s. 5d. stock, three per cent. consolidated annuities. The annual income of this charity, in 1834, was £95 4s. 6d., and the balance in the treasurer's hands, £442 12s. 4d. The number of children apprenticed, from 1823 to 1833 inclusive, was 36. Premiums of from £15 to £20 are usually given, and occasionally articles of clothing to the amount of £1. Grace Ellis also left by will, dated 20th March, 1613, the yearly sum of £2, to the poor of this parish, "so long as the world shall last." Poor rates, in 1838, £295. Acres 2,510. Houses 136. A. P. £4,240. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 753.

HERTSMONCEAUX, a parish in Foxeard hund., rape of Hastings, union of Hailsham, county of Sussex; 3 miles east of Hailsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £20; gross income £950. Patron, in 1835, F. G. Hare, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1,108 5s. 6½d. rectorial. In the church-yard is a yew-tree, which measures 22 feet 6 inches in circumference, at the distance of four feet from the base. Here are an Independent church, formed

in 1811, a meeting-house for the society of Friends, and 3 daily schools. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, there were 43½ acres of hop-grounds cultivated in this parish; average of hops charged, 26,329 lbs.; duty £219 8s. 2d. Acres 4,870. Houses 205. A. P. £5,112. Pop., in 1801, 961; in 1831, 1,338. Poor rates, in 1838, £693 3s.

HESKEN, or HISEN, a township in Eccleston parish, county of Lancaster; about 2 miles north of Prescot. Here are 2 daily schools, respectively containing 50 and 27 children: the former is endowed with £40, and the latter with £10 3s. 4d. per annum. Acres 1,230. Houses 60. A. P. £2,439. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 324. Poor rates, in 1838, £160 4s.

HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith, county of Cumberland; 9 miles north-north-west of Penrith, intersected by the post-road from Penrith to Carlisle, and west of the river Eden. It comprises the townships of Calthwaite, Hesketh (Nether and Upper), Itonfield, Petterell-Crooks, and Plumpton-street, and is wholly within the precincts of the Forest of Inglewood. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £22 15s., and returned at £44 15s.; gross income £107. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Here are 3 daily schools, two of which are endowed; one with £16 5s. per annum, the other with the interest of £72. Part of the former endowment arises from £200, bequeathed, in 1763, by Mr. John Brown, for the support of a school. Poor rates, in 1838, £623 5s. The court for the Forest of Inglewood is held in this parish, on St. Barnabas-day, every year, in the open air. Under an ancient thorn-tree, by the way-side, the inhabitants of more than 20 mesne or townships meet, and a jury for the whole jurisdiction is ballotted for amongst them and sworn. The annual dues to the lord of the forest, compositions for improvements, &c., are also paid. Acres 16,580. Houses 377. A. P. £15,430. Pop., in 1801, 1,285; in 1831, 2,107.

HESKET (NETHER AND UPPER), a township in the above parish; 7½ miles south-south-east of Carlisle. Houses 38. Pop., in 1821, 210; in 1831, 234. Other returns with the parish.

HESKET-NEWMARKET, a small market-town in the parish of Caldbeck, county of Cumberland; 9 miles south-east of Wigton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Caldew. The market is on Friday, and fairs are held for cattle the first Friday in May, and after that once a fortnight till Whitsuntide. In the neighbourhood are considerable copper mines. Returns with the parish.

HESKETH-CUM-BECCONSALL. See BECCONSALL.

HESLERTON, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Malton, east riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles east-north-east of New Malton. It includes the townships of East and West Heslerton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of East Heslerton, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; gross income £465. Patron, the Crown. There are 4 daily schools in this parish. Acres 6,170. Houses 81. A. P. £6,087. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 514. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 19s.

HESLERTON (EAST), a township in Heslerton parish, east riding of the county of York; 3 miles south-east by south of Yeddingham, south of the river Derwent. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Heslerton. Here are a Wesleyan chapel, and 2 daily schools. Acres 3,990. Houses 25. A. P. £3,469. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 215. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 1s.

HESLERTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Heslerton, east riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile

west by south of East-Heslerton. Here are 2 daily schools. Heslerton-hall, in this township, is a neat edifice with pleasant grounds. Acres 2,180. Houses 56. A. P. £2,618. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 299. Poor rates, in 1838, £89 18s.

HESLETON-COLD, a township in Dalton-le-Dale parish, county of Durham; 6½ miles north of Heslerton-Monk. Acres 820. Houses 11. A. P. £545. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 112. Poor rates, in 1838, £7 19s.

HESLETON-MONK, a parish and township in the south division of Easington ward, union of Easington, county of Durham; 13 miles north of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the course of a streamlet which runs into the North sea. The parish also comprises the townships of Hulam, Hutton-Henry, Nesbit, Sheraton, and Thorpe-Bulmer. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £7 12s. 6d.; gross income £200. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Acres 7,090. Houses 96. A. P. £5,315. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 501. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 4s. Acres of the township 1,890. Houses 28. A. P. £1,687. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 176. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 1s.

HESLEY-HURST, a township in Rothbury parish, county of Northumberland; in the vicinity of Rothbury. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 40. Poor rates, in 1838, £7 14s.

HESLINGTON, a parish and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, union of York, east riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile east-south-east of York. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £6, and returned at £58 2s.; gross income £63. Patron, the prebendary of the cathedral of York. In 1630, Sir Thomas Hesketh's hospital, in this parish, was erected and endowed with £50 per annum, for the maintenance of 8 poor men and a sister. There is also received yearly the additional sum of £5, paid as a charge on an estate at Hutton Rudby. These sums are divided amongst the almspeople. In 1795 the old hospital was taken down and a new one erected in the village of Heslington, on ground belonging to Mr. Yarburgh. The new building consists of a chapel in the centre, 4 sets of apartments on each side for the men, each set containing 2 rooms and other conveniences, and a room behind for the sister. There is also a small garden. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 14s.—Heslington-hall, the ancient seat of the Yarburgh family, presents a fine specimen of the style of architecture which obtained in the reign of Elizabeth, and is said to have been erected for the reception of her majesty, when visiting the north. Acres 2,570. Houses 99. A. P. £3,425. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 536.

HESSAY, a township in Moor-Monkton parish, city of York; 5½ miles west by north of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here; and there is a daily school. Acres 1,120. Houses 31. A. P. £1,107. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 170. Poor rates, in 1838, £50 16s.

HESSET, a parish in Thedwestry hund., union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 5¼ miles east-south-east of St. Edmund's-Bury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £12 17s. 11d.; gross income £255. Patron, in 1835, — Leheap, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1829, £12 16s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £235 14s. Acres 1,620. Houses 45. A. P. £1,642. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 428.

HESSE, a parish in the county-town of Kingston-upon-Hull, union of Sculcoates, east riding of

Yorkshire; north of the Humber, and intersected by the railway from Leeds to Kingston-upon-Hull, on which there is here a station, 4 miles from Hull, and 237 $\frac{1}{2}$ from London, by railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £10 7s. 1d.; gross income £315. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are a place of worship for Methodists; and 8 daily schools, one of which, a National school, is endowed with £5 per annum. There is also an almshouse for 3 poor persons, each of whom receives £1 a-year from Chamberlayne's general charity. Other charities, in 1822, £62 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £683. At Hessele cliff, in this parish, are stone-quarries, celebrated for the manufacture of Paris whitening. "Hessele belonged anciently to the Stutevils, whose heiress, Johanna, gave it to the canons of Watton. The impression on her seal was a woman riding sideways, with the bridle in her right hand, she being the first, 'tis said, that began that custom, now in use with her sex."—Old Eng. Gaz. Acres 2,410. Houses 246. A. P. £7,373. Pop., in 1801, 681; in 1831, 1,538.

HESTON, a parish in Isleworth hund., union of Brentford, county of Middlesex; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Hounslow. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £11; gross income £654. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are 2 infant and 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £157 7s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,254 18s. This parish is so noted for the produce of fine wheat, that, according to Camden and Norden, bread for the royal table was made of it, in preference to every other. Acres 3,720. Houses 586. A. P., in 1815, £32,722; in 1828, £25,156. Pop., in 1801, 1,955; in 1831, 3,110.

HESWALL, a parish in Wirrall hund. and union, county of Chester; 3 miles north-north-west of Great Neston, on the banks of the Dee. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £18 8s. 4d.; gross income £334. Patrons, in 1835, D. Davenport and Mrs. Okill. Here is a daily school. According to the report of the charity commissioners, in 1836, the charities connected with this parish have been lost. Poor rates, in 1838, £101. In 1689, William III., it is recorded, slept at Gayton-hall, in this parish, before embarking for Ireland. Acres 2,070. Houses 75. A. P. £2,230. Pop., in 1801, including the townships of Gayton, Heswall with Oldfield, 268; in 1831, 406.

HETHEL, a parish in Humbleyard hund., union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 4 miles east by south of Wymondham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £407. Patron, in 1835, J. H. Steward. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,420. Houses 37. A. P. £1,812. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 184. Poor rates, in 1838, £234 18s.

HETHERSET, a parish in Humbleyard hund., union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Norwich, on the post-road from Norwich to Thetford. Living, a rectory with that of Canteloff, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8; gross income £670. Patron, Caius college, Cambridge. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is a National school, endowed with £8 3s. 4d. per annum, for teaching 6 children. Other charities, in 1834, £44 13s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £851 9s. The common and the village green were enclosed in 1800; and at the enclosure of Wymondham common, the inhabitants of Hetherset, it is said, claimed and obtained part of it, because they had buried a dead man found upon it, after the parish officers of Wymondham had

refused to inter him. Under a large tree in this parish, called the Oak of Reformation, Kett and his rebel band held their councils in 1549. Here, assisted by deputies from every hundred, he issued his edicts, and pretended to administer justice. The rebels, amounting to 20,000 men, after committing various outrages, were finally dispersed by the Earl of Warwick. Acres 3,190. Houses 219. A. P. £4,156. Pop., in 1801, 696; in 1831, 1,080.

HETHERSGILL, or **HEATHERSGILL**, a township in Kirk-Linton parish, county of Cumberland; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Longtown, on a branch of the Eden. Here are 3 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 102. A. P. £4,087. Pop., in 1801, 665; in 1831, 743. Poor rates, in 1838, £162 15s.

HETT, a township and village in Merington parish, county of Durham; 4 miles south of Durham. Here is a daily school. Hett mill, about a mile east of the village, stands in Thursdale, on the stream Thinford-beck. It is used in grinding corn and manufacturing paper. Acres 1,580. Houses 44. A. P. £1,072. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 227. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 3s.

HETTON, a township in Chatton parish, county of Northumberland; 5 miles west by north of Belford. It extends along the west side of Hetton-bourn, over which a bridge has been erected, where the ford was often dangerous. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £164 17s. impropriated, £72 17s. 7d. due to the vicar of Chatton, and 13s. rent-charge due to the parish clerk. Returns with the parish.

HETTON, a township in Burnsall parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Skipton. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £70 1s. 2d. due to the rector of both the mediocities of Burnsall. Acres 4,980. Houses 38. A. P. £2,248. Pop., including that of Bordley, in 1801, 172; in 1831, 176. Poor rates, in 1838, £77 12s.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, county of Durham; 6 miles north-east of Durham, and intersected by railways connecting it with Sunderland, Durham, Hartlepool, &c.—see **DURHAM**. The Hetton railway, consisting of a series of inclined planes, partly worked by stationary, and partly by locomotive engines, was constructed for the purpose of bringing coals from the Hetton colliery to the river Wear, a distance of about 7 miles. It was one of the earliest executed on the improved system. Hetton colliery, which has turned out a very profitable concern to the proprietors, and forms a new era in the history of mines and of geological science, was opened in 1822. It was generally asserted by geologists, that coal did not exist beneath the magnesian limestone, or if it did exist, they alleged that it must be deteriorated both in quality and thickness; but this mine was sunk through a bed of limestone 38 yards in thickness, and, so far from being deteriorated, the coal was found to be superior in every respect. Here are places of worship for the Wesleyan, Primitive, and Kilhamite, Methodists, and also for the Baptists. There are 14 daily schools in the township, besides a day and Sunday school. The Hetton coal company give annually £6 in support of Sunday schools. Acres 1,590. Houses 1,052. A. P. £1,894. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 5,887. Poor rates, in 1838, £618 14s.

HEUGH, a township in Stamfordham parish, county of Northumberland; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of **STAMFORDHAM**—which see. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £307 14s. 9d. due to the bishop of Durham and vicar of Stamfordham. There

are 2 daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 81. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 472. Poor rates, in 1838, £161 12s.

HEVENINGHAM. See HAVENINGHAM.

HEVER, a parish in Somerden hund., lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Sevenoaks, county of Kent; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Tunbridge, on the river Medway, and in the line of the South Eastern railway. Acres 2,680. Houses 73. A. P. £2,424. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 559. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £15 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £372. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Streatfield. The church contains a stately tomb of dark-coloured marble, in memory of Sir T. Boleyn, who died in 1538. Here is a day and Sunday school. In 1784, Sir T. Walde bequeathed £500, 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities, for apprenticing annually a boy of this parish, and clothing him during the term of his apprenticeship, and for providing the poor not receiving parish relief with flannel waistcoats, shoes, and stockings. Other charities, in 1836, £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £284 4s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in this parish were cultivated as hop grounds; average of hops charged 22,878 lbs.; duty £190 13s. Hever castle, celebrated on account of its historical recollections, exhibits a creditable specimen of the architecture of the 14th century. It is surrounded by a moat, and was defended at the entrance by a portcullis. The inner buildings form a quadrangle, enclosing a small court. The great stair-case communicates with various chambers, and with a long gallery having a curious ornamented ceiling. The manor and castle, anciently the patrimony of the family of Hever, were purchased by Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, and lord mayor of the city. He was great-grandfather to Anne Boleyn, the ill-starred consort of Henry VIII. The castle became the chief residence of the Boleyns, and it was here that the stern tyrant is said to have passed some of the happiest days of his life. Tradition relates, that during the halcyon period of courtship, when he visited the castle, he would wind his bugle-horn as soon as he came within sight of its towers, in order to announce his approach. The estate subsequently came into the possession of the Crown, and was given, after her divorce, to Ann of Cleves, who made Hever castle her principal residence. She died here, July 15th, 1557.

HEVERSHAM, a parish, and, with MILNTHORPE, —which see—a township, in Kendal ward and union, county of Westmoreland; 6 miles south-south-west of Kendal, east of the river Kent, and intersected by the post-road from Kirby-Kendal to Milnthorpe. The parish also comprises the chapelry of Crosthwaite and Lyth, and the townships of Hincaster, Levens, Preston-Richard, Sedgwick, and Stainton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £36 13s. 4d.; gross income £520. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. There are 18 daily, and 3 day and Sunday, schools here. The free grammar-school was founded, in 1613, by Edward Wilson, Esq., who endowed it with lands producing, in 1821, £41 1s. 8d. per annum, and with two exhibitions, one at Queen's college, Oxford, the other at Trinity college, Cambridge, of about £50 per annum each. This school is also entitled to an exhibition at Magdalen college, Oxford, and to send a candidate for Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibitions. Other charities, in 1821, £296 5s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,435 19s. In 1833, 3 flax-mills and a woollen-mill employed, collectively, 80 hands within this parish. Acres 19,350. Houses

738. A. P. £24,083. Pop., in 1801, 2,861; in 1831, 3,163.

HEVINGHAM, a parish in South Erpingham hund., union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-south-east of Aylsham, on the post-road from Norwich to Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 16s.; gross income £459. Tithes commuted in 1839. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Carver. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment. Other charities, in 1832, £14 17s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £273 17s. Acres 3,180. Houses 188. A. P. £1,973. Pop., in 1801, 610; in 1831, 931.

HEWELSFIELD, a parish in St. Briavell's hund., union of Chepstow, county of Gloucester; 6 miles north-north-east of Chepstow, pleasantly situated in a valley between the rivers Severn and Wye. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Lydney. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £123 8s. 2d. rectorial. Acres 1,580. Houses 104. A. P. £1,140. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 585. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 2s.

HEWICK-BRIDGE, a township in Ripon parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles east of Ripon. Acres 1,310. Houses 14. A. P. with Hewick-Copt £1,961. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 95. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 12s.

HEWICK-COPT, a township in the above parish; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Ripon. In this vicinity is FOUNTAIN'S-ABBAY—which see. Acres 580. Houses 34. Pop., in 1811, 105; in 1831, 160. Poor rates, in 1838, £145 7s.

HEWISH, a parish in Swanborough hund., union of Pewsey, county of Wilts; 3 miles north-north-west of Pewsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 6s. 8d.; gross income £200. Patrons, the trustees of Froxfield almshouses—see FROXFIELD. Acres 610. Houses 26. A. P. £1,257. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 128. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 4s.

HEWORTH, a township, partly in St. Cuthbert parish, partly in St. Giles's, and partly in St. Saviour's, north riding of the county of York. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,330. Houses 63. A. P. £3,664. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 268. Poor rates, in 1838, £68 6s.

HEWORTH, a chapelry in Jarrow parish, county of Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Gateshead, on the southern bank of the Tyne. Living, a curacy annexed to the perpetual curacy of Jarrow. Here are 12 daily schools. The chapel, erected in 1822, on the site of the old one, at an expense of £2,026 3s. 4d., contains 1,400 sittings, 687 of which are free, in consequence of a grant obtained from the society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels. It is a handsome Gothic edifice. A monumental column, in the churchyard, commemorates a dreadful accident which occurred in Felling colliery, in 1812, when 91 persons were killed by the explosion of fire-damp. Ship-building is carried on here to a considerable extent, and there are manufactories of earthenware, coke, ropes, &c. Acres 2,190. Houses 969. A. P. £9,115. Pop., in 1801, 2,887; in 1831, 5,424. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,121 17s.

HEXHAMSHIRE,

An interesting district, comprising the parishes of Hexham, Allendale, and St. John Lee, in the south division of Tyndale ward, union of Hexham, county of Northumberland. This district anciently constituted a regality, county-palatine, or liberty, and diocese, but it was united, *quoad civilia*, to the

county of Northumberland, by act 14^o Elizabeth, cap. 13. It had been previously held, both as a regality and a diocese, by the bishop of Hexham. An account of this bishopric will be given under article HEXHAM—the seat of the see. During the long period of intestine war that ensued on the invasion of “the terrific sea-kings of the Baltic,” the monks of St. Cuthbert, in the diocese of Durham, contrived to seize the regality and diocese; but King Henry II. afterwards seized and imprisoned Ralph Flambard, bishop of Durham, and gave the regality of Hexham as a barony and a spiritual jurisdiction to the archiepiscopal see of York, and, although, in the time of Henry VIII., the barony was given to the king in exchange for certain royal possessions granted to the archbishop, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was still retained: so that until now that the ecclesiastical commissioners have transferred all places within this peculiar jurisdiction from the diocese of York to the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, Hexhamshire was within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the former diocese, though locally situated in the midst of the latter. In the act “for annexing Hexham and Hexhamshire to the county of Northumberland,” it is recited that—

“Whereas for the space of divers years last past, the queen, her highness, and her most dearly and beloved father, King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, her highness's brother, Queen Mary, her sister, as in right of the imperial crown of this realm of England, by reason of an exchange had and passed between the said late King Henry the Eighth and the late reverend father, Robert, archbishop of York, in the eighth year of the most noble reign of the said late King Henry, have been, and her majesty yet is, seized of and in the franchise and liberty of Hexham and Hexhamshire, lying within the body and middle of the county of Northumberland; which said liberty and territories, when it was in the hands of the said archbishop, was commonly termed and called a county-palatine, where in right or proof there was none such; yet by reason of that error, ever since, and yet, there hath been and are divers opinions, besides some question and doubt, whether the liberty and territory of Hexham and Hexhamshire should and ought to be part of the said county of Northumberland, or otherwise exempted, and whether the dwellers and inhabitants there should and ought to be justifiable, and answer to justice, as others of the said county of Northumberland are and ought, or not; and the like question and doubt yet is and remaineth. By reason whereof, not only pleas of the crown and suits betwixt party and party suffer continues, stays, lets, and also have no end of trial; and besides the most and greatest offenders to the crown and their country have and daily run thither, as to a sanctuary, upon hope and trust of refuge, thereby to the great comfort and encouragement of many the vilest and worst subjects and offenders in all the north parts, and to the great offence of the Almighty, and most manifest hindrance of good execution of law and justice. In and for the due remedy and redress of such great enormities and apparent mischiefs, MAY IT PLEASE THE QUEEN, her majesty, that by her highness, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons in this high court of parliament assembled, it may be enacted, manifested, and declared, by the authority of the same, the said territories, franchises, and liberties of Hexham and Hexhamshire, with the liberty of the same, may be, is, and shall be, from henceforth, taken to be within, and part, parcel, and member of the said county of Northumberland. And that as well all suits of the crown, as also all suits betwixt party and party, may proceed and have their due trial within the said county of Northumberland, by and before the sheriffs and coroners of the said county, and by the bailiff of the liberty, or other officer of the said town of Hexham and Hexhamshire, or the liberties thereof, all such liberties and privileges for executing of process, return of writs, and otherwise, as they or any of them of right ought to have before the making of this act.”—FIAT UT PETITUR.

The manor of Hexham was sold by the crown (21^o Elizabeth) to Sir John Forster, K.B., Lord Warden of the Middle Marches. In the 43d year of the same reign, it devolved to his son, Sir John Fenwick, Knight, who purchased from the Carnabies the impropriation of the abbey. His grandson, Sir John Fenwick, Bart., sold it to Sir William Blackett, of Newcastle, in the reign of William III. It afterwards descended to Sir Walter Calverley Blackett, Bart., and then to Thomas Richard Beaumont, Esq., and Diana his wife, being entailed on her offspring. Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., of

Bradley Hall, county of York, son of the lady of the manor, succeeded to the estates; but the manorial rights remained in T. R. Beaumont, Esq., and Diana his wife. The property of Hexhamshire itself is now in the hands of numerous individuals.

HEXHAM, a parish in the above district, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, on which there is here a station. It is divided into the following ‘quarters’ or townships:—

	Acres.	Houses.	A. P.	Population, in 1801.	Population, in 1831.
Hexham, High Quarter,	4,310	591	£16,984	3,427	4,606
Low Quarter,	24,060	251	12,239	266	273
Middle Quarter,				404	544
West Quarter,				345	311
				121	248
Total returns,	28,370	842	£29,223	4,563	6,042

The township of Hexham is subdivided into four wards: Gilligate, Hencotes, Market, and Priest-pople, each of which has a separate constable, as also has each of the other quarters, or ‘out-townships.’ This extensive, populous, and interesting parish, is about 11½ miles in length, and 6 miles in its greatest breadth. The soil is various: the valleys, in general, are rich and highly cultivated; while the greater part of the high lands is quite unimprovable, and produces only poor grasses or heath. The vale of Hexham is peculiarly striking and beautiful; and the nurseries, gardens, shrubberies, and woods, are numerous and flourishing. Of this lovely vale, it is justly said, “the harvests are the earliest, its trees have the richest foliage, and its landscape is the most rich and diversified of any in Northumberland.” The land is much subdivided, but the governors of Greenwich hospital hold a considerable portion of it. The high quarter of the parish is a large, wild, and mountainous district, extending from 6 miles south by west of the town of Hexham, to the borders of the county of Durham. It contains a number of scattered houses, the hamlet of Lillswood, and the lead-mines at Hanwood Shield. There is a daily school in this quarter. The low quarter extends from 2 to 4½ miles south of Hexham, and contains a small Methodist chapel near Fine-Chambers-mill, the hamlets of Dotland, Lee, Linnels, Ordley, and Steel, and about 25 scattered houses. Dotland was ‘formerly a town.’ Here are the remains of a very ancient house with Gothic windows curiously carved. At Linnels there is a bridge over the Devil-water. Here the Lancers encamped previous to the battle of Hexham, afterwards noticed; and a little below the bridge is the ‘queen’s cave,’ where the wretched Margaret and her infant son were concealed by a robber. The banks of the rapid Devil-water are here thickly clothed with wood, and wear a pleasing and romantic aspect. There are two daily schools in this quarter. The middle quarter extends from 3 to 6 miles south by west of Hexham, and comprehends upwards of 30 scattered houses, the hamlets of Dalton, Mollerstead, and Raw-green, and Whitely chapel-of-ease built about the restoration of King Charles: it stands on the western bank of the Devil-water. The living—which is a curacy under the church of Hexham—has been three times augmented by Queen Anne’s bounty, and subscriptions amounting to upwards of £600, with which land has been purchased. Here is a daily school with a small endowment. This quarter is divided, in the parliamentary returns, into two districts or townships,—north and south. The west quarter extends from 1 to 4 miles west of Hexham, and contains, besides a number of scattered houses, the hamlets of Greenshaw-plain, Nubbock, Summer-roads, and West-boat, the last of which is distant 1½ mile north-west of Hexham, near the junction of

the North and South Tyne, where the latter is now crossed by a beautiful chain-bridge, 310 feet in span, and 20 feet wide, opened in May, 1826, at the cost of £5,000. In the in-township of Hexham itself the want of a bridge was long and severely felt, and after many lives had been lost at the east and west ferries, in the reign of William III., the inhabitants petitioned for a bridge, the first stone of which was laid on the 15th of October, 1767, by Sir Walter Calverley Blackett, Bart., nearly opposite to the gate of the Spital. It consisted of seven arches, and was finished in 1770; but was destroyed in the great flood of 1771, when 'whole acres of ground, houses, and families,' are said to have been swept away, 'and buried in the mighty ruins.' Rather than attempt to rebuild the bridge, Sir W. C. Blackett forfeited his bond of £3,000, generously giving up the penalty in which the workmen were bound to him. In 1774 a second bridge was commenced, but the project was soon abandoned on discovering quicksands beneath the gravel on both sides of the river. Mr. Smeaton's bridge, in 1777, was built on Batters d'eaux and caissons: while building, its piers were washed away by the flood of 1778, but, being rebuilt, the structure was finished in 1781. It consisted of nine arches; but, during a flood and hurricane, the whole was demolished on the 10th of March, 1782. Notwithstanding all these misfortunes, a fourth attempt was made, under the direction of Mr. Mylne, to build the bridge, which now crosses the Tyne, about a quarter of a mile from Hexham. It is a beautiful erection, consisting of nine main arches, and three smaller ones on the south side, which serve as reliefs in case of flood. At the junction of the Cow-garth and Cockshaw burns in the ward of Gilligate, where the passage was often very difficult, a two-arched bridge has been erected, at the expense of £120.

The living of the parish is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of York, now in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham; rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £113; gross income £139. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £550 2s. 6d. inappropriate. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Beaumont, Esq. In the parish are places of worship for various bodies of dissenters: an Independent church was formed in 1787; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1797; a Primitive Methodist, in 1822; and there are 2 Roman Catholic chapels: an elegant one has been recently built. Besides several Sunday, there are thirteen daily, schools, in the parish, of which nine are in the township of Hexham. The free grammar-school, in the town of Hexham, was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth in 1599, on petition from the inhabitants, and placed under the control of an incorporated body of governors. The endowment is small, amounting, in 1830, only to £21 17s. 2½d. There is also under the management of the governors of the grammar-school, an almshouse for four poor people, among whom £5 per annum—the bequest of John Carr in 1710—is equally divided. From Ann Radcliffe's charity £20 are annually received for putting out apprentices, &c. This parish can probably boast of a greater number of benefactors to the poor than most other country parishes in the kingdom: the legacies, however, are mostly small; but they were generally equal to the abilities of the donors, and are honourable testimonies of the piety and benevolence of their disposition. Exclusive of the income derived from those already enumerated, the total revenue, available chiefly, to the poor, from these sources, in 1830, was £93 2s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838,—

Of Hexham township,	£1,157 12
High quarter,	91 9
Low quarter,	148 15
Middle quarter,	147 13
West quarter,	117 2
Of the parish,	£1,632 11

A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Hexham, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 150 persons. The Hexham poor-law union comprehends 69 parishes, embracing an area of 318 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 27,271. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,903: expenditure, in 1838, £7,826; in 1839, £7,491 6s. In this parish are the castles of Prudhoe, Chipchase, Ayden, Langley, and Haughton; the towers of Fenwick, Halton, and Bywell; the halls of Wallwick, Beaufort, and Dilston; the villas of Spital, Hermitage, and Brunton; and many other beautiful seats, which afford a variety of prospects, and impart a very considerable degree of interest to this vicinity.

HEXHAM,

An ancient market-town in the above township, parish, and district, once the see of a bishop: it is 20½ miles west of Newcastle, 40 east of Carlisle by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, and 279 north-north-west of London. It is delightfully seated along the sides of a low eminence, whose sides slope down to the plain of the Tyne, which flows past the town about 150 yards to the south, and a mile below the confluence of its two great branches,—North and South Tyne. The green and partially wooded eminences, delightful roads, and numerous gardens with which it is richly embellished, backed as they are by hills to the south and west, tend not a little to enhance the fertile and salubrious aspect which prevails in this celebrated vicinity, and well contrasts with, and enlivens, the time-worn, red, and dingy, aspect of the ancient town, with its magnificent old abbey church or cathedral, towering above its highest houses. Hexham, like most ancient towns, is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow, except a few of the principal ones, which are tolerably wide. Priest-pople, the Battle-hill, and Hencotes, form one long street on the south side of the town along the Newcastle and Carlisle high road, which was an important thoroughfare till the Newcastle and Carlisle railway was opened on 18th June, 1838; since which time it has, here at least, been in a great measure deserted. The Skinner-burn—anciently Bondgate—extends from the Battle-hill southwards, towards the Fell. Several narrow streets run into the market-place, which is of an irregular figure, having the butter and poultry market on the south side, with piazzas in front, and, on the back part, stalls for butchers. At one end is a 'pant,' or reservoir supplied with water by pipes, which are brought from about ¼ of a mile to the southward. Water—of very superior quality—is also procured from a well on the west side of the Seal; and another 'pant' was erected by subscription. These, with the burns which pass through the town, insure a plentiful supply of this necessary beverage. There is in the market-place an ancient stone-edifice with a dial in front, formerly used as the town-hall of the bishops and priors of Hexham, and now used as a sessions-house. The north-west angle of the market-place opens from Gilligate or St. Giles'-street, which descends into the suburb of Cockshaw. This suburb is divided into several narrow streets, and is intersected by a burn, adjoining to which are nu-

merous tanneries and glove manufactories. The north-east angle of the market-place opens into an abrupt street, called the Bull-bank, and which is connected with Gillgate by the Pudding-chase. In these three last-mentioned streets are some of the most ancient houses in Hexham. The archway of the court-house leads into a small street called the Hall-garth, which terminates on a terrace commanding a fine view of the vale of the Tyne. Here are situated a strong ancient tower and the free grammar-school. On the west side of the market-place is another gateway opening into the churchyard and the Seal. There are various other streets and lanes of an inferior description. On the eminence in the outskirts of the town, on the south-west, there are a number of neat houses of a more modern style than usual, with an elegant new Roman Catholic chapel, fronted by a neat area of shrubbery, and on the north side of the street is a gateway leading into the Seal, which is a pleasant promenade leading to the vicinity of the abbey, with seats for the public, and shaded here and there with fine old trees. Besides the church—a most interesting remnant of antiquity, which will be afterwards described in connection with the ancient bishopric of Hexham, now extinct, to which it originally belonged—there are in the town the Roman Catholic chapels already noticed in this article and that on the parish,—the Scotch church in Hencotes, built in 1825, at an expense of £1,100,—the Independent chapel at the head of Broadgates, the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Gillgate, and the Primitive Methodist chapel. There is a very beneficial dispensary in the town, and in the Blue-bell yard, Fore-street, is the lecture-room of 'the Hexham mechanics, and scientific institution,' with a well-stocked library, and numerous members. This society was instituted in 1825, and to it has been attributed the emulous desire for the acquirement of literary knowledge, which now manifests itself in Hexham. A savings' bank was established in 1816, at the Hexham subscription school; and there are many benefit societies in the town affording an honourable proof of the honest pride with which the industrious poor cherish the feelings of independence. This town is much larger in reality than its appearance from the railway station would at first sight denote. There are excellent inns in the town, among which are the White Hart, and the Black or Grey Bull; but the thoroughfare between Carlisle and Newcastle, which formerly passed through Hexham, has, in a great measure, ceased, to the injury of various classes amongst the inhabitants.

Government, &c.—Hexham is not a corporate town, though four incorporated companies or trades have exercised the right of monopoly in it as strictly as has been customary in other bodies corporate. These trades are, 1st, weavers; 2d, tanners and shoemakers; 3d, skimmers and glovers; and, 4th, batters. Anciently the civil government of the town was vested in the archbishop's seneschal, but afterwards in the bailiff, who is still appointed by the lord of the manor, whose representative he is in the court over which he presides. When the regality, or, as it is called in several acts of parliament, 'the liberty of Hexham and Hexhamshire,' was united to the county of Northumberland in the reign of Elizabeth, the powers of its bailiff, as already observed, became very limited. A court-leet, and view of frankpledge, a court-baron, and 2 courts for the recovery of debts, continued to be held periodically within the liberty,—the court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount; twice a year, within a month after Easter and Michaelmas, for the trial of causes, and for other purposes; and

the side-court, for the recovery of small debts four times a year, or oftener, as occasion required, before the bailiff as steward, with a jurisdiction over all Hexhamshire, and power to levy executions upon goods, and to sell them for the payment of debts and costs. At the court-baron, debts under 40s. are recoverable. The quarter-sessions for Northumberland are held here annually on the Friday in the first week after St. Thomas à Becket, July 7th, in their course with Alnwick, Morpeth, and Newcastle. Petty-sessions for Tindale ward are held at the White Hart inn, first Tuesday in every month. The debtor's jail for the liberty of Hexhamshire, occupies the upper story of the town-hall in the market-place, where prisoners are not allowed to walk in the open air, except on the top of the building. The house of correction for Hexham and Tindale ward is situated in Gillgate: it was repaired, and a new wing added, some years since. Hexham is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the southern division of the county of Northumberland.

Trade, &c.—It has been, within these few years, observed, that "if this town enjoyed the benefits of inland navigation, it would, in many respects, be a favourite seat for trade, and indeed it has long been famous for its manufacture of leather, particularly gloves, of which about 24,000 dozens of pairs are made and exported annually, giving employment to about 1,000 women and girls, and 120 men and boys. Not less than 80,000 raw skins are used here yearly, besides about 18,000 skins of dressed leather imported from various places. There are four tanneries in the town, in which upwards of 20,000 calf and sheep skins and hides, are dressed every year. The making of stuff hats is another considerable branch of trade; and here are also two worsted manufactories, and a variety of trades." It is to be hoped that the recent introduction of a mode of conveyance so vastly superior to 'inland navigation,' as railway transport has now turned out to be, will fully realize this pleasant anticipation. Immense quantities of vegetables are sent from Hexham to the Newcastle markets, though this trade has latterly been injured by the competition experienced from the gardeners who reside near the sea. About 4,000 quarters of wheat, 1,000 quarters of barley, 2,000 quarters of oats, and 1,500 quarters of rye, have been annually sold at Hexham. A local measure has been in use here, called the Hexham bushel, one of which is equal to two of wheat and rye, or to two-and-a-half of oats and barley, according to the Winchester bushel; but this will, of course, have been laid aside in conformity with the act for equalizing weights and measures. A market is held here every Tuesday, when the town is plentifully supplied with corn, provisions, &c., and there is also an inferior market on Saturdays, and from the end of February to midsummer, and from October to Christmas, an extensive cattle-market is held here on alternate Tuesdays. Two annual fairs are held on the Tyne-green near the town, on the 6th of August for cattle, lambs, &c.; and on the 9th of November for horses, cattle, and swine. A tryst fair was also established in 1824, to be held on the 25th of March, in the market-place for the sale of stock. Three hirings are likewise held here yearly; viz. on the first Tuesday in March for hinds, and on the first Tuesdays after the 12th of May and November, for male and female servants. Races are held annually. There is a branch of the North of England Joint Stock banking company here, and also of the Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Union Joint Stock banking company.—It has been proposed to form a railway communication with Eim-

burgh, both from the east and west, by carrying a line from the Carlisle and Newcastle railway at Hexham, up the valley of the North Tyne to Bellingham; thence in a direction more to the westward, and passing near the villages of Charlton, Fallstone, and Plasketts, to Kielder-castle; and thence to Note-oth-gate, the lowest pass of the Border-mountains, where, at a point 691 feet above Tyne-green at Hexham, and 35 miles distant from Hexham, the mountain-ridge will be pierced by a tunnel 2,970 yards in length. Entering Roxburghshire, the line proceeds along the vale of the Rule, crosses the Teviot 4½ miles from Hexham, crosses the Tweed about a mile to the eastward of Melrose, passes up the valley of the Gala, crosses Middleton ridge between the Lammermuir and Muirfoot-hills, passes through Fala hill, passes to the west of Lasswade, and descends to Brunsfield links at Edinburgh, whence, by means of an inclined plane, a junction may be formed with the Edinburgh terminus of the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway. The line rises for 11 miles from Hexham at the rate of 1 in 224; then for another 11 miles at 1 in 511; and afterwards to Note-oth-gate at 1 in 203. In this distance of 35 miles, the South Tyne is crossed once, and the North Tyne is diverted four times, and crossed seven times. There is little population from Bellingham to Hawick; but from Hawick northwards this projected line passes through a more populous tract.

Origin of Hexham.—Camden, and other etymologists, who have fixed upon this as the site of Axelodunum, have been refuted by Horsley, who has more reasonably placed that Roman station at Brough in Westmoreland. It seems to be a matter of doubt whether Hexham owes its origin to the ancient Britons or to the Romans, but in either case it was doubtless occupied by the latter after they had conquered the aborigines.†

Ancient diocese and see.—The episcopal dignity, splendour, and celebrity of Hexham, were derived from St. Wilfrid, in 673, previous to which year the history of the town is involved in remote obscurity. Wilfrid was a Northumbrian by birth, and educated at the monastery of Lindisfarne. He was promoted from Ripon to the see of York, and was a great favourite at the Northumbrian court. Egfrid, the king, married Etheldreda, daughter of the king of the East Angles, who, as a mark of her piety and favour for Wilfrid, granted to him the whole territory of Hexhamshire, and he immediately commenced the erection of a church and monastery here, being the first church in England that was constructed with a chancel and aisles. Wilfrid also built an elegant church at Ripon; but that of Hexham was the most admired of all his works. He procured the most skilful artists from France and Italy, and was the first to introduce into the north the use of glass-windows.§ His town of Hexham

appears to have been brought into such a flourishing state, that he found it necessary to erect two additional churches. The few vestiges that remain of St. Mary's attest its ancient magnificence; but every trace of the third church—dedicated to St. Peter—has disappeared, and its site is not now remembered. Wilfrid, when in the zenith of his glory, was primate of Northumbria, the favourite of the sainted queen, the patron and governor of nine monasteries. He was elegant in person, accomplished and affable in demeanour, popular in manners, and though extremely haughty and ambitious, was eminent for the virtues of charity and liberality. The sons of noblemen were his pupils, and he was familiarly intimate with princes; but, while in the possession of great power, immense wealth, and extensive popularity, he was doomed to experience a sudden and humiliating transition; for, in 678, a synod was assembled, at which the king, the barons, and the ecclesiastics of Northumbria were present; and the venerable Theodore, a native of Tarsus, the apostolic legate in the British isles, and the primate of Canterbury, presided. "Here it was proposed to divide the diocese of Northumbria into two, and to appoint a bishop for each province; York to be the capital of Deira, and Hexham of Bernicia. Wilfrid protested against the division, rejected the power of the archbishop, accused both Egfrid and Theodore of felony, and formally declared his resolution to appeal to the see of Rome against them." This threat being disregarded, Wilfrid hastened to lay his grievances before the synod at Rome; but he was informed that his pretensions had already been notified and opposed by the monk Coenwald, the archbishop's envoy. During Wilfrid's absence, the see of York had been declared vacant and given to Bosa, while Eata enjoyed the diocese of Hexham. He, however, obtained a hearing, and finally a decree of restitution; but when he returned with the papal mandate, Egfrid, the king, seized his person, stripped him of all his valuables, and thrust him half-naked into a gloomy dungeon, where he remained nine months in close confinement. Being released, he was ferociously pursued by Egfrid from one kingdom to another, until he at last took refuge among the 'heathens of Sussex,' after being successively expelled from Mercia and Wessex. But he returned from this compulsory exile after Alfrid had assumed the Northumbrian sceptre, and he then

immense height and length, and supported by well-polished columns, were erected above. The capitals of the columns, the arch of the sanctuary, or the chancel and the walls themselves, were decorated with historical, fanciful, and unknown figures, projecting from the stone, and with pictures of various colours, and of most ingenious device. The body of the church was everywhere surrounded with aisles and porches, which by incommunicable art were distinguished with walls and spires above and below. Various and most curious galleries leading backwards and forwards artfully communicated with every part of the building. In these spires and galleries innumerable multitudes might stand around the body of the church, and yet remain unseen by those within. Oratories, as secret as they were beautiful, were with diligence and caution erected in these towers and porches; and in them were fair and well-appointed altars, dedicated to the Virgin mother, to St. Michael the archangel, and to St. John the Baptist, to the holy apostles, martyrs, confessors, and virgins. Some of these turret and battlements remain to this day.—[The time of Richard of Hexham, who died 2d Richard I., 1190.] But to declare how many and of whom were the holy relics of saints, how many and who were the religious persons, and how great the number of the servants of God who were assembled here, how magnificent and valuable were the precious treasures of books, vestments, utensils, and ornaments for the use of the church collected in this temple,—to declare all these things were to exhaust the power of words, and the poverty of our language would be insufficient to effect it. The church was surrounded with a strong and high wall, and aqueducts of hollow stone passed through the midst of the town for the use of the offices. Of nine monasteries, over which Wilfrid or Ripon presided, amongst all the fair and skilful buildings of England, this was the first in excellence and beauty; and, finally, nothing equal to it could be found on this side of the Alps.

† Hexham overlooks the course of the brooks Hextol and Halgut, and their junction with the river Tyne. Hence the town seems to have received at different periods the various appellations of Hutoldesham, Hestoldesham, and Hextoldesham, the latter of which was contracted by the Normans into Hexham. Richard of Hexham uses the Danish word Hesteld, as the name of the brook Hextol; and all the other variations of the name preserve one uniform and simple meaning, which, in the pictorial language of our Saxon ancestors, accurately describes the characteristic of this little river, i.e. 'Height of Source.' The Hextol, therefore, seems to have given name to the neighbourhood of the church of Hexham, while the other rivulet appears to have derived its denomination from the church itself, being called Hagustald, Hagustald, or Haignstald, all of which imply the quality of holiness or sanctity, the latter in particular seems a direct corruption of Hailgaut-stede, the seat or building on the holy gut, canal, or stream.

§ Secret cells and subterranean oratories were laid with wondrous industry beneath; walls, in three distinct stories of

obtained the bishopric of Hexham, which he possessed only for five years, after which he was expelled from his see, and banished from the kingdom by Alfrid, who also deprived him of his monastery at Ripon. Wilfrid continued a wanderer in exile for more than ten years; but after the death of Alfrid, and many of his enemies, he was invited to return by Berectfrid,—the regent during the minority of Osred,—and had his favourite monasteries of Ripon and Hexham restored to him. The famous St. Cuthbert was the third bishop of Hexham, but exchanged bishoprics with Eata for Lindisfarne, to which he was deeply attached. The 12th and last bishop was Tydferth, who died in 821. Though he had been compelled to abandon it, owing to the cruel ravages of the Danes, the monastery still continued some years longer. But the adjoining district was continually agitated by the ambition and cruelty of contending chiefs, until at length, in 876, Hexham was completely destroyed by 'the terrific sea-kings of the Baltic,' who not only, as already remarked, put an end to the diocese, but ruined all the churches, unroofed the houses, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. About a year after Hexham was appropriated, together with Holm, to the formation of a prebendal stall in York cathedral, Thomas, the second archbishop, on visiting it, was so struck with the recollection of its former grandeur and melancholy desolation, that he resolved to become its restorer, or rather its second founder. Pursuant to this design, he constituted a priory here, and placed it under the superintendence of Prior Aschetill. The priory was finished about the year 1114, when Thurstan, its patron and benefactor, succeeded to the see of York. The pope's legate, in 1133, remonstrated with the king of the Scots for permitting Edgar, the earl of Cospatrik, to kill three men belonging to Hexham priory, and to ravage two of their villages, viz. Errington and Dissington. The king engaged that his armies should never again violate sanctuaries,* nor murder women and children; but in 1138, his followers again broke into the sanctuary, and defiled the sacred places. In the following year the marauders returned, and treated the religious with great indignity, though they had obtained letters of protection from the earl of Murray and Sir William Wallace, the Scottish leaders. After the Reformation, the inhabitants of Hexham continued firmly to adhere to the ancient faith; and the surrenders which were extorted from the monasteries excited in them unbounded indignation. The monks in Hexham abbey, who were under 24 years of age, were turned out, and the elder brethren were allowed 40s. a-year and a gown. But the ejected monks of this and other monasteries were repossessed of their houses at the time of the insurrection in 1536, called the Pilgrimage of Grace. The triumph of the insurgents in this bold enterprise was, however, of short duration. Robert Aske, their leader, was executed at York; Sir George Lumley and Sir Thomas Percy suffered at Tyburn; Sir John Bulmer soon after, and Lady Bulmer was burned for rebellion in Smithfield. Jay, the prior of Hexham, was dragged from his monastery, and hanged at its gate. In the 36th of Henry VIII., as already noticed, the archbishop of York exchanged Hexham for other abbey lands, retaining nothing but episcopal jurisdiction.

THE CATHEDRAL, or abbey-church, is the greatest ornament and boast of the town. The circumstances which led to its erection have been already detailed,

and it only remains for us to notice the building in its present state, which we do more briefly than so magnificent and interesting a remnant of the grandeur and glory of past ages merits, since it has now become much more accessible than heretofore, by means of railway communication. It is in the form of a cross, with a square tower rising from the centre to the height of 90 feet. The transept is 156 feet, and the choir upwards of 70 feet in length. The appearance of the building is much injured for the want of a nave. The principal entrance is by a modern door from the north, which opens at once into the transept, when 'the eye is astonished and delighted with the appearance that presents itself.' "One lofty aisle, open on all sides, grand in its pristine nakedness; pleasing in its simplicity; and astonishing in the magnitude of its proportions, and the unity of its parts. At equal distances from the centre, four light and lofty arches spring from as many masses of tall clustered columns supporting the tower, and opening into each division of the edifice. The west side is one wall, pierced, however, into galleries, and lighted by many lancets. At the north end is the wood-work of the large door, and above that, the gallery is continued beneath a long range of pointed windows. With this the south end corresponds, excepting that the place of the gallery is supplied by a huge balcony, and a heavy flight of steps connected with the spiral stairs that lead to the gallery of the choir, to the belfry, and the battlements of the tower. Beneath this balcony is the cemetery of the ancestors of the Blackett family."—Wright's 'History of Hexham,' page 67.—A range of columns and arches forms a side aisle on the east side of the transept, where there are several ancient monuments, and the wall is fretted into cloister-work by small pilasters alternately single and double, branching into tabernacle-work above; but most of these ornaments are destroyed, and on the west side of the transept† scarcely a vestige now remains. A threefold screen divides the choir from the transept, and corresponds with the three aisles: the screen of the side-aisles consists merely of the large doors which open to them, and of tables on which are recorded the benefactions belonging to the poor. The wooden screen of the centre aisle is very ancient, and is in two parts; the lower of which is divided by carved work into five arches, the centre being the entrance to the choir, and the other, elaborately painted to represent Gothic lights of intricate composition, beneath which are numerous niches, and in each of them a figure in pontificals, with the ensigns of ecclesiastical supremacy. On the remainder of this curious screen, above the arches, is an antique painting, commonly called 'Death's Dance,'‡ in a high state of preservation. The effigies of Wilfrid, Acca, Alemand, Eata, St. John of Beverley, and other saints of celebrity, are now ranged above the screen, which has been walled up to the point of the arch, leaving a window in its centre. The choir, which is now used as the parish-church, consists of one aisle divided into three: the centre aisle is 27 feet broad, with a lofty roof supported by large blocks of oak, forming low, sharp-pointed arches: the side-aisles are nearly 12 feet broad, the walls 10 feet thick, and the roof low, and

† A fire-engine, with its buckets, pipes, &c. is stationed in the north transept. This useful machine was presented to the inhabitants by T. W. Beaumont, Esq., immediately after his mansion had suffered by a destructive conflagration.

‡ The antique painting, commonly called 'Death's Dance,' is a ludicrous representation of the universal influence of that insatiable tyrant over all ranks of men, beginning with the triply-coronated pope, and full-chested cardinal, and leading into his mazes the prince and the peasant."

* Wilfrid, the founder of Hexham church, procured for it the privilege of sanctuary, the limits of which were marked by four crosses, at equal distances from the town, in the direction of the cardinal points.

formed of stone, by a series of intersecting arches springing from the columns which divide the choir. The walls of the centre aisle are composed of a grand series of intercolumniations, shaft over shaft, and arch over arch. The great east window is spacious and well-executed, and before its painted glass was destroyed was probably very beautiful. Above the entrance to the choir is the organ and the singers' gallery. Behind the organ the wall is richly ornamented. Near the south side of the altar is a beautiful gallery of carved oak, under which are the three stalls highly ornamented with tabernacle-work, to which it is said the bishop and his attendants retired during the elevation of the host. On the north side of the altar is a beautiful oratory or shrine, painted like the screen of the choir, and richly ornamented with carved figures and ornaments. On the east end are the effigies of St. Andrew, St. Peter, and St. John. The sufferings of Christ are represented beneath, and afford a curious specimen of the arts about 700 years ago. Below this painting is an altar with some carved figures. The basement is composed of stone-work, rudely cut into a variety of heads, figures, &c. amongst which are Saturn, St. George, the Fox preaching to the Goose, the Thumb-screw, and the Nightmare. The celebrated Fridstol, to which offenders used to flee for sanctuary, stands near to this shrine.* Under the organ of the church

* There is another interesting Fridstol preserved in Beverley minster. "Hutchinson," observes Mackenzie, in his 'View of Northumberland,' "notices two effigies that seemed to belong to this [Hexham] shrine, each about 18 inches high, cut in alto-relievo, in niches on a grit stone. The one he conceives to be Silenus, large-eared, sitting, resting his head on his hand, his elbow supported on his knee. The other, he apprehends, is designed for Jupiter. Near the altar stands a figure, about 3 feet 8 inches high, supporting himself on a staff, on his head something like a helmet or cap and plume, and round his ankle three wreaths or fetters. This, he conjectures, was intended to represent Pan. Pennant ventures to suggest, that this 'ridiculous figure' is a pilgrim; from which Hutchinson dissents, as 'he carries no scrip, and wears a cap or helmet.' It is reasonable, he adds, to conjecture these effigies to have been saved from the ruins, when the Roman remains in the vault were obtained. A writer in 'The Gentleman's Magazine' views them as a mere monkish *jeu d'esprit*; but Mr. Wright congratulates himself on having discovered the true interpretation of these allegorical figures. 'Some of these effigies,' says he, 'are now removed or destroyed; but what remains, and the descriptions of those that are lost, afford sufficient grounds to affirm that they have all had their uses, and formed parts of a design perfectly adapted to the taste of the times in which, and the persons by whom, they were formed. The largest figure—Mr. Hutchinson's Pan and Mr. Pennant's Pilgrim—is still extant, and appears intended to represent an officer of justice, with his staff and plume, his feet bared and manacled, to show that within the bounds of sanctuary he dared not move towards his design, and that there his authority availed him not. The figure is placed within a short distance of the 'Stool of Peace.' Within a niche is squatted a hare in her form, which will surely be allowed to be a most appropriate emblem of the security of sanctuary, and the mode of gaining it by speedy flight. But more immediately to point out the meaning of the emblem, in a neighbouring niche is a grotesque figure of a naked man, crouching in his concealment, resting his head on his hand, and laughing at his enemies,—this is Mr. Hutchinson's Silenus. His last figure, Jupiter, seems intended to point out the guardian power of the church. He is richly dressed and armed in an attitude of ease and security, and was probably placed at the door of the oratory, or beside the stool of peace, as the genius loci, or presiding power."—VIEW OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—A writer in 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' for November, 1837, who justly deems the remains in Hexham cathedral to be of great interest from their high antiquity and singularity, and who himself affords some interesting remarks on several of them, observes, that "the Jupiter of Pennant became with Hutchinson Silenus; and he found another Jupiter, whilst a figure which Pennant called a Pilgrim, was adopted by Hutchinson for Pan. It was to be seen, however, on looking at Hutchinson's rough and far from 'accurate' representations of these figures, that his Jupiter is a St. James with his pilgrim's hat and scallop shell; his Pan is a St. Christopher crossing the water with his staff, the infant Christ having mouldered down into 'a helmet, or a cap and plume'; and his Silenus merely a monkey,—an animal that the merry sculptors of the middle ages found very applicable to their grotesque designs." As to Wright's conjecture, this writer remarks, "But why should a person in the sanctuary be naked?"—and altogether he denounces the ignorance with which the interesting antiquities of this church have been treated.

is a circle of ancient seats, formed of curiously carved oak. Each seat forms a chair with arms, and the bottom is constructed so as to be occasionally turned up, when the under face displays a grotesque mask, bouquet of flowers, or other ornaments. The rest of the choir is filled with clumsy, mean-looking, and wretched pews and galleries, which greatly dishonour this magnificent pile.

The old school, a singular building of great antiquity and of uncertain use, is attached to the east end of the church, standing transversely to the larger building, and is 59 feet long and 25 broad. It is not of sufficient antiquity to warrant an idea of its having been used as the chapter-house, but was probably the sacristy or vestry, as it has a door of communication with the choir. The monuments in this ancient cathedral are numerous and curious,—they are minutely described in Wright's History of Hexham. Beneath the church are several crypts and vaulted passages, which abound with fragments of sculptured stones, cornices, mouldings, and inscriptions, which Mr. Gale supposed to have been brought from the Roman station at Corbridge. The abbey, formerly the seat, and still the property of the Beaumont family, occupies the site of the ancient monastery, and is separated from the church, on the west side, by the space on which the cloisters were built. The west front overlooks the Seal. The belfry contains eight good bells, which were recast in 1742, out of the ancient peal of six bells, that had been suspended in the tower ever since the year 1404. It is much to be regretted that this abbey-church, though standing in an elevated situation, should be so closely immured and disfigured by a crowd of wretched and unsightly buildings, which are set up against the walls of this noble and ancient edifice. The revenues of the abbey church, at the general suppression, were valued by Speed at £138 ls. 9d., and by Dugdale at £122 11s. 1d. A beautiful manuscript volume, executed in the 13th century, and supposed to be the bible of Hexham abbey church, is still preserved in the library of St. Nicholas' church at Newcastle.

In October, 1833, a brass vessel, containing about 800 of the Anglo-Saxon coins, called Stycas, was discovered during the operation of digging a grave in the churchyard of Hexham. The vessel which contained them was a sort of brazen pail, 10½ inches high; diameter at the bottom, 9¾ inches; at the top, 7 inches; thickness of the sides where least corroded, about ⅓ of an inch: it is ornamented with antique heads and interlacing tracery. The stycas were found much to resemble in their metallic compound what is termed Corinthian brass. The series commences with Heardulf, or Eardulf, who was crowned king of Northumberland in 796, and closes with Vigmund, or Wimund, archbishop of York, who died in 854. Mr. Adamson, who gives an account of them to the Antiquarian society of London, published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. part 2d, is inclined to fix the year 867 for the concealment of the treasure, as that year was memorable for the Danish invasion.

Farther history of Hexham.—The battle of Hexham Levels, which for some time decided the important contest of the rival Roses, was a remarkable event connected with the history of this interesting town. Henry VI., his queen, Prince Edward, and their allies the French nobles, with an army composed of French, Scotch, and Northumbrian soldiers, under the command of the Earl of Somerset, were encamped near the Linnels, on the south bank of the Devil-water. The Yorkists under Lord Montague, having gained the battle of Hedgeley Moor, hastened to attack the main body of the Lancas-

trians, that waited here to give them battle. The contest took place on the 14th of May, when victory declared for the army of Edward. Henry fled, while the queen and the young prince escaped into the adjoining forest, which was the retreat of a band of ruffians, who, untouched with pity for her sex and situation, seized the queen, stripped off her jewels, and would have proceeded to greater indignities, but, fortunately, a quarrel about the division of their spoil afforded the queen an opportunity to escape. Night and the forest shielded her from pursuit; but a robber soon crossed her path, when Margaret, assuming an air of confidence and authority, announced her rank, and intrusted him with the defence of his prince. The outlaw instantly accepted the trust reposed in him, and conducted her to the wretched but secure asylum, which still retains the name of the "Queen's cave." Shortly afterwards, the queen escaped to Scotland, and thence to France. The Duke of Somerset was taken and beheaded at Hexham, where he was buried. Those who escaped from the battle endured the most accumulated evils; the Duke of Exeter became an exile in Burgundy, where he was seen bare-legged, begging his 'bread for God's sake.' The inhabitants of Hexham were staunch loyalists during the civil wars; and their attachment to the house of Stuart was conspicuous in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. At the latter period, General Wade encamped at Kingshaw Green, to repress the efforts of the discontented, and to improve the communication between Newcastle and Carlisle. The direful commotion called Hexham Riot, occurred on the 9th of March, 1761, in consequence of the newly-established regulations for raising the militia. At this time the militia of the northern counties had served the term of 3 years prescribed by law, so that it became necessary to ballot for a succession of men, and the magistrates met at Hexham for that purpose. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood being determined to oppose this measure, assembled to the number of 5,000 persons, principally miners, who on this day truly deserved the title of 'subterranean savages,' as an author has been pleased to designate them. This infuriated mob, armed with clubs, staves, and even fire-arms, levelled their vengeance upon a party of the North York militia, whom the magistrates, anticipating some disturbance, had stationed in the market-place. The riot act was read without effect; and impunity encouraging insolence, the rioters seized the weapons of some of the soldiers, and proceeded even to murder: one officer was killed while remonstrating with the most infuriated: a private was also shot at the same instant. This wanton abuse called for dreadful retribution: the reluctant magistrates ordered the exasperated soldiers to fire, and they immediately levelled upon the misguided mob a regular and destructive volley, by which 45 persons were killed, and 300 severely wounded. Women and children were among the sufferers. The survivors immediately fled, and the country was for some time placed under military law, during which, parties of dragoons patrolled in every direction, inspiring terror wherever they appeared. Several of the rioters were apprehended; and one man, named Peter Patterson, was hanged at Morpeth, after the assize of 1761. During the execution the rope broke, when the poor sufferer is said to have exclaimed, "Innocent blood is ill to shed." This awful event made a powerful impression on the inhabitants.—We have been much indebted, in the preparation of this article, to Parson and White's admirable History, &c., of Durham and Northumberland; and to the works of M'Kenzie, Hutchinson, &c.

HEXTHORPE. See BALBY.

HEXTON, a parish and village in Cashio hund., union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; 6 miles north-west by west of Hitchin. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St. Alban's and dio. of London; rated at £7 13s. 4d., and returned at £105; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, J. Lantour, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. The poor of this parish receive annually 10s. from Bodenham Rouse's charity. Poor rates, in 1838, £186. Here a battle was fought, in 914, between the Danes and Saxons, in which the latter were victorious. A little east of the village, and occupying several acres of ground, lies an ancient intrenchment, called Ravensborough-castle. "Hexton anciently belonged to the abbey of St. Alban's, whose abbots were for 510 years patrons of its church, which was dedicated to St. Faith, whose statue was erected near the churchyard, over a fountain called St. Faith's well. King Henry VIII. after the dissolution, granted this manor to Sir Richard Lee. The place stands at the foot of rocks, from whence issue many springs; and betwixt it and Luton are numerous barrows, or hillocks, supposed to have been cast up for the bodies of those slain in the battle."—Old Eng. Gaz. Acres 1,460. Houses 57. A. P. £1,412. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 294.

HEYBRIDGE, a parish in Thurstable hund., union of Maldon, county of Essex; about a mile north of Maldon, on the Pant, or Blackwater, river. It is intersected by a navigable canal which joins the river Chelmer. Living, a vicarage and peculiar in the dio. of London; rated at £10, and returned at £75 3s. 7d.; gross income £159. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church is an ancient building, situated so near the sea as to be reached by it in high tides. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1837, £27 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £414 1s. Here are large salt-works, and the trade of the place has been considerably increased in consequence of the facilities afforded for inland communication by the junction of the Chelmer and Blackwater. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been cultivated in this parish to the extent of 6½ acres. Heybridge unites with the borough of Maldon in the election of two members of parliament. It was granted by King Athelstane to St. Paul's cathedral, London, and had this privilege in the reign of Edward II., that no purveyor of the king's household should take any corn within its precincts. An elevated causeway, connecting Heybridge with Maldon, existed in the reign of the same monarch, who ordered a survey to be taken of it in 1324. Acres 2,110. Houses 204. A. P. £3,992. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 1,064.

HEYDON, a parish in Erpingham hund., union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles west by north of Aylsham. Living, a rectory with that of Irmingland, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 16s. 10½d.; gross income £290. Patron, in 1835, W. E. L. Bulwer. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1832, £1 10s. per annum. In 1620, Lady Townsend bequeathed 4 or 5 acres of land to the poor of this parish; but at the period of the charity inquiry no rent was received. Poor rates, in 1838, £218 13s. Acres 2,200. Houses 65. A. P. £1,981. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 350.

HEYDON. See HEDON.

HEYFORD (NETHER), a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union and county of Northampton; 7 miles west by south of Northampton, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway, and crossed by the Grand Junction canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough;

rated at £8 10s. 5d.; gross income £152. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. L. Crawley. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which, free to the children belonging to Upp r and Lower Heyford, was founded in 1673, and endowed by William Bliss, with property producing, in 1835, £100 per annum, besides the dividends on $1\frac{1}{2}$ share of the Grand Junction canal. About £50 per annum are received from Arnold's charity, for apprenticing poor children, &c. Poor rates, in 1838, £148 16s. A curious chequered pavement was discovered here, in 1699, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Watling-street, indicating the site of a Roman villa. Acres 1,690. Houses 108. A. P. £2,273. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 507.

HEYFORD (UPPER), a hamlet in the parishes of Bugbrooke, Floore, and Nether Heyford, county of Northampton; 6 miles south-east of Daventry. From Arnold's charity £20 per annum are received for apprenticing poor children. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 19s. Acres 920. Houses 26. A. P. £1,645. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 112.

HEYFORD-PURCELL, or LOWER, a parish in Ploughley hund., union of Bicester, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Deddington, on the banks of the Cherwell. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £10 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £539. Patron, Christ college, Oxford. Here are 4 daily schools. Acres 1,650. Houses 81. A. P. £2,503. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 541. Poor rates, in 1838, £170 10s.

HEYFORD-WARREN, or UPPER, a parish in Ploughley hund., union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 6 miles north-west by west of Bicester, on the eastern bank of the Cherwell, and intersected by the Oxford canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £13 16s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; no return. Patrons, New college, Oxford. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,300. Houses 79. A. P. £1,275. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 326. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 5s.

HEY-HOUSES, a township in Whalley parish, county of Lancaster; 4 miles south-east of Clitheroe. Acres 820. Houses 27. A. P. £393. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 155. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 3s.

HEYL, a river in Penwith hund., county of Cornwall, rising near Crowan. It is formed by the union of 4 streams which meet near St. Erth-bridge,—the narrowest part of the county. From this point it pursues a northerly course, and, near its mouth, is joined by a brook from the east: together they form the broad estuary opening into the bay of St. Ives. This river is 11 miles in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ of which are tidal.

HEYOP, a parish in Knighton hund. and union, county of Radnor, South Wales; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Knighton, on the river Teme. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £103 6s.; gross income £124. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. Charities, in 1837, £3 17s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 19s. Houses 38. A. P. £1,445. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 187.

HEYSHAM, a parish, township, and village, in Lonsdale hund., county of Lancaster; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Lancaster, on a peninsula between the bay of Morecombe, and the estuary of the river Loyne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £8 9s. 2d.; gross income £551. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Y. Ridley. The church is an ancient edifice, built on a rock, the base of which is washed by the Irish sea. Here are also the remains of a chapel in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture. There are 3 daily schools in this parish, 2 of which are National. Charities, in 1825, £8

9s. per annum; applied to teaching 8 boys and 3 girls. Poor rates, in 1838, £266 6s. Heysham is a place of fashionable resort for sea-bathing. Acres 1,620. Houses 102. A. P. £3,851. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 582.

HEYSHOT, a parish in Easebourne hund., county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Midhurst, on the river Rother. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Stedham. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £279 16s. Here is a daily school. The vestiges of an ancient camp and fortification are visible in this parish. Acres 2,210. Houses 46. A. P. £1,501. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 358. Poor rates, in 1838, £358 9s.

HEYTESBURY HUNDRED, in the county of Wilts, is bounded on the west by the county of Somerset; on the north by the hundreds of Warminster, Westbury, and part of Brough; on the east by Branch and Dole hundred; and on the south by the hundreds of Mere, South Damerham, Dunworth, and part of Warminster. Area 32,370 acres. Houses 1,063. Pop., in 1831, 5,866.

HEYTESBURY, a parish and borough in the above hund., union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 4 miles east-south-east of Warminster, on the borders of Salisbury-plain, and on the northern bank of the river Wilby. Acres 3,380. Houses 263. A. P. £4,252. Pop., in 1801, 1,072; in 1831, 1,412.

The borough is chiefly comprised in one street. It is situated in a very healthy part of the country. Living, a perpetual curacy, with the curacy of Knook, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; rated at £15, and £38 4s. 7d., returned at £130; gross income £134. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. The church of St. Peter here was collegiate before A. D. 1300, consisting of 4 prebendaries in the patronage of the dean of Salisbury, viz., Hildeverel-Parva, valued, 26° Hen. VIII., at £10 4s. 2d. per ann.; Horningham-Parva and Tedrington-Parva, at £9 15s. 0d. per ann. each; and Swallowcliffe-Parva, at £8 13s. 4d. per ann."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1811. There are 5 daily schools in the parish.

"The hospital or almshouse of Walter and Robert, late Lords of Hungerford and Heighesbury, was founded, to consist of a chaplain, (who was to be warden,) 12 poor men, and one poor woman, by the Lady Margaret Hungerford, relict of the said Sir Robert, John Cheyne, Esq., and John Mervyn, Esq., and endowed with the manors of Cheverell, Burnell, and Cheverell-Hales, (otherwise called Great Cheverell,) about the year 1470. It was valued, 26° Hen. VIII., at £38 4s. 7d. per ann. Ecton. It is yet happily preserved for a warden, who is nominated by the chancellor of the church of Sarum, a sub-warden, who is nominated by the warden, and reads prayers every day to the poor people, 12 men and one woman, who are nominated by the lord of the manor of Heighesbury, and well provided for."—Tanner's Not. Mon. In 1834, the charity commissioners, on their inquiry, found, that the annual revenues of this valuable charity, arising chiefly from estates, comprising, in all, about 1,751 acres, amounted to no less than £1,372 17s. 8d., besides which, the oak-timber on the estates at Great Cheverell, was valued at near £5,000 by a surveyor, who reported that part of it, to the amount of £1,000 or £2,000, might be felled to the advantage of the remainder, and without affecting the beauty of Earlstoke-park, within which it is placed, and which the hospital has covenanted not to injure. The total expenditure from this large income was only £565 9s. 8d. The hospital still consists either of a resident warden or custos, or a sub-custos, 12 poor men, and 1 woman, as directed by the charter. The

dean and chapter of Salisbury have always appointed the custos, and he, the sub-custos, whenever his own non-residence rendered that appointment necessary. The poor men and women are still appointed by the lord of the manor, or his steward. It has been contended that the lord of the manor ought always to elect one out of every four poor men from the inhabitants of Cheverell Magna. In practice, the commissioners found that one out of four of the poor men has usually, but not always, been thus taken, and the remaining three from Heytesbury; but the lord of the manor has always insisted that this was done voluntarily, not of right,—a view, in the legality of which the commissioners appear to concur. The poor men, at their appointment, are generally above 60, and possessed of little or no property. The salary of the custos, included in the general expenditure, is £100 per annum. The provisions, clothing, &c., of the hospitalers are purchased for them, and also included, together with pocket-money and other allowances, in the general expenditure. The commissioners suggested to government, that as the income so greatly exceeds the expenditure, and as no good purpose can be served by an indefinite accumulation of the funds, it ought to be referred to the Attorney-General, to consider whether a new scheme should not be laid before the court of chancery for the administration of the charity. The hospital forms 3 sides of a square, two stories high, strongly built, and now in good repair. Considerable sums have been laid out on the apartments of the custos, and in other alterations for the general benefit of the poor people. There is a common room or kitchen for the almsmen, a side-room, and a chapel. Each poor man has a bed-room on the second story, and an equal share of the garden-ground behind the hospital. Poor rates, of the parish and borough, in 1838, £1,304 14s.

Heytesbury by prescription is a borough, governed by a bailiff and burgesses. It returned 2 members to parliament, from 28th Henry VI., until disfranchised by the reform act. Here the petty-sessions for the hundred are held. In 1838, a woollen-mill here employed 127 hands. Fairs are held on May 14th, for horned cattle, sheep, and toys; and on September 25th, for toys only.

This town is situated in the centre of a district abounding with ancient Roman, Saxon, and Danish remains, which occur with endless repetition. On Cotely hill, north-west of the town, is a large tumulus surrounded by a circular ditch and vallum of 480 feet diameter, but of small elevation, and now much defaced by the plough. Near this hill, and the village of Norton-Bavant, is Scratchbury camp, a hill surmounted by a British earthwork, 40 acres in extent, with 3 entrances. The whole circuit of the area and rampart is 1 mile 86 yards, and its greatest height 66 feet. Heytesbury is an ancient town: in old records it is called Heightsbury, and the name has also been variously written Hatchbury and Haresbury. A great part of it was burnt down, together with the Hungerford hospital, in 1766, but the hospital was rebuilt in 1769, and the town was also nearly all rebuilt shortly after the calamity of 1766. Near the town is Heytesbury-house, the seat of Lord Heytesbury, a title granted, on 17th January, 1828, to the family of A'Court, whose heirs-male, formerly held the baronetcy of A'Court. The mansion was rebuilt about the year 1784, and the grounds are extensive.

HEYTHORPE WITH DUNTHORPE, a parish in Wootton hund., union of Chipping-Norton, county of Oxford; 3 miles east by north of Chipping-Norton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 11s. 10¹/₂d., and returned at

£130; gross income £130. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Shrewsbury, who has a magnificent mansion here, surrounded with beautiful scenery. At a short distance from the mansion-house, stands a small Roman Catholic chapel. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,710. Houses 23. A. P. £1,010. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £198 19s.

HEYWOOD-IN-HEAP, a chapelry, township, and extensive village or town in Bury parish, county of Lancaster; 8 miles north-north-west of Manchester, and 42 east by north of Liverpool. Acres 2,240. Houses 1,693. A. P. £8,829. Pop., in 1801, 4,283; in 1831, 10,429. The Manchester and Leeds railway, and the Rochdale canal, intersect the chapelry and township, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east of the town, to which a branch railway is now (1841) in course of formation.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; returned at £111 10s.; gross income £196. Patron, in 1835, the rector of Bury. Thirty or forty years ago the now extensive town of Heywood was a mere country hamlet. The Independents, Methodists, and Swedenborgians, have each a neat place of worship in the town. There are 13 daily schools; and adjoining the churchyard is a National school, erected, in 1815, by the wealthy inhabitants of the township, and where a large number of poor children are educated by subscription. In 1749 the sum of £50 was bequeathed by John Starky, Esq., the interest of which is expended in the purchase of books, or linen or woollen cloth, for the benefit of poor children attending the endowed school. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,555 4s. The commanding situation of Heywood affords several fine prospects of the hills to the north, and the rich valley in front. Whittle-in-Heap is a secluded village to the south of Heywood. Heap-Bridge is a populous hamlet to the west; and Hooley-Bridge, a similar place, lies to the north. The district of Heap extends along the south and east banks of the small river Roch, which wanders through a romantic woody glen, ornamented by many gentlemen's seats, calico-print and paper-works, and large cotton-mills; the southern part of the township is entirely agricultural, being inhabited by farmers, while the northern, or more unlevel, portion is covered by the wide stretching populous manufacturing village of Heywood, reaching above a mile in length east and west, forming a regular street on the roads to Rochdale and Bury, which towns are equidistant from this place. The government is intrusted to the churchwarden and constables of Heap. The cotton manufacture is the staple trade; the village being situated within 8 miles of Manchester, and plentifully supplied with coal from the numerous pits in the neighbourhood. There are many steam-engines employed in moving machinery, and power-looms in manufacturing woollen-cloth, spinning fine cottons, making paper, and constructing wheels, &c. Returns with the parish—which see. In 1840 one of its woollen mills, consisting of a single floor, 85 yards in extent by 75, and lighted with 450 gas lights, was completed and filled with machinery, for turning which there are 2,588 feet of shafing. Here is a branch of the Bury and Heywood banking company. There are no fairs held here, nor a regular market except on Saturdays; but there is an annual village festival: there are assembly-rooms in the town, news-rooms, and a post-office. Heywood-hall, a rural edifice, amongst trees, was formerly the residence of the Heywood family, one of whom, Peter Heywood, was the first person that seized Guy Faux when he was proceeding to blow up the parliament house.

HEYWOOD (GREAT). See COLWICH.

HIBALSTOW, a parish and village in the east

division of Manley wapentake, union of Glandford-Brigg, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Glandford-Brigg. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 10s.; gross income £333. Patrons, in 1835, the sub-dean of Lincoln, and M. D. Dalison, alternately. Here are 3 daily schools. About a mile to the west of the village, this parish is intersected by the Roman road from Lincoln to the Humber: in its vicinity the foundations of many Roman buildings have been found. Acres 4,390. Houses 123. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 632. Poor rates, in 1838, £202 15s.

HICK. See HECK.

HICKLETON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles west by south of Doncaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £4, and returned at £100; gross income £53. Patron, in 1835, Sir F. L. Wood, Bart. Acres 770. Houses 30. A. P. £1,493. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 154. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 8s.

HICKLING, a parish in Happung hund., union of Tunstead and Happung, county of Norfolk; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of North-Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 3s. 4d.; gross income £264. Patron, in 1835, N. Micklethwayte, Esq. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower and 5 bells. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed, by the Rev. John Wells, with £8 15s. per annum. Other charities, in 1832, £62 1s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £371 1s. Hickling-broad, an extensive lake, navigable for small vessels to the Thurne and the Bure, lies about a mile south of the church. A priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Austin and All Saints, was founded here, in 1185, by Theobald de Valentinia. It was endowed at the dissolution with £137 0s. 1d. per annum. Some remains of this priory exist in the outhouses of a farm-steading a little north of the church. The last remaining window now forms a porch to the farmhouse. Acres 4,510. Houses 161. A. P. £2,511. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 762.

HICKLING, a parish in the south division of Bingham wapentake, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 11 miles south-east of Nottingham, on a branch of the river Smite, and intersected by the Grantham canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £18 8s. 4d.; gross income £398. Patron, Queen's college, Cambridge. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £192 2s. Acres 2,930. Houses 104. A. P. £2,898. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 529.

HIDCOAT-BATRIM, a hamlet in Mickleton parish, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north of Campden-Chipping. Acreage and houses with the parish. A. P. £841. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1811, 90. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 1s.

HIDDON. See EDDINGTON with HIDDON.

HIDE, or HIDE'S-PASTURES, an extra-parochial in Knightlow hund., county of Warwick. Acres 470. Pop., in 1831, 23. Other returns with the parish of Huckleley, Leicester.

HIDE (EAST and WEST), or HYDE, in Luton parish, county of Bedford. Houses 87. Pop., in 1821, 508; in 1831, 537. Other returns with the parish.

HIDE (WEST), a parochial chapelry in Stoke-Edith parish, county of Hereford; 7 miles east-north-east of Hereford. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Stoke-Edith. Acres 950. Houses 37. A. P. £1,485. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 196.

HIENDLEY (COLD). See HAVERCROFT.

HIENDLEY (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Felkirk, west riding of Yorkshire. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £16 16s. per annum, for teaching all the children in Havercroft. Poor rates, in 1838, £89 5s. Acres 1,630. Houses 58. A. P. £1,513. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 272.

HIGH, a ward in Presteign parish, county of Radnor, South Wales, united with the ward of St. David's; north of Kingston. Houses 147. Pop., in 1821, 564; in 1831, 753.

HIGH ERCALL. See ERCALL, MAGNA.

HIGHBRAY, a parish in Sherwell hund., union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £14 6s. 8d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, T. P. Acland, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 4,150. Houses 48. A. P. £2,061. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 280. Poor rates, in 1838, £81 17s.

HIGHAM, a hamlet in Shirland parish, county of Derby. A market is held here on Friday; and a fair, the first Wednesday after New-year's-day; at which horned cattle have been chiefly sold. Houses 126. Pop., in 1821, 591; in 1831, 595. Other returns with the parish.

HIGHAM, OVER, and LINTON, hamlets in Church-am parish, county of Gloucester. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,100. Houses 65. A. P. £3,532. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 327. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 8s.

HIGHAM. See HANE (HIGH) SOMERSET.

HIGHAM, a parish in Shamwell hund., lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, county of Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Rochester, south of the Thames, and crossed by the Thames and Medway canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £8 10s.; gross income £579. Patron, St. John's college, Cambridge. Here are 2 daily schools. The election of one of the pensioners for Cobham college is made from amongst the inhabitants of this parish.—See COBHAM. Other charities, in 1836, £14 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £497 4s. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, before 1151, by King Stephen, whose daughter, Mary, became one of the nuns. In the 13th of Henry VIII. it was suppressed by Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and the property of the inmates, together with the advowson of the church, given by the king to St. John's college. Acres 2,820. Houses 115. A. P. £3,081. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 703.

HIGHAM, a parish in Samford hund. and union, county of Suffolk; 5 miles south of Hadleigh, at the confluence of the Bret with the Stour. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £249. Patrons, the trustees. Charities, in 1828, about £1. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 11s. A. P. £1,407. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 260.

HIGHAM GREEN, a hamlet in Gazeley parish, county of Suffolk. Acres 3,200. Houses 50. Pop., in 1811, 193; in 1831, 311. Other returns with the parish.

HIGHAM, or PETIT-TEAM. See WINCHELSEA.

HIGHAM (COLD). See COLD-HIGHAM.

HIGHAM (DYKES), a township in Ponteland parish, county of Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Morpeth. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 15. Poor rates, in 1838, £2 14s.

HIGHAM-FERRERS HUNDRED, on the eastern side of the county of Northampton, is bounded on the east by the counties of Bedford and Hunting-

don; on the south by Buckinghamshire; on the west by the hundreds of Wymersley, Hamfordshoe, and Huxloe; and on the north by Navisford hundred. Area 30,430 acres. Houses 1,555. Pop., in 1831, 8,236.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a parish, borough, and market-town, in the above hund., union of Wellingborough, and county of Northampton; 16 miles east-north-east of Northampton, and 65 north-north-west of London, east of the river Nen, and crossed by the post-road. It stands on a rocky elevation abounding in springs, and consists of two streets, a lane, and a market-place, in the centre of which, opposite the town-hall, is the shaft of an ancient cross. It has a respectable appearance, and is a clean, dry, and healthy residence. Acres 2,260. Houses 170. A. P. £2,047. Pop., in 1801, 726; in 1831, 965. The estates in the town and vicinity have chiefly belonged to the duchy of Lancaster.

Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Chelveston and Caldecot, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; of the certified value of £33 4s. 4d.; gross income £245. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1800. The church of Higham-Ferrers is one of the most handsome in itself, and richest in its monuments, in a county distinguished for the beauty of its ecclesiastical structures. The western front of the tower is curious in its architecture: the spire is lofty and elegant: it replaced a former one which fell down previous to 1632: the porch, or doorway, contains two openings: the mouldings surrounding it are charged with sculpture: over these are ten circular compartments representing passages from the New Testament in bas relief: these were originally painted. The aisles at the east end are divided from the chancel by carved screens; and on each side of the chancel are stalls with carved subssellæ. Under an arch, on the north side of the altar, is a slab, inlaid with brass, to the memory of Lawrence St. Maur, rector, in the reign of Henry VI., and a monument to members of the family of Chichele. "The most Reverend and munificent Prelate, Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, founded a college, at this place of his nativity, for eight secular chaplains, or canons, (one whereof to be master,) four clerks, one whereof to be grammar-master, and another music-master, and six choristers, in the last year of the reign of King Henry V. It was commended to the patronage of the Virgin Mary, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edward the Confessor, and its revenues were valued, a little before the dissolution, at £156 2s. 7d. ob. per annum. The church, rectory, chapel of Jesus, and the greatest part of the college-lands were granted, 34th Hen. VIII., to Robert Dacres; but the capital messuage was in the crown till 6th Elizabeth, when it was granted to John Smith and Richard Duffield. Dependent on the college was an almshouse, (still subsisting,) founded by the same munificent prelate, for twelve men and one woman, with a daily allowance of one penny to each of them."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The college, which appears to have been a quadrangular edifice, was converted into an inn after the surrender: the revenues were granted to Dacres,

"Subject to the proviso and condition that the said Robert Dacres, his heirs and assigns, should for ever find and maintain two chaplains, to be nominated from time to time by the king, his heirs and successors, to pray for his and their souls, and to perform divine offices in the church at Higham-Ferrers, and have the care of souls of the parishioners of the said parish; and that the said Robert Dacres, his heirs and assigns, should also maintain a schoolmaster, well learned, to teach grammar in Higham-Ferrers, who should freely instruct the boys and youths there in the art of grammar, such schoolmaster to be nominated by the king, his heirs, and successors, and should also maintain 13 poor men called bedesmen, to be nominated also by the king, his heirs and successors, to pray for his and

their souls; and that the said Robert Dacres, his heirs and assigns, should yearly pay to one of the said chaplains, called the superior chaplain, for his salary, £10, and to the inferior chaplain, for his salary, £8, and to the schoolmaster, for his salary, £10, and to the superior chaplain, for the maintenance of the said 13 bedesmen, £24, in order that they might each of them have a salary of 7d. a-week, and five yards of cloth called frieze, at 8d. a yard, once a-year, on the feast of St. John Baptist; and that they should have eight cart-loads of wood delivered to them, and also 10s., at Easter, for fuel money, and 5s. a-year for shaving money, and 5s. a-year to provide a lamp to burn in their dormitory; and that the said Robert Dacres, his heirs and assigns, should for ever keep or maintain the hospital or bedeshouse in repair."

In the charter of incorporation of the borough of Higham-Ferrers, dated 14th March, 2^o and 3^o Philip and Mary, their majesties granted power to the mayor and aldermen to appoint the curates, schoolmaster, and bedesmen. The estates of Dacres were sold to the earl of Malton, and afterwards came to form part of the estates of Earl Fitzwilliam; but the letters patent of Henry VII. are still in force, the estates being still subject to the charges therein fixed. The stipends of the two chaplains, however, were ultimately paid to the vicar of Higham in augmentation of the vicarage. The grammar-school is held in the building appropriated to the purpose in the churchyard. Earl Fitzwilliam presents the schoolmaster with a yearly donation of £10, over and above the stipulated endowment, and the children aid his income with small payments. This school is stated in the abstract of education returns, 1833, to have then contained 51 males and 6 females. Another daily school, in the parish, contained 4 males and 22 females: there were also 6 infant schools, containing 16 males and 21 females. The almshouse above noticed, with a chapel annexed, is also in the churchyard; but at the time of the charity inquiry, in 1830, was ruinous, though inhabited by two poor families: the bedesmen had no suitable residence, but received the rents of small gardens attached to the bedeshouse, and £2 10s. per annum from the corporation, besides their stipends. There are other two almshouses or cottages in the churchyard, occupied by poor people. Other charities, in 1830, £17 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £493 3s.

The charter of Philip and Mary, though followed by confirmative or other charters, 2^o James I., 16^o and 36^o Carl. II., still continued the governing charter, under which the government of the borough and parish was vested in—

The mayor,
7 aldermen,
13 capital burgesses,
Recorder,
Deputy-recorder,

Justice of peace,
Serjeant at mace,
Bailiff,
2 constables;

the style of the corporation being the 'mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough and parish of Higham-Ferrers.' At the time of the inquiry there were 2 chamberlains, not named in the charter; and of 22 resident freemen, 16 were members of the governing body of the corporation, and 5 non-resident. The mayor was appointed as a magistrate for the borough, and to preside at the court of record, which, however, had been discontinued for 70 years. No general sessions were appointed, and petty-sessions had only been held for the purpose of appointing overseers of the poor, and granting licences for public-houses. The justice-of-peace was appointed by the charter, 36 Carl. II., to be elected by the mayor and aldermen out of the aldermen, and to hold his office for life; but under the governing charter the mayor for the preceding year was appointed to be so elected. There has been no jail here, but merely a lock-up house for the safe custody of prisoners, till taken to the county-jail and house of correction, a right which the county-magistrates at one time disputed. Earl Fitzwilliam, the recorder,

at the time of inquiry, was found to be the proprietor of all the houses in the town except 5 or 6; and there were only 15 of the rent of £10, and none of £20: there were 9 public-houses. The property of the corporation, consisting of about 50 acres of land, houses, interest of money, fairs, &c., yielded, in 1833, £174 1s. 3d. per annum: debts, £1,110, incurred to defray the following extraordinary expenses:—

Expense of erecting a new town hall, . . .	£755	4	0
Law expenses respecting right to toll, about . . .	100	0	0
Building 2 cottages, . . .	80	0	0

Five other cottages were then building: probable expense £260. The annual expenditure was about £150. The town was not lighted at the time of the inquiry. Higham-Ferrers is not included in any of the schedules appended to the municipal act. The borough returned one member to parliament, till disfranchised by the reform act. The right of election was vested in the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and freemen householders, not receiving alms.

The principal business in which Higham-Ferrers has been engaged, besides agriculture, is the making of bobbin lace, boots and shoes, &c. At the time of the municipal inquiry, it is stated that "agricultural labourers earned from 10s. to 12s. a-week. Shoemakers about 15s. Lace-making, which formerly flourished here, has gone rapidly to decay since the introduction of machinery, as all the work is done by hand. At present the wages earned in this business are extremely low. The labouring population, however, are generally employed; not more than 5 or 6 have employment found for them by the parish. They receive 10s. a-week." The market is on Saturday. Fairs, for horses and horned cattle, are held on Tuesday before February 5th, March 7th, or, leap-year, March 6th, and Thursday before August 5th. On October 11th, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on December 6th, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep.

HIGHAM-GOBION, a parish in Flitt hund., union of Amptill, county of Bedford; 11½ miles south-south-east of Bedford, and about 5 south-west of Shefford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8 9s. 7d.; gross income £310. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. R. Wardale. The rectory of this parish was held by the celebrated orientalist, Dr. Edmund Castell, who died, in 1685, at the age of 79, and lies entombed in the churchyard. He was author of the lexicon Heptaglotton, and principal editor of the Polyglott Bible. Acres 770. Houses 21. A. P. £1,318. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 108. Poor rates, in 1838, £26.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, WITH LINDLEY, a parish in Sparkenhoe hund., county of Leicester; 3¼ miles west by north of Hinckley, intersected by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 9s. 4½d.; gross income £583. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Fisher. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £4 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £416 9s.—Lindley-hall, in this parish, is memorable for being the possession of John Hardwick, who led the earl of Richmond to the field of battle and of victory at Bosworth; and also for being the residence of William Burton, the first historian of Leicestershire. In 1607, on removing a large stone, forming part of the ancient Watling-street, a great many silver coins, of the reign of Henry III., were discovered. About the same period several Roman coins, a gold ring, one of agate and another of silver, having a stone engraved with Arabic characters, were also

found here. Acres 2,880. Houses 108. A. P. £4,063. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 560.

HIGHAM-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, consisting of certain enclosures, in Higham-Ferrers hund., county of Northampton; 3½ miles south-south-east of Higham-Ferrers. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £120 impropriated. Acres 640. House 1. Pop., in 1811, 20; in 1831, 15.

HIGHBRIDGE, in the hund. of Huntspill and Puriton, county of Somerset. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here.

HIGHBURY. See ISLINGTON.

HIGHCLERE, a parish in Evingar hund., union of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton; 7¼ miles north-north-west of Whitechurch. Living, a rectory, a peculiar, in the dio. of Winchester; rated at £7 13s. 9d.; gross income £258. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Carnarvon. Here is a daily National school, endowed with £4 4s. per annum, by the Rev. Archibald Gardner, formerly rector of the parish. Other charities, in 1825, £7 4s. per annum; of which £3 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £348. The manor of Highclere formerly constituted part of the possessions of the see of Winchester, the bishops of which had a house and park here. Highclere-house, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon, stands on a gentle eminence in the midst of scenery of the most interesting and varied character. From Sidon-hill, crowned with tufted-trees, and Beacon-hill, on whose summit is an encampment, the most extensive views are obtained. Acres 4,560. Houses 116. A. P. £2,193. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 444.

HIGH CROSS, in Guthlaxton hund., county of Leicester; 5½ miles north-west of Lutterworth, on the borders of Warwickshire. At this place, supposed to be the highest ground in England, stood, in ancient times, a high cross, which was supplanted by a beacon-post, designed to alarm the country in case of an invasion. In 1812, the Earl of Derby and the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, erected here a handsome cross to commemorate the peace of Utrecht.

HIGHGATE, a chapelry and populous village in the parishes of Hornsey and St. Pancras, Holborn division of Ossulston hund., county of Middlesex; delightfully situated on the summit and sides of one of the highest hills in the county, rising 400 feet above St. Paul's; and distant 4½ miles north-north-west of London. It is said to have derived its name from the high-gate, or the gate upon the hill, a toll-bar belonging to the bishop of London, which had stood here from time immemorial. "In ancient times," says Bishop Tanner, "upon the top of this hill was a hermitage, one of the hermites whereof caused to be made the causeway between Highgate and Islington." To remedy the inconvenience arising from the steepness of the hill, an attempt was made, in 1809, to form a tunnel through it. In 1812, when the work had advanced a considerable way the earth fell in, and, in consequence, the original plan was abandoned; but an open road was formed on the line of the tunnel, with an archway thrown over it, under which the north road is carried. The highway to Hornsey is continued across this road by means of an elevated archway of brick and stone. The population of Highgate is returned with the respective parishes in which the village is situated.

Living, a curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; no return. In the patronage of the bishop of London. The old chapel was taken down in 1833, and a new and handsome one, with an elegant spire, erected in another situation. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, In-

dependents, and Baptists. In 1565, Queen Elizabeth issued letters-patent for the foundation of a free grammar-school here, by Sir R. Cholmeley, who endowed it with landed property, vested in a corporate body of 6 governors or wardens,—designing it as a seminary for instruction in classical literature; but this design having been greatly perverted, proceedings were instituted against the governors in 1822, and by decree of the Lord-chancellor, it was restored to its original purposes. A new school-room was erected, in 1819, at an expense of £697 11s. 6d. It is a brick edifice with stone-dressings and Tudor windows. Income, in 1827, £777 1s. 3d. The master, who is incumbent of the chapel, receives £200 per annum; but the duties of the school are discharged by an assistant, to whom a small salary is given. A charity school, for girls, was established here about the year 1719: in 1833, it contained 26 girls, 20 of whom were clothed from the funds of the charity, which then amounted to £41 5s. 6d. per annum; its remaining income being made up from voluntary contributions. In 1658, Sir John Wollaston founded here almshouses for 6 poor people, inhabitants of Hornsey and Highgate, and endowed them with a rent-charge of £16, with £2 10s. yearly to the governors for a collation at their meeting. Subsequently, 6 more almshouses were founded for as many poor widows, by Edward Prauncefort, Esq., who endowed them, in 1723, with £30 per annum. He also left £10 per annum to the minister, and bequeathed the residue of the rents and profits of his trust-estate to the support of the girls' charity school. The almshouses and the charity school now form one uniform building, having the school-house in the centre, and 6 almshouses, each consisting of one apartment, on each side; one set appropriated to Sir John Wollaston's almswomen, and the other to Mr. Prauncefort's. The whole of this building was erected by Mr. Prauncefort; the 6 old almshouses, which had fallen into decay, having been rebuilt by him on the same plan with the new ones. The income of the almshouses, which has been increased by subsequent benefactions, amounted, in 1827, to £149 10s. 2d. per annum. Other charities, in 1827, £106 15s. 2d. per annum.

Highgate, which has of late undergone considerable improvement, comprises some elegant villas, and other houses,—the seats of opulent merchants in the metropolis. In 1839, a spacious and tasteful cemetery was formed here. It includes about 20 acres,—forming a portion of that side of Highgate-hill which faces London,—just below the church. Throughout the grounds, which are in general well laid out, parterres of sweet-scented flowers, picturesque trees, and clumps of evergreens, are scattered in the most appropriate spots. At the entrance gateway stand the chapel, and other apartments. In this cemetery there are numerous catacombs, formed of the most solid masonry, the entrance to which is by an archway of Egyptian character. Splendid views of the surrounding country are obtained from this quarter. Part of the northern suburbs of the metropolis is supplied with water from ponds situated here.

HIGH-LAWS, a township in Hartburn parish, county of Northumberland; 8 miles west of Morpeth. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 18. Poor rates, in 1838, £4 6s.

HIGHLEY, a parish in Stottesden hund., union of Cleobury-Mortimer, county of Salop; $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Bridgenorth, west of the river Severn. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 19s. 2d., and returned at £127 10s.; gross income £153. Patron,

in 1835, the Rev. S. Burrows. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1819, £6 5s. p. r. annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 19s. Acres 1,460. Houses 84. A. P. £1,929. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 404.

HIGH-LIGHT, an extra-parochial district in Dinas-Powis hund., county of Glamorgan, South Wales. Returns with the parish of Merthyr-Dovan.

HIGHLOW, a township in Hope parish, county of Derby. Houses 11. A. P. with the parish of Eyam. Pop., in 1811, 34; in 1831, 62. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 4s.

HIGH PEAK HUNDRED, in the county of Derby, is bounded on the east by Yorkshire and the hundred of Scarsdale; on the south by Wirksworth hundred; and on the west and north by the county of Chester. Area 203,190 acres. Houses 8,911. Pop., in 1831, 47,485. For a description of the scenery and curiosities of the PEAK—see DERBY-SHIRE, &c.

HIGHWAY, a parish in the hund. of Potterne and Cannings, union of Calne, county of Wilts; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Calne. Living, a curacy annexed to Bremhill vicarage. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £166 8s. 6d. rectorial. Acres 950. Houses 22. A. P. £1,231. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 148. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 9s.

HIGH-WEEK, a parish in Teignbridge hund., union of Newton-Abbot, county of Devon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by north of Abbot's-Newton. Living, a curacy annexed to King's-Teignton vicarage. Here are 5 daily schools. Acres 2,140. Houses 216. A. P. £3,481. Pop., in 1801, 777; in 1831, 1,109. Poor rates, in 1838, £356 1s.

HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, AND STAPLE HUNDRED, in the county of Wilts, is bounded on the north by the county of Gloucester; on the east by Berkshire; on the south by the hund. of Kingsbridge; and on the west by the hund. of Malmsbury, and an isolated portion of Gloucestershire. Area 51,520 acres. Houses 2,519. Pop., in 1831, 12,235.

HIGHWORTH, a market-town and parish in the above hund., union of Highworth and Swindon, county of Wilts; 22 miles north-east of Chippenham; 40 north by east of Salisbury; and 74 west by north of London, on the line of the Great Western railway. The Thames and Severn canal passes the town at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north, and the Wilts and Berks canal at about the same distance on the south. The parish comprises the chapelries of Broad Blunsdon and South Marston, with the tythings of Fresdon, Eastrop, Westrop, Sevenhampton, and Highworth. Acres 9,810. Houses 655. A. P. £17,939. Pop., in 1801, 2,328; in 1831, 3,127. Houses of the tything 123. Pop., in 1811, 601; in 1831, 632.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Sevenhampton, South Marston, and Broad Blunsdon, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; rated at £44 8s. 4d.; gross income £468. Patron, the prebendary of Salisbury cathedral. The church is an ancient building, with a nave, side aisles, chancel, and a square tower. It has two curious monumental chapels attached to it, and contains numerous monuments. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1784; and 4 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £27 8s. per annum, and donations amounting to £3 3s. per ann. Other charities, in 1834, £229 15s. per annum; of which a considerable portion is appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children; while Batson's charity, producing £50 per ann., is expended in furnishing about 15 poor persons with articles of clothing,

and about 28 with small sums of money, yearly. Poor rates, in 1838, £981. The Highworth and Swindon poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 81 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 12,611. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,387. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,940; in 1839, £6,929 1s.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the Vale of White-horse. The houses, which are mostly built of stone, are ancient, and irregularly disposed. This was formerly a borough, and sent a member to parliament, but lost the latter privilege through disuse. It still continued to be governed, however, by a corporate body, composed of a mayor, alderman, and council. Petty-sessions are held here. The market, the business of which has been increased by the improved lines of intercommunication, is on Wednesday; fairs are held on Aug. 18th and Oct. 10th and 29th, for all sorts of cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses. There is a branch of the North Wilts banking company here. On Blunsdon castle-hill is a circular intrenchment, supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp; and a Roman road passes westward of this, at the base of the hill.

HILARY (St.), a parish in Cowbridge hund., union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 2 miles south-east of Cowbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Landaff, returned at £37 14s.; gross income £67; in the patronage of the chapter of the cathedral of Landaff. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1837, 8s. per annum; distributed in bread, at Christmas, to poor parishioners not receiving parochial relief. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 4s. Houses 30. A. P. £1,832. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 168.

HILARY (St.), or **St. HELIERS**. See **JERSEY**.

HILARY (St.). See **HILLARY (St.)**.

HILBURY, or **HOLBURGH**, in Wirral hund., county of Chester. "Half-a-mile lower (than West Kirkby) is Hilbrie, at the very point of Werall. This island of Hilbrie, at a full sea, is all environed with water; and then the Trajectus (channel) is a quarter of a mile over. But at a low water a man may go over the sand. It is about a mile in compass, and hath sandy ground and comies. There was a cell of monks of Chester, and a pilgrimage of our Lady of Hilbrie, which idolatry is now suppressed."—*King's 'Vale Royal,'* p. 28.

HILDERSHAM, a parish in Chilford hund., union of Linton, county of Cambridge; 2 miles north-north-west of Linton, on the river Cam. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £15 0s. 5d.; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Godwin. Here is a small daily school. By an ancient entry in a parish-book, it appears that Hugh Latimer and others, had an estate conveyed to them (1524) for the performance of John A'Bolton's will,—they undertaking to find a priest who should pray for the soul of John A'Bolton, and once a-year preach a sermon in Little Abington—which see—and to pay every year for ever 20s. to the churchwardens of both Abingtons and Hildersham; 6s. 8d. to each; of which 3s. were to be applied to the repairs of the church, 4d. to the curate to "say a dirige," and 3s. 4d. to the poor. The payment to the curate has been discontinued. Other charities, in 1836, £3 5s. per annum. There is an old enclosure in this parish, consisting of 12 acres of pasture-land, in which, by immemorial usage, the rector, and the occupiers of two ancient farms, and of certain ancient cottages, have enjoyed a right of depasturing their cows from

May to St. Thomas's. Acres 1,450. Houses 42. A. P. £1,244. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 214. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 12s.

HILDERSTON. See **HINDOLVESTON**.

HILDERSTONE, a liberty in Stone parish, county of Stafford; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Stone. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £70. Patron, in 1835, R. Bourne, Esq., who built the church, in 1833, at his own expense. Pop., in 1811, 2,219; in 1821, 1,591. Other returns with the parish.

HILDERTHORPE, a township in Bridlington parish, east riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Bridlington. Acres 480. Houses 14. A. P. £1,034. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1838, £12 10s.

HILDESLEY, a tything in Hawkesbury parish, county of Gloucester; 3 miles east-north-east of Wickwar. Pop., in 1811, 424; in 1831, 630. Houses 125. Other returns with the parish.

HILFIELD, a parochial chapelry in the county of Dorset; 9 miles south of Sherbourn. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Sydling-St. Nicholas. Acres 2,120. Houses 21. A. P. £1,678. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1838, £75.

HILGAY, a parish in Clackclose hund., union of Downham, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south by east of Market-Downham, on the banks of the river Wessey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £1,652; nett income £1,291. Patron, in 1835, J. W. H. Parkes. The church is a large and handsome edifice, with a square tower containing 8 bells. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship in this parish. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school: the latter is endowed with £13 2s. per annum. Other charities, in 1834, £241 4s. per annum; of which £227 12s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £484 1s. Acres 7,340. Houses 220. A. P. £6,415. Pop., in 1801, 759; in 1831, 1,176.

HILL, a parish in the lower division of Berkeley hund., union of Thornbury, county of Gloucester; 4 miles south-south-west of Berkeley, on the river Severn. Living, a donative curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £32, but returned at £107; gross income £162. Patroness, in 1835, Miss L. Frost. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school in this parish. Charities, in 1826, £1 10s. per annum, being the moiety of Mrs. Mabel Malolet's charity due to this parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 5s. Acres 2,020. Houses 37. A. P. £3,635. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 257.

HILL HUNDRED, in the parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; is bounded on the north by the hundred of Loutheske; on the east by the hundred of Calceworth; on the south by the hundred of Bolingbroke; and on the west by the hundreds of Horncastle and Gartree. Area 24,980 acres. Houses 606. Pop., in 1831, 3,420.

HILL AND MOOR, a township in Fladbury parish, county of Worcester; 3 miles north-east of Pershore, north of the river Avon. Acres 1,940. Houses 66. A. P. £1,405. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 304. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 10s.

HILLAM, a township in Monk-Fryston parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north of Ferry-bridge, in the line of the York and Derby railway. Acres 1,660. Houses 66. A. P. £1,358. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 291. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 11s.

HILLARY (St.), a parish in the east division of Penwith hund., union of Penzance, county of Corn-

wall; 5 miles east by north of Penzance. It adjoins the extra-parochial liberty of ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, and includes the town of MARAZION, or Market-jew, —which see. Acres 3,380. Houses 560. A. P. £6,776. Pop., in 1801, 1,999; in 1831, 3,121. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 6s. 0d.; gross income £389. Patrons, in 1835, the Duke of Leeds, — Buller, Esq., and the families of Beard and Pascoe. There are 10 daily schools in this parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £612 18s.

St. Hillary constitutes part of what is called, in reference to minerals, "the Breague, Marazion, and Gwinnear district," which is of a mixed stanniferous and cuprifera character. It is argentiferous, in the Gwinnear subdivision, as far as regards Wheal Herland, from which mine muriate of silver and other silver ores have been obtained in profitable quantities; and, to a certain extent, plumbiferous in the Breague subdivision, as lead is obtained near Porthleven and Penrose. The mineral lodes in this district run in a west-south-west and east-north-east direction. The Breague and Marazion country is, however, crossed by other lines of principal lodes much complicated in detail. "But," observes De la Beche, in his Ordnance 'Geological Report,' "if we view them in a mass from near Breague and Trewavas head to Ludgvan, they would run about west-north-west, and east-south-east. The two great lines from west-north-west to east-south-east, and from west-south-west to east-north-east, tend to cross each other in the Marazion and Breague districts, and the results are often sufficiently complicated, though, as a whole, the two directions become apparent. This tendency of the lines to traverse each other extends northwards to Binner downs, and also to Copper Bottom mine, between Clowance and Pendarves. The cross courses which coincide with the general run of those in St. Agnes and Gwennap, where they traverse the west-south-west, and east-north-east, line of fissures near Gwinnear, St. Erth, and St. Ives, become complicated in their directions, near Germoe and Breague, some taking very nearly those of the west-north-west and east-south-east lodes, as, for instance, near Trescow and Wheal Var." The great lines of dislocation having a north-north-west, and south-south-east, tendency, which traverse the land, bend near the Marazion mines and Trescow, as they occasionally do elsewhere, more into a west-north-west, and east-south-east, course. Some good examples of split lodes are to be seen in the Marazion and Breague districts; but of these the most remarkable is the Wheal Fortune range of mines splitting east and west. A range of lodes, a little to the south-east of these, forming Wheal Friendship, would, if they be continued in the direction of the main Wheal Fortune lode, fall into the latter. These various lodes traverse three elvan courses running nearly east-north-east,* and are cut by cross courses. There are also

some curious examples of lodes parting and meeting again at the Marazion mines, and at those on the Downs to the southward of St. Hillary. On the coast between Marazion and the Greb point, Mounts bay, there is a very beautiful display at low water of the back of a fault traversing argillaceous slate, greenstone, and an elvan, the heave produced in the country by the fracture being well shown, as also all the minor ramifications, splits, and reunions. Among the examples of brecciated lodes, observed during the Ordnance geological Survey, were noticed, in this district, fragments of slate cemented by oxide of tin and yellow copper ore, at Wheal Fortune, near Marazion, and angular portions of slate joined by oxide of tin at Perranuthno downs, near St. Hillary. Between the sea in Mounts bay, and the tidal water in the Heyl river, the land is of very moderate height, probably not above 100 feet. At Wheal Fortune, according to the approximative heights obtained during the Ordnance geological Sur-

that which runs from Wheal Darlington, near Marazion, for twelve miles, by Wheal Fortune, Corbus, Treganhorn, Cayle, Herland Mine (Gwinnear), Roseworthy, and Camborne, to Pool, sending off a branch near Cayle about five miles long, which passes by Carnell Green, Cassawson, and Tregear, into the Carnbea granite, cutting into the latter on the west of Camborne Beacon. How far this elvan may extend to the south-westward it would be difficult to say. That which runs along with Penzance Pier, and is continued by the Wherry mine, is not far out of the line. An elvan on the north of Marazion, after running in the direction of Tregurtha, bends round to the southward by Goldzithney, and passes into the sea on the west side of Pra Sand. Another elvan, which passes through the Marazion mines, seems to divide on the north of Tregurtha, one branch running near Trewarthur to Gurlin, while the other crosses through St. Hillary to the east-south-east. Generally speaking, these elvans are composed of a felspatho-quartzose base with crystals of felspar or of quartz, and occasionally of both these minerals in the same rock. They sometimes acquire a more granitic structure in the central parts of the dyke. The elvan which runs through St. Hillary towards Tregonning hill, and also that which cuts through the country from Tregurtha, near Marazion, to Pra Sands, are both remarkable, more particularly in parts of their courses, for containing a multitude of pinite crystals; so that in some localities, as on the west of St. Hillary, the rock is thickly studded with them and with crystals of felspar, occasionally large. Numerous schorl veins with oxide of tin traverse the elvan near Tregurtha tin-mine. An excellent example of the change of structure in the same mineral compound may be seen in the elvan near the Pra Sands, the sides almost passing into compact quartz-felspathic rock, while the interior is more crystalline. In the piniferous elvan between St. Hillary and Bostrase the outsides of the dyke are more compact and porphyritic than the interior, which is more granitic, with disseminated large crystals of felspar. A connexion is in a great measure established between the principal masses and patches of granite in Cornwall and Devon by means of elvans. They may be considered as mere granitic dykes, probably, in general, deposited in an igneous, fluid, state, in previously existing rents or faults in the strata of the country. The value of elvan dykes in connexion with lodes can be well seen in the vicinity of Marazion, where the latter often cross the former, so that the localities where the traverses take place are well marked, and are generally found to be productive of the ores of copper and tin (Wheal Darlington, Marazion mines, Gwallon mine, Wheal Fortune, Tregurtha mine, &c.); and numerous examples have been observed of the intersection of elvan dykes and lodes. It is true that a lode is said sometimes to be split up into strings under such circumstances, and consequently from the admixture of fragments and masses of the elvan among the branches of the lode, it is then said to be impoverished. Such cases, when minutely inquired into, not unfrequently show that the ore itself is abundant, but being difficult to separate from the body of the rock without much cost, and consisting of numerous small strings,* the whole is said to be deteriorated, because it is so as regards the profit of the mine.

* The provincial term 'Elvans,' signifies long lines of granitic and felspar-porphyrific rocks cutting the slates and granites, occasionally traversing both in one continuous body of rock, which, in their general mode of occurrence, strongly remind us of trap dykes, and from which they chiefly differ in mineral composition. That those elvans (to adopt this very useful term) which traverse the granite and slates are of an age posterior to the consolidation, of, at least, that portion of the granite which they cut through, will be evident. With respect, however, to those which only traverse the slate, the time of their formation, or rather of the fissures into which the igneous matter of which they are composed was injected, is not so clear. Some may have been formed at the epoch of the intrusion of the great masses, while others may even have been produced after the elvans which traverse the granite and slate. These elvan dykes vary from a few to 300 or 400 feet in breadth, and, though comparatively narrow, many can be traced satisfactorily for several miles. One of the longest hitherto determined is

* "The ramifications in mineral veins are commonly known to the miners as strings and branches, their very natural process of naming such parts being to regard the lode or mineral vein as a great leading body, and the country or rock including it an object of secondary consideration; and hence, perhaps, has in some measure arisen the somewhat remarkable hypothesis that the mineral veins of Cornwall were of contemporaneous production with the rocks containing them, which is to suppose—as the same mineral vein often traverses a variety of rocks, some clearly of fossiliferous systems, and mechanically formed through the agency of water, and others of crystalline structures and certainly due to different causes—that a body traversing others formed at different epochs and through the agency of different causes, was, contemporaneous with them all." At Tregurtha mine, near St. Hillary, a multitude of strings of oxide of tin occurred in the elvan traversed by the lode, apparently minute splits from the main fracture. Many of these strings are very interesting where the crystals of felspar are so divided by the cracks, now filled by oxide of tin or quartz, that evidently these crystals were formed before the cracks which break their previous continuity.

vey, it is only 90 feet. Even at St. Hillary, on the high ground separating the Heyl river, near Tregember, from the sea in Mounts bay, the elevation was found to be only 190 feet: the Marazion mines 148, and Penberthy cross, near St. Hillary, also 148. The Heyl and its tributary stream, from Germoe, nearly cut this part, with the land's-end high land, across from the Bristol to the English channels. In the year 1800, there were 4 copper mines in St. Hillary, but none of them were amongst the most productive in Cornwall. The quantity of copper ores from the Marazion mines, sold at the Cornish ticketings, during the year ending 30th June, 1838, was 1,659 tons: average price for 21 cwt. £5 17s. 3d.: value in all, £9,729 9s. The quantity sold from the Great Wheal Fortune, &c., mines, was 3,143 tons: average price £6 1s. 4d.: value in all, £19,079 2s. The quantity of black tin sold by ticketing, in 1837, from the Marazion mines, was 102½ tons: average price per ton £44 10s. 7d.: amount £4,575 8s. 9d.:—from East Wheal Fortune 3½ tons: average price £44 2s. 6d.: amount £154 8s. 9d. The black tin, however, is only partly sold by ticketings, and partly by private contract. In 1836 and 1837, the number of persons employed at some of the mines, in this district, was as under:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Marazion mines, . . .	222	83	96	401
Great Wheal Fortune, . .	165	15	27	207
Trewavas, . . .	102	42	17	161
Wheal Vor, . . .	592	327	255	1174

HILLBECK, a township in Brough parish, county of Westmoreland; ½ mile north-north-east of Brough. Acreage with the parish. Houses 10. A. P. £992. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 54. Poor rates, in 1838, £21.

HILLBOROUGH, or **HILLBURGH**, a parish and village in the south division of Greenhoe hund., union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; 6 miles south of Swaffham, on a branch of the Wessey. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, Earl Nelson. The church is a neat building, with a square tower containing 5 bells. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £3 17s. 6d. per annum. At the enclosure of the parish in 1769, 20 acres were awarded to the poor for fuel. Poor rates, in 1838, £354 7s. The remains of the ancient free chapel of St. Margaret, where pilgrims used to halt on their progress to Walsingham-abbey, stand on the north-west side of this pleasant, but rather scattered village. Acres 3,230. Houses 58. A. P. £2,000. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 310.

HILL-DEVERILL, a parish in Heytesbury hund., union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 3½ miles south of Warminster, on the river Willey. Living, a perpetual curacy; rated at £10 4s. 2d., and returned at £30; gross income £70; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean of Salisbury. Acres 1,420. Houses 22. A. P. £1,734. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 129. Poor rates, in 1838, £176 18s.

HILL-END, a tything in Cumnor parish, county of Berks; 4 miles west-south-west of Oxford. Houses 22. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 102. Other returns with the parish.

HILL-FARRANCE, a parish in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Wellington, county of Somerset; 3¼ miles west of Taunton, on a branch of the river Tone, and in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £12, and returned at £104; gross income £153. Patron, Trinity college, Oxford. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 850, Houses

80. A. P. £1,971. Pop., in 1801, 438; in 1831, 578. Poor rates, in 1838, £206 2s.

HILL-HAMPTON. See **HAMPTON-HILL**.

HILLERSDON, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Buckingham; 3½ miles south-south-west of Buckingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £30 5s., and returned at £42; gross income £64. Patron, Christ-Church, Oxford. Judge Godfrey Boate, who was made the subject of a quibbling elegy by Dean Swift, lies entombed in the church. In 1643, Hillersdon-house, then the seat of Sir Alexander Denton, and garrisoned for the king, was taken and plundered by the parliamentary forces under Manchester, Cromwell, and Sir Samuel Luke. Its owner was committed to prison, where he died of a broken heart. Acres 2,150. Houses 45. A. P. £3,291. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 251. Poor rates, in 1838, £198.

HILLINGDON, a parish in Elthorne hund., union of Uxbridge, county of Middlesex; 1 mile south-east of Uxbridge, intersected by the Great Western railway, and the Grand Junction canal. It includes the chapelry of **UXBRIDGE**:—which see. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £16; gross income £530. Patron, the bishop of London. There are 15 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1822, exclusive of those belonging to Uxbridge, £41 per annum; of which £5 were applied to the support of a Sunday school; and about £26 expended in the purchase of bread and cheese, distributed amongst the poor at Christmas. The poor's allotment for the division of Hillingdon, consists of 4 acres, which have been brought into a state of cultivation. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,414 2s. Acres 4,720. Houses 1,315. A. P. £20,207. Pop., in 1801, 3,894; in 1831, 6,885.

HILLINGTON, a parish and village in Freebridge-Lynn, hund. and union, county of Norfolk; 3¼ miles east of Castle-Rising, intersected by the post-road from Wells to King's-Lynn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £440. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. J. B. Folkes, Bart. The church, except the tower and chancel, was rebuilt in 1824. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1833, £24 16s. per annum; of which £23 arose from lands bequeathed by Francis Callibut, in 1509, for the benefit of the poor of East Walton and Hillington; the remainder arose from the gift of an unknown donor. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 12s. Hillington-hall, erected, in 1627, by Richard Hovell, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situated on the north side of the village. It has been greatly improved and enlarged, and commands a fine prospect of the vale down to Lynn Deepes. Acres 2,230. Houses 43. A. P. £1,934. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 289.

HILLINGTON, a parish in Loddon hund., union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 6¼ miles south-east of Norwich, on the river Yare. Living, a rectory not in charge, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; gross income £126. Patron, in 1835, Sir Le Rich, Bart. Charities, in 1834, £1 10s. per annum; also £5 every third year, bequeathed by John Cock, for binding out an apprentice. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 11s. Acres 220. Houses 12. A. P. £362. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 52.

HILL-MARTON, a parish in Kingsbridge hund., union of Calne, county of Wilts; 3½ miles north-north-east of Calne. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £20 6s. 8d.; gross income £412. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £4 per annum. In 1780 Ann Jacob bequeathed £10

per annum for the repair of the chancel and family monuments and tomb at Hill-Marton; the remainder, if any, to be distributed yearly amongst the poor. The chancel and monuments are repaired nearly every fourth year, and the surplus is given to the poor not receiving parochial relief, in sums between 1s. 6d. and 3s., at Christmas. Poor rates, in 1838, £560 16s. Acres 3,590. Houses 157. A. P. £5,631. Pop., in 1801, 717; in 1831, 791.

HILL-MORTON, a parish and village in Rugby division, Knightlow hund., union of Rugby, county of Warwick; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Rugby, on a branch of the Avon. It is intersected by the Birmingham and London railway, and the Oxford canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £6 10s. 6d., returned at £88 14s. 8d.; gross income £241. Patroness, in 1835, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn. The church is an ancient Gothic edifice, containing several monuments. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £94 5s. per annum; of which £47 7s. were applied to parochial purposes, and about £14 to teaching poor children. From Sir Edward Astley's charity, bread to the amount of 11s. a-week, in twopenny loaves, has been given away every Sunday. No person receives more than one loaf. Poor rates, in 1838, £210 19s. The village is situated partly on a declivity and partly in a vale, from which circumstance it has received its present appellation. Acres of the parish 3,150. Houses 190. A. P. £5,392. Pop., in 1801, 620; in 1831, 873.

HILLSIDE, a hamlet in Odiham parish, county of Southampton. Returns with the parish.

HILLTOP, a township in Wragby parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Sheffield, south of the river Lochy. Here is a daily school, endowed with £6 5s. per annum. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 18. Pop., in 1821, 97; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 19s.

HILPERTON, or **HILPRINGTON**, a parish in Melksham hund. and union, county of Wilts; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Towbridge; intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £16; gross income £260. Patrons, in 1835, the executors of Walter Long, Esq. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. Acres 980. Houses 206. A. P. £2,054. Pop., in 1801, 748; in 1831, 1,067. Poor rates, in 1838, £342.

HILSEA, a hamlet in the parish of Wymering, island of Portsea, county of Southampton; 3 miles north-north-east of Portsmouth. Very extensive barracks for foot-soldiers were erected here a good many years ago. See also **WYMERING**.

HILSTON, a parish in the middle division of Holderness wapentake, union of Patrington, east riding of Yorkshire; 13 miles east-north-east of Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £5, returned at £59; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Sykes. Acres 530. Houses 7. A. P. £676. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 43. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 13s.

HILTON. See **APPLEBY**, Westmoreland.

HILTON, a township in the parish of Marston-upon-Dove, county of Derby; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Tutbury, on a branch of the river Dove. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease, of which no remains exist. There are 3 daily schools, one of which, endowed with land, producing, in 1826, about £20 per annum, is free to all the poor children of the township. Other charities, in 1826, £7 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £240 6s. In the

neighbourhood are the ruins of Tutbury castle, situated on a hill of gypsum, at the bottom of which was a monastery. Acreage with the parish. Houses 130. A. P. £2,379. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 651.

HILTON, a parish in Whiteway hund., union of Blandford, Cerne subdivision, county of Dorset; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Blandford-Forum. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 10s. 5d.; gross income £309. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 1,870. Houses 128. A. P. £3,008. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 685. Poor rates, in 1838, £358 13s.

HILTON, a township in Staindrop parish, county of Durham; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Bishop-Auckland. Acres 1,260. Houses 24. A. P. £964. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 15s.

HILTON, or **HYLTON**, a township in Monk-Wearmouth parish, county of Durham; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Sunderland, on the river Wear. It contains the hamlet of Hilton and the small village of Hilton-ferry. A chapel-of-ease was erected here in 1817. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; gross income £66. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Gray. Here is a daily school. Hilton-castle, in this township, is an ancient baronial mansion, situated in a beautiful vale on the Wear, and surrounded with picturesque scenery. Its battlements are ornamented with statues, and the whole edifice is studded with the armorial bearings of the Hylton family and their connexions. It contains a small chapel. Acres 2,670. Houses 54. A. P. £3,116. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 420. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 14s.

HILTON, a parish in Toseland hund., union of St. Ives, county of Huntingdon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of St. Ives. Living, a curacy annexed to Fenstanton vicarage. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £210 vicarial, and £92 impropriated. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which was endowed by Alice Walpole, with £2 per annum. Other charities, in 1830, about £27 17s. 6d. per annum, of which £23 5s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £221 7s. Acres 1,510. Houses 69. A. P. £1,145. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 329.

HILTON, a township in Wolverhampton parish, county of Stafford, west of Bilston. Houses 9. A. P. £879. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 45. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 10s.

HILTON, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Stokesley, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles east-south-east of Yarm, on the river Tees. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £5 9s. 4d., returned at £47; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, Lord G. H. Cavendish. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,510. Houses 24. A. P. £1,403. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 113. Poor rates, in 1838, £50 12s.

HILTON, or **HULTON**, three separate townships distinguished from each other by the names of Over, Middle, and Little Hilton in the parish of Dean, county of Lancaster. They adjoin each other, and extend from Walkden-moor on the east, to West Houghton on the west; 4 miles south-west of Bolton-le-Moors, and 10 miles north-west of Manchester. They contain pleasant villages, chiefly inhabited by coal-miners and cotton-weavers. The heirs of the duke of Bridgewater, and William Hilton or Hulton, Esq., are the chief landed proprietors. Hilton-lane-ends is a village, 4 miles south-south-west of Bolton-le-Moors.—See below.

HILTON (LITTLE or PEEL), in Dean parish above noticed; is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Leigh. It contains a chapel-of-ease to the parish. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £191. Patron, in 1835, Lord Kenyon. There are also an Independent chapel, the old episcopal chapel of Peel, 2 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. In Little Hilton is the village of Walkden-moor and Peel-hall, the ancient seat of the Peels, and once of Sir Joseph Yates, justice of common pleas. Acres 1,470. Houses 534. A. P. £3,823. Pop., in 1801, 1,498; in 1831, 2,981. Poor rates, in 1838, £335 8s.

HILTON (MIDDLE), in Dean parish above noticed, is 8 miles east of Wigan, and west of Little Hilton. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,280. Houses 162. A. P. £2,014. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 934. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 2s.

HILTON (OVER), in Dean parish above noticed; is 3 miles west-north-west of Little Hilton. This township contains Hilton-park and Hilton-hall, the seat of the Hilton or Hulton family, whose ancestors occupied it as early as the Conquest. The mansion is comparatively modern. Acres 1,300. Houses 83. A. P. £2,125. Pop., in 1801, 619; in 1831, 538. Poor rates, in 1838, £257 5s.

HIMBLETON, a parish in the middle division of Oswaldslow hund., union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; 4 miles south-east of Droitwich; on a branch of the Avon, and in the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £135; gross income £112. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1830, £2 10s. per annum; £1 10s. of which arose from a cottage and garden situated near Road-bridge. Poor rates, in 1838, £228 13s. In 1835, hop-grounds were cultivated in this parish to the extent of seven acres. Himbleton unites with Droitwich in returning a member to parliament. Acres 2,450. Houses 92. A. P. £2,366. Pop., including the hamlet of Shell, in 1801, 289; in 1831, 478.

HIMLEY, a parish and village in the north division of Seisdon hund., union of Seisdon, county of Stafford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dudley. The Stafford and Birmingham canal passes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the village. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £3 13s. 4d.; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ward. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £286 12s. 8d. rectorial. Here is an infant school. Charities, in 1822, £4 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 12s. The manufacture of scythes, axes, and other edge-tools, is carried on here. Himley-hall, in this parish, the seat of Earl Dudley, is a noble mansion, celebrated for splendid exhibitions of fire-works on public occasions. Acres 1,200. Houses 67. A. P. £2,876. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 421.

HINCASTER, a township in Heversham parish, county of Westmoreland; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Milnthorpe. Here is a daily school. Acres 770. Houses 24. A. P. £1,466. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 16s.

HINCHINBROOK, an extra-parochial liberty, partly in the jurisdiction of the town of Huntingdon, and partly in Hurstingstone hund., county of Huntingdon. Hinchinbrook-house, in this liberty, occupies the site of a small Benedictine nunnery, built here, says Leland, by William the Conqueror, "when the nunnery at Eltesley, (Cambridgeshire,) where St. Pandonia, the Scottish Virgin was buried, was destroyed." Its revenue at the dissolution was valued, according to Speed, at £19 9s. 2d. per annum. The site was granted, 29^o Hen. VIII.,

to Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, whose son, called 'the Golden Knight,' erected the family mansion on it, and, in 1564, had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth on her return from the university of Cambridge. Here also Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle to the Protector, munificently entertained James I. when on his way to the English throne. The mansion now belongs to the earl of Sandwich, who derives the inferior title of viscount from this place. Returns with the parish of St. Mary, Huntingdon.

HINCKFORD HUNDRED, in the county of Essex, is bounded on the north by the county of Suffolk; on the east by the county of Suffolk and the hundred of Lexden; on the south by the hundreds of Wittam and Chelmsford; and on the west by the hundreds of Freswell and Dunmow. Area 109,610 acres. Houses 7,887. Pop., in 1831, 40,183.

HINCKLEY, a parish and market-town in Sparkenhoe hund., union of Hinckley, county of Leicester; $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Leicester, and 99 north-west by north of London, intersected by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The parish comprises the township of Hinckley-Bond, the chapelries of Daddington and Stoke-Golding, and the hamlets of Wykin and Hydes-Pastures; the latter being situated in the parish of Hunningham, county of Warwick. Acres 6,200. Houses 1,437. A. P. £16,996. Pop., in 1801, 5,676; in 1831, 7,180. Pop. of the township, in 1821, 4,216. Living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Stoke-Golding and Daddington, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £120; gross income £354. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1766; a Baptist, in 1763; a Presbyterian, in 1700; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1781: there are also a Friends' meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. This parish possesses 12 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school: the latter is principally supported by endowment from considerable property in Hinckley, called the Great Feoffment, the origin of which is of very remote antiquity. The trustees of this charity,—the income of which, in 1836, was £287 7s. per annum,—are lords of the manor. In 1820, they erected a new building for the National school, having two large apartments, with separate entrances, one for boys, and the other for girls. The school is open to all the children of the town, about 120 of whom attend. The schoolmaster receives a salary of £52 per annum, and the mistress £30. The trustees of the Little Feoffment,—a charitable benefaction of a similar nature, and producing, in 1836, about £95 per annum,—contributed the sum of £941 17s. 5d., between the years 1820 and 1833, towards erecting the National school and defraying annual expenses. The trustees of both these charities also expend considerable sums annually in watching, paving, and otherwise improving the town. In 1835, £100 were subscribed by them towards purchasing a new burying-ground for the parish. In 1678, Mrs. Hester Hodges founded a free-school at Stoke-Golding, and endowed it with property producing, in 1837, £100 per annum. Thomas Barton, by a Latin deed, dated 10th July, 1^o Henry IV., (1400) reciting "Quod cum via de Stoke vocat. le Pavement et plures alie via circa Stoke predict. sint ruinosa ob defectum reparationum," granted to Robert Peckleton and two others, two messuages in Stoke, and one cottage in Hinckley, with their appurtenances, "to hold to them, their heirs, and assigns, for the repairs of the same." The annual income, in 1837, amounted to £56, at which period there was a balance in the treasurer's hand of £133

1s. 10d. This parish is also entitled to £26 per annum from Gabriel Newton's charity at Leicester, for educating and clothing 25 boys. Other charities, in 1837, about £132 9s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £4,111 7s.—The Hinckley poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 31 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 13,780. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,052. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,110; in 1839, £5,009 15s.

The town of Hinckley, which is the principal one in the hundred, is pleasantly situated on a very elevated table-land, near the borders of Warwickshire, from which it is divided by the old Roman Watling-street, near which are the remains of an ancient Roman fortification. The site of the town commands a view of no less than 50 churches. It was formerly surrounded by a wall and deep ditch, traces of which may still be seen; and that part called the Jewry wall, is said to have been part of a temple of Janus. From the extent of these walls it appears that the town was once more extensive than it now is. It had formerly a castle, which was in ruins in the time of Leland: some small portions of the outwork still remain; but on the site of the castle itself, an elegant modern mansion has been built. Near the church are the ruins of a Roman bath with three mineral springs. The celebrated Holy well, at the entrance to the town, on the London road, is a spring of exquisitely clear and good water, originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and formerly known by the name of Our Lady's well. Here was "an alien priory of two Benedictine monks belonging to Lyra, in Normandy, to which it was given by Robert Blanchmaines, Earl of Leicester, before A. D. 1173. It had the fate of all these foreign cells, of being often seized into the king's hands during the wars with France, and at length wholly suppressed in the parliament of Leicester 2^o Hen. V. This had been given for a time to the Carthusian priory of Montgrace, in Yorkshire, by King Richard II., and was wholly annexed to the same by King Henry V. After the dissolution of Montgrace, it was granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster 34^o Hen. VIII., who still enjoy it."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The hall-house, or mansion of the priors, near the church, was the residence of Sir John Oneby in the 17th century; and in the latter end of last century, when it was occupied by a manufacturer, the priory garden was converted into a bowling-green. This old hall was pulled down in 1827, and a number of small houses erected very near the spot. The town has been greatly extended by the addition of several new streets, and the walks and prospects in the vicinity are pleasant and extensive. Hinckley has been greatly benefited by the sojournment of invalids, some of them of the highest ranks, who have sought advice from Dr. Chessher,—celebrated for half-a-century for successful treatment and cure of spinal and other deformities.

Hinckley formerly enjoyed the privileges of a borough, and is now divided into two districts, called the Borough and the Bond; the Borough pays a chief rent to the Crown, as possessor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in this the assizes were formerly held. Both the liberties are under different municipal governments: a mayor or bailiff, a constable, and two headboroughs are appointed at the court-leet for the borough, and a constable and 3 headboroughs for the Bond. There is a bridewell in Stockwell-street, and a town-hall in the borough, which was erected, in 1802, on the site of an old one. The jail was long since removed, and the prisoners transferred to Leicester. A private bill was

passed through parliament, in 1837, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the parish of Hinckley, and other places, therein mentioned, in the counties of Leicester and Warwick. Hinckley is one of the polling-places for the members for the southern division of the county. The manufacture of hosiery has been carried on here to a very considerable extent, and, excepting Leicester, more stockings have been manufactured in Hinckley, than in any other place in the kingdom: the inhabitants have long been chiefly employed in this manufacture: it was introduced here as early as 1640, by an individual named Iliff. The coarser kinds of stockings, both cotton and worsted, are those which have been chiefly produced here. It is computed that there have been upwards of 2,500 frames employed in the town and the villages in its vicinity, giving employment to 6,000 persons. Besides its large stocking factories, Hinckley has likewise manufactories of coarse cotton, thread, and worsted. The market is on Monday, and fairs are held on the 1st, 2d, and 3d Mondays after January 6th, Easter-Monday, the Monday before Whitsuntide, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Whit-Monday, in the morning, for horses, cows, &c., and in the afternoon, for toys, &c.; on August 26th, and the Monday after October 28th, for cheese, &c. Here are branches of the Leicestershire, and the Leicestershire Union, Banking companies.

HINDERCLAY, a parish in Blackbourn hund., union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 14 miles north-east of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9 19s. 4½d.; gross income £403. Patron, in 1835, G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq. The town-estate, containing nearly 8 acres, was let in 1829, at £25 a-year. The rents are applied to parochial purposes. Acres 1,950. Houses 53. A. P. £1,803. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 405. Poor rates, in 1838, £251 16s.

HINDERWELL, a parish in the east division of Langbaugh liberty, union of Whitby, north riding of Yorkshire; 8½ miles north-west by west of Whitby, on the coast of the North sea. It includes the townships of Hinderwell and Roxby. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Roxby, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £15; gross income £547. Patron, in 1835, T. Smith, Esq. The church is a very ancient edifice. In the churchyard there is a spring of pure water, called St. Hilda's well, near which, it is supposed, St. Hilda had a retreat. There are 5 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1821, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £381 7s. In 1603, a Turkish vessel, infected with the plague, was stranded on this coast, and spread the disease in the village, where it raged for 6 weeks, carrying off a considerable number of the inhabitants; but it extended its influence no farther. Acres 3,960. Houses 403. A. P. £5,170. Pop., in 1801, 1,414; in 1831, 1,881.

HINDLEY, a chapelry in Wigan parish, county of Lancaster; 2½ miles east-south-east of Wigan, in the line of the Wigan and Newton railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £38 13s. 6d., and returned at £114 5s.; gross income £148. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £298 11s. 4½d. rectorial. Patron, the rector of Wigan. Here are places of worship for Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. There are also 7 daily schools, one of which is endowed with legacies amounting to £18 per annum, a Liverpool corporation bond of the annual value of £7 10s., and a house for the master, for which English reading is

taught,—the children paying a quarterage for writing, and other branches of education. Other charities, in 1829, £17 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £528 4s. Hindley contains a phenomenon of great rarity, called 'The Burning well.' "As might be expected, this well attracts great numbers of visitors. On applying a lighted candle to the surface of the water, there is suddenly a large flame produced, which burns vigorously: the water will not, however, burn detached from the well, for on taking up a dishful, and holding a lighted candle to it, the flame goes out. The water in the well boils and rises up, like water in a pot upon the fire, though, on immersing the hand in the liquid, no warmth is communicated, but a strong breath of wind bears upon the hand while over the place whence the flame issues. On drawing off the water, and applying a light to the surface of the earth at that point, the fumes take fire, and the cone of the flame ascends a foot-and-a-half from the earth, with a basis of about 14 inches in diameter. The flame itself is so hot, that an egg may be, and sometimes is, boiled in a small vessel over it. At Petioa Mala, near Fierenzota, in Italy, there is a well similar to the burning well of Wigan, with this difference, that the Italian spring sends up an incessant flame, except in heavy rains, and when they are over a spontaneous ignition takes place. Another difference may be observed between the English and Italian burning wells. The inflammable principle of the former consists of carbonated hydrogen, produced by the decomposition of water acting upon ores and sulphate of iron, while that of the latter consists of a sulphuric gas, formerly called brimstone effluvia."—Baines.—See article CWMYDARE. Acres 2,310. Houses 802. A. P. £6,600. Pop., in 1801, 2,332; in 1831, 4,557.

HINDLEIGH, a parish in the lower division of the hundred, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester, 3 miles north-north-east of Worcester, and 1 mile from the Birmingham and Gloucester canal. It contains a large rectorial church, and a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Worcester; rated at £5 16s. 0½d., and returned at £150. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Southwell. Hindlip unites with Droitwich in returning a member to parliament. Six of the chief conspirators engaged in framing the gunpowder plot are said to have been concealed in a house in this parish; and from hence the letter leading to its detection was written by Mrs. Habington, of Hindlip-hall, the sister of Lord Montague. Acres 1,140. Houses 19. A. P. £1,601. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 134. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 7s.

HINDOLVESTON, or HILDERSTON, a parish in Eynesford hund., union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north of Foulsham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 10s., and returned at £45; gross income £76. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £434 due to the dean and chapter of Trinity church, Norwich, and £50 vicarial. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. The church has a chancel, nave, north aisle, and tower with 4 bells. This parish possesses 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £52 15s. 10d., of which £47 12s. 6d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £589 9s. Acres 2,720. Houses 123. A. P. £2,886. Pop., in 1801, 621; in 1831, 797.

HINDON, a parish, borough, and market-town, in Downton hund., but locally situated in the hund. of Mere, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; 8 miles south-south-east of Warminster, and 94 west-south-west of London. Acres 270. Houses 184. A. P.

£745. Pop., in 1801, 793; in 1831, 921. Poor rates, in 1838, £433 17s. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; gross income £108. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church here was formerly a chapel-of-ease to the parish of East Knoyle. Here are 3 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools. The town of Hindon consists of one considerably long street, occupying the declivity of a gentle eminence. It suffered greatly by fire in 1754, when 150 houses were destroyed; in consequence of which many of them were rebuilt in rather a modern style. It is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff and burgesses. It had returned 2 members to parliament in 1270. Hen. VI. until disfranchised by the Statute of 1387. The right of election was vested in the burgesses and tenants paying scot and lot, and in 1831, there were about 210. Its election-returns are irregular; at different times, during a long period, the burgesses and the committees of the house of commons have been the constant instances of bribery and corruption. The principal occupations for Hindon division are agriculture and commerce. The market is on Thursday, and fairs on Monday before Whit-Sunday and October 1st. Cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese are sold. The country around Hindon is extremely fertile, and in a very high state of cultivation, and well-adorned with fine views; the chief object of attraction in the vicinity is the ruin of Fonthill Abbey: which see. To the north-west of the town are traces of an ancient British settlement; and on the south are the remains of Ridge-wood are other vestiges on projecting land. Near the eastern end of the parish is a small hamlet, and almost close to the old Roman wall, which runs to Old Sarum, are Stockton works, in a very good position, where there are also indications of a British town. These works extend over a space of 60 acres, but are very imperfect; many of the interior intrenchments, and the whole western boundary, having been defaced and obliterated by a waggon track which has been worn through it.

HINDRINGHAM, a parish in the north division of Greenhoe hund., union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 3½ miles east by south of Walsingham; on a branch of the river Stiffkey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9; gross income £138. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. The church stands on an eminence, and has a lofty tower with five bells. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £60 15s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £870 3s. Acres 2,990. Houses 165. A. P. £4,100. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 784.

HINGHAM, a parish and market-town in Forehoe hund., union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 6 miles west by north of Walsingham. Living, a rectorial church in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £24 10s., and returned at £29 5s.; gross income £954. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Wodehouse. The church has a lofty tower with 8 bells—is a very spacious edifice, and formerly contained several chapels. It was rebuilt, in 1316, by its rector, Remigius de Wodehouse, and its patron, John le Marshal. On the north side of the chancel is a noble monument, richly ornamented, to the memory of Thomas Lord Morley, who died in 1435. The large east window of the chancel is filled with beautiful stained glass, representing, in brilliant colours, some of the most interesting incidents in Scripture history: it was brought from the continent in 1813, by Lord Wodehouse. There are 4 daily schools, one of which is a free grammar-school, founded in 1727 by William Parlett, and endowed with lands, producing, in 1834, £163 15s. per annum. This school consists of two departments,

ls. 10d. This parish is also entitled to £26 per annum from Gabriel Newton's charity at Leicester, for educating and clothing 25 boys. Other charities, in 1837, about £132 9s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £4,111 7s.—The Hinckley poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 31 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 13,780. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,052. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,110; in 1839, £5,009 15s.

The town of Hinckley is the principal one in the hundred, is pleasantly situated on a very elevated table-land, near the border of Leicestershire, from which it is divided by a low ridge of rolling-ground, near which are the remains of an ancient Roman fortification. The town commands a view of no less than 12 miles, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, the traces of which may still be seen in the wall called the Jewry wall, which is supposed to be of a temple of Janus. From the ruins of the castle it appears that the town was more extensive than it now is. It had formerly a castle, which was in ruins in the time of Leland: some small portions of the outwork still remain; but on the site of the castle itself, an elegant modern mansion has been built. Near the church are the ruins of a Roman bath with three mineral springs. The celebrated Holy well, at the entrance to the town, on the London road, is a spring of exquisitely clear and good water, originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and formerly known by the name of Our Lady's well. Here was "an alien priory of two Benedictine monks belonging to Lyra, in Normandy, to which it was given by Robert Blanchmaines, Earl of Leicester, before A.D. 1173. It had the fate of all these foreign cells, of being often seized into the king's hands during the wars with France, and at length being suppressed in the parliament of Leicester, 1534. V. This had been given for a time to the Cistercian priory of Montgrace, in Yorkshire, by Richard II., and was wholly annexed to the crown by King Henry V. After the dissolution of Montgrace, it was granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster 34th Hen. VIII., who still enjoy it."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The hall-house, or mansion of the priors, near the church, was the residence of Sir John Oney in the 17th century, and in the latter end of last century, when it was occupied by a manufacturer, the priory garden was converted into a bowling-green. This old hall was burnt down in 1827, and a number of small houses were erected very near the spot. The town has been greatly extended by the addition of several new streets, and the walks and prospects in the vicinity are pleasant and extensive. Hinckley has been greatly benefited by the sojournment of invalids, some of them of the highest ranks, who have sought advice from Dr. Chessher,—celebrated for half-a-century for successful treatment and cure of spinal and other deformities.

Hinckley formerly enjoyed the privileges of a borough, and is now divided into two districts, called the Borough and the Bond; the Borough pays a chief rent to the Crown, as possessor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in this the assizes were formerly held. Both the liberties are under different municipal governments: a mayor or bailiff, a constable, and two headboroughs are appointed at the court-leet for the borough, and a constable and 3 headboroughs for the Bond. There is a bridewell in Stockwell-street, and a town-hall in the borough, which was erected, in 1802, on the site of an old one. The jail was long since removed, and the prisoners transferred to Leicester. A private bill was

passed through parliament, in 1837, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the parish of Hinckley, and other places, therein mentioned, in the counties of Leicester and Warwick. Hinckley is one of the polling-places for the members for the southern division of the county. The manufacture of hosiery has been carried on here to a very considerable extent, and, excepting Leicester, more stockings have been manufactured in Hinckley, than in any other place in the kingdom: the inhabitants have long been chiefly employed in this manufacture: it was introduced here as early as 1640, by an individual named Iliff. The coarser kinds of stockings, both cotton and worsted, are those which have been chiefly produced here. It is computed that there have been upwards of 2,500 frames employed in the town and the villages in its vicinity, giving employment to 6,000 persons. Besides its large stocking factories, Hinckley has likewise manufactories of coarse cotton, thread, and worsted. The market is on Monday, and fairs are held on the 1st, 2d, and 3d Mondays after January 6th, Easter-Monday, the Monday before Whitsuntide, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Whit-Monday, in the morning, for horses, cows, &c., and in the afternoon, for toys, &c.; on August 26th, and the Monday after October 28th, for cheese, &c. Here are branches of the Leicestershire, and the Leicestershire Union, Banking companies.

HINDERCLAY, a parish in Blackbourn hundred, union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 14 miles north-east of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a discharged rector, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9 10s. 4d.; gross income £403. Patron, in 1835, Vincent Wilson, Esq. The town-estate, containing nearly 8 acres, was let in 1829, at £25 per annum. The rents are applied to parochial purposes. Houses 53. A. P. £1,803. Pop., in 1835, 1,335; in 1831, 405. Poor rates, in 1838, £1 10s.

HINDERWELL, a parish in the east division of Langbaugh liberty, union of Whitby, north riding of Yorkshire; 8½ miles north-west by west of Whitby, on the coast of the North sea. It includes the townships of Hinderwell and Roxby. Living, a rector, with the curacy of Roxby, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £15; gross income £115. Patron, in 1835, T. Smith, Esq. The church is a fine ancient edifice. In the churchyard is a spring of pure water, called St. Hilda's well, supposed, St. Hilda had a chapel here, and a school in this parish. Charities, £100 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1 10s. Turkish vessel, infected with the plague, landed on this coast, and spread the disease in the village, where it raged for 6 weeks, carrying off a considerable number of the inhabitants; but it extended its influence no farther. Acres 3,960. Houses 403. A. P. £5,170. Pop., in 1801, 1,414; in 1831, 1,881.

HINDLEY, a chapelry in Wigan parish, county of Lancaster; 2¼ miles east-south-east of Wigan, in the line of the Wigan and Newton railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £38 13s. 6d., and returned at £114 5s.; gross income £148. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £298 11s. 4½d. rectorial. Patron, the rector of Wigan. Here are places of worship for Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. There are also 7 daily schools, one of which is endowed with legacies amounting to £18 per annum, a Liverpool corporation bond of the annual value of £7 10s., and a house for the master, for which English reading is

taught,—the children paying a quarterage for writing, and other branches of education. Other charities, in 1829, £17 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £528 4s. Hindley contains a phenomenon of great rarity, called 'The Burning well.' "As might be expected, this well attracts great numbers of visitors. On applying a lighted candle to the surface of the water, there is suddenly a large flame produced, which burns vigorously: the water will not, however, burn detached from the well, for on taking up a dishful, and holding a lighted candle to it, the flame goes out. The water in the well boils and rises up, like water in a pot upon the fire, though, on immersing the hand in the liquid, no warmth is communicated, but a strong breath of wind bears upon the hand while over the place whence the flame issues. On drawing off the water, and applying a light to the surface of the earth at that point, the fumes take fire, and the cone of the flame ascends a foot-and-a-half from the earth, with a basis of about 14 inches in diameter. The flame itself is so hot, that an egg may be, and sometimes is, boiled in a small vessel over it. At Petoa Mala, near Fierenzota, in Italy, there is a well similar to the burning well of Wigan, with this difference, that the Italian spring sends up an incessant flame, except in heavy rains, and when they are over a spontaneous ignition takes place. Another difference may be observed between the English and Italian burning wells. The inflammable principle of the former consists of carbonated hydrogen, produced by the decomposition of water acting upon ores and sulphate of iron, while that of the latter consists of a sulphuric gas, formerly called brimstone effluvia."—Baines.—See article CWMYDARE. Acres 2,310. Houses 802. A. P. £6,000. Pop., in 1801, 2,332; in 1831, 4,575.

HINDLIP, or HINLIP, a parish in the lower division of Oswaldslow hund., union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; 3 miles north-north-east of Worcester, in the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and the Worcester and Birmingham canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 16s. 0½d., and returned at £130; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Southwell. Hindlip unites with Droitwich in returning a member to parliament. Six of the chief conspirators engaged in framing the gunpowder plot are said to have been concealed in a house in this parish; and from hence the letter leading to its detection was written by Mrs. Habington, of Hindlip-hall, the sister of Lord Montague. Acres 1,140. Houses 19. A. P. £1,601. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 134. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 7s.

HINDOLVESTON, or HILDERSTON, a parish in Eynesford hund., union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north of Foulsham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 10s., and returned at £45; gross income £76. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £434 due to the dean and chapter of Trinity church, Norwich, and £50 vicarial. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. The church has a chancel, nave, north aisle, and tower with 4 bells. This parish possesses 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £52 15s. 10d., of which £47 12s. 6d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £539 9s. Acres 2,720. Houses 123. A. P. £2,886. Pop., in 1801, 621; in 1831, 797.

HINDON, a parish, borough, and market-town, in Downton hund., but locally situated in the hund. of Mere, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; 8 miles south-south-east of Warminster, and 94 west-south-west of London. Acres 270. Houses 184. A. P.

£745. Pop., in 1801, 793; in 1831, 921. Poor rates, in 1838, £433 17s. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; gross income £108. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church here was formerly a chapel-of-ease to the parish of East Knoyle. Here are 3 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools. The town of Hindon consists of one considerably long street, occupying the declivity of a gentle eminence. It suffered greatly by fire in 1754, when 150 houses were destroyed; in consequence of which many of them were rebuilt in rather a modern style. It is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff and burgesses. It had returned 2 members to parliament since 27th Hen. VI. until disfranchised by the reform act. The right of election was vested in the bailiff and inhabitants paying scot and lot, the number of whom was about 210. Its electioneering annals had at different times, during a long period, exhibited before the committees of the house of commons, the most flagrant instances of bribery and corruption. Petty-sessions for Hindon division are held here. The market is on Thursday, and fairs are held on Monday before Whit-Sunday and October 29th, for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese. The country around Hindon is extremely fertile, in a very high state of cultivation, and well-adorned with fine views: the chief object of attraction in the vicinity is the ruin of Fonthill Abbey: which see. To the north-west of the town are traces of an ancient British settlement; and on the southern side of Ridge-wood are other vestiges on projecting points of land. Near the eastern end of the same great wood, and almost close to the old Roman road leading to Old Sarum, are Stockton works, in an elevated position, where there are also indications of what is said to be a British town. These works extend over a space of 60 acres, but are very imperfect; many of the interior intrenchments, and the whole western boundary, having been defaced and obliterated by a waggon track which has been worn through it.

HINDRINGHAM, a parish in the north division of Greenhoe hund., union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 3½ miles east by south of Walsingham; on a branch of the river Stiffkey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9; gross income £138. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Norwich. The church stands on an eminence, and has a lofty tower with five bells. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £60 15s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £870 3s. Acres 2,990. Houses 165. A. P. £4,100. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 784.

HINGHAM, a parish and market-town in Forehoe hund. and union, county of Norfolk; 6 miles west by north of Wymondham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £24 18s. 4d., returned at £29 5s.; gross income £954. Patron, in 1835, Lord Wodehouse. The church—which has a lofty tower with 8 bells—is a very spacious structure, and formerly contained several chapels. It was rebuilt, in 1316, by its rector, Remigius de Hethersete, and its patron, John le Marshal. On the north side of the chancel is a noble monument, richly ornamented, to the memory of Thomas Lord Morley, who died in 1435. The large east window of the chancel is filled with beautiful stained glass, representing, in brilliant colours, some of the most interesting incidents in Scripture history: it was brought from the continent in 1813, by Lord Wodehouse. There are 4 daily schools, one of which is a free grammar-school, founded in 1727 by William Parlett, and endowed with lands, producing, in 1834, £163 15s. per annum. This school consists of two departments,

viz. the grammar-school, containing 8, and the English school, 32, boys,—these being foundation scholars. Private pupils are also received, whose instruction is paid for by their parents. Other charities, in 1834, £72 6s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £844 4s. The town—containing many good houses—is pleasantly situated on rising ground, near an extensive lake, which forms one of the sources of the river Yare, and abounds in fish. Petty-sessions are held here, and several policemen are employed for the town and neighbourhood, under an act obtained in 1833. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on March 7th, Whit-Tuesday, and October 2d, for toys, &c. Acres 3,630. Houses 308. A. P. £6,725. Pop., in 1801, 1,203; in 1831, 1,539.

HINKSEY (NORTH), or **LAURENCE**, a parish in Horner hund., union of Abingdon, county of Berks; about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Oxford, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Abingdon, on the western bank of the Isis. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; returned at £90; gross income £105. Patrons, in 1835, the archbishop of York, and the Earl of Abingdon, alternately. Here is a Sunday school, and several children from this place attend a daily school at Botley, in the adjoining parish of Cumner.

Hinksey has been thus graphically described by a recent visitor:—"Down the woodlands on the left you descend into old, old, dry-walled, tottering, time-worn Hinksey. This most Arcadian village, as secluded as a wood-pigeon's nest, as tranquil as the grotto of Silence, the home of none but simplest peasantry, is scarce the fit of a butterfly from Oxford, that great laboratory of mind:—

"Not a bow-shot from the college,
Half the globe from sense and knowledge."

Happy Hinksey!—the tree of knowledge is still fatal, and whoever tastes of its fruit his state of paradisaical simplicity expires. Once more then happy Hinksey! Up and down its stony lanes and by its limpid, light-footed stream, the only babbler to be heard in the place, along its gray, mossy-bearded, mouldering walls, I wander for hours through a solitude as deep as that of a savannah!" Acres 900. Houses 37. A. P. £1,556. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 187. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 3s.

HINKSEY (SOUTH), a parish in the above hund., union and county; about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Oxford, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Abingdon. Living, a perpetual curacy, with the curacy of Wootton, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; returned at £70; gross income £183. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Abingdon. Thomas Fawcner of St. Aldgate, Oxford, by will, dated in 1609, directed a share in a small sum of money, to be given annually on Good Friday, to a poor fatherless child of South Hinksey. In 1835, one such child received 5s. 6d. Acres 550. Houses 37. A. P. £1,267. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 157. Poor rates, in 1838, £100.

HINSTOCK, a parish in Drayton division of Bradford hund., union of Market-Drayton, county of Salop; 6 miles north-north-east of Newport, in the line of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £5 16s.; gross income £556. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. C. Cotton. This parish possesses 4 daily schools. Acres 6,720. Houses 143. A. P. £3,782. Pop., in 1801, 536; in 1831, 805. Poor rates, in 1838, £112 18s.

HINTLESHAM, a parish in Samford hund. and union, county of Suffolk; $\frac{4}{3}$ miles east by north of

Hadleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £33 9s. 7d.; gross income £480. Patron, in 1835, W. Deane, Esq. Here is a daily school, endowed with £10 per annum, arising from the school-estate, which consists of a cottage, a small barn, and about six acres of land, in the parish of Aldham. It was purchased by the parishioners, with the assistance of Francis Colman, Esq. Acres 3,850. Houses 113. A. P. £3,569. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 578. Poor rates, in 1838, £362 1s.

HINTON. See **DIRHAM AND HINTON**.

HINTON, a township in Whitchurch parish, county of Salop. Pop. returned with the parish.

HINTON, a tything in Christchurch parish, county of Southampton. Pop. returned with the parish.

HINTON AND BULCAMP, a hamlet in Blytheburgh parish, county of Suffolk. A fair for toys is held here on June 29th. The house of industry for the union of Blything is situated here. See **BLYTHING HUNDRED**. Pop. returned with the parish.

HINTON-AMPNER, a parish in Fawley hund., union of Alresford, county of Southampton; 3 miles south-south-west of New Alresford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £19 11s. 10d.; gross income £425. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here is a daily school, founded in 1738 by Mr. W. Blake, and endowed by him with certain lands in the parishes of Newton-Valence and Petersfield, producing, in 1824, £140 per annum. He also left in trust £200, to purchase lands or rents, the yearly income of which was to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish not receiving parochial relief. With this legacy a small estate had been purchased at Rogate, in Sussex, yielding about £10 10s. per annum, distributed amongst the poor at Christmas. Poor rates, in 1838, £388 3s. Acres 1,640. Houses 59. A. P. £2,378. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 389.

HINTON-BLEWETT, a parish in Chewton hund., union of Clutton, county of Somerset; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Wells. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 8s. 1d.; gross income £261. Patron, in 1835, the family of the late Rev. J. Johnson. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1824, 18s. per annum. "From Mrs. Ann Brookes' charity, consisting of 2 acres, 2 roods, and 8 poles, no rent had been received up to the time of the charity commissioners' inquiry,—the devisee for life having then lately died." Poor rates, in 1838, £165 17s. Acres 1,070. Houses 75. A. P. £1,542. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 325.

HINTON-CHARTERHOUSE. See **CHARTERHOUSE-HINTON**.

HINTON-CHERRY. See **CHERRY-HINTON**.

HINTON-ST.-GEORGE, a parish in Crewkerne hund., union of Chard, county of Somerset; 2 miles north-north-west of Crewkerne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 13s. 4d.; gross income £230. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £60, due to St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, and £165 rectorial. Patron, in 1835, Earl Poulett. Here are two daily schools. John Lord Poulett, by will, dated 25th August, 1648, among divers other bequests and devises, bequeathed as follows:—"Whereas, heretofore, and until my time, there were but four people placed in the almshouse at Hinton, and had but tenpence a-week a-piece for their livelihood, my will is, that there shall be six poor people in that house, (there being two new lodgings built to that purpose,) and that they shall have twelpence a-week a-piece

given them, and each of them a frieze gounde, one a-year." In these tenements, built originally by the Poulett family for the accommodation of the poor, there were nine poor persons in 1822, each of whom had one apartment, and received one shilling per week, with a coat or gown of serge every year on Whitsunday. Other charities, in 1822, £52 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £220 18s. The views from this parish, which contains a magnificent seat, called Hinton-St.-George, are very extensive and beautiful. From one point, glimpses of the North and South seas can be obtained. A fair is held on April 23d. Acres 1,480. Houses 151. A. P. £6,545. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 850.

HINTON (GREAT), a tything in Ashton-Steeple parish, county of Wilts; 4 miles east-north-east of Towbridge. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 49. A. P. £782. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 234. Poor rates, in 1838, £100 3s.

HINTON (LITTLE), a parish in Elstub and Everley hund., union of Highworth and Swindon, county of Wilts; 5 miles east of Swindon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £464. Here is a daily school, founded, in 1777, by the Rev. Thos. Coker, and endowed by him with lands, producing, in 1833, £12 per annum. He also bequeathed £1 10s. per annum to the rector, who has the appointment of the master or mistress, and the nomination of all the children. Other charities, in 1833, 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 11s. Acres 2,230. Houses 40. A. P. £2,755. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 310.

HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish in Tibaldstone hund., union of Evesham, county of Gloucester; 7½ miles north-east by east of Tewkesbury, on the river Isborn. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £8 13s. 11½d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, A. J. C. Baker, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,030. Houses 34. A. P. £2,625. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 209. Poor rates, in 1838, £50.

HINTON-IN-THE-HEDGES, a parish in King's-Sutton hund., union of Brackley, county of Northampton; 2 miles west by north of Brackley. Living, a rectory with that of Stene, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10; gross income £343. Patron, in 1835, Earl Spencer. Two remarkable altar-tombs in the north aisle of the church here, appear to have been erected prior to the time of Henry IV. Here are almshouses for two poor widows, endowed with about £38 per annum: £6 5s. a-year are given to each; the remainder, after defraying the expense of repairs, is applied to the apprenticing of poor children. Other charities, in 1825, £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 18s. Acres 2,070. Houses 41. A. P. £1,769. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 173.

HINTON-MARTEL, or **MAGNA**, a parish in Badbury hund., union of Wimborne and Cranborne, county of Dorset; 4 miles north-north-east of Wimborne-Minster. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £16 18s. 6½d.; gross income £340. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Shaftesbury. The church is a very ancient building. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,860. Houses 56. A. P. £1,299. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 267. Expended in relief and maintenance of the poor, in 1838, £84 11s.

HINTON-PARVA, or **STANBRIDGE**, a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 2¼ miles north

of Wimborne-Minster, on the river Allon. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £4 12s. 1d., and returned at £86; gross income £80. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Carr Glyn, Bart. "In 1291, it is stiled the Rectory (ecclesia) de Stanbrig. It is supposed anciently to have been a chapel belonging to Wimburn-Minster, where they still bury, for there is no churchyard here."—Hutchin's Dorset. The old manor-house is supposed to have formed part of the possessions of the celebrated John of Gaunt. Gaunt's house, erected here by Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart., stands on elevated ground in the midst of beautiful and picturesque scenery. Acres 430. Houses 6. A. P. £430. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 36. Poor rates, in 1838, £12 15s.

HINTON-TARRANT, a parish in Pimperne hund., union of Blandford, county of Dorset; 8 miles west by south of Cranborne, crossed by the post-road from Dorchester to Salisbury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £12 17s. 1d.; gross income £370. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Diggle, or the Rev. — Saunders. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 620. Houses 40. A. P. £1,460. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 241. Poor rates, in 1838, £159 4s.

HINTON-ST.-MARY, a parish in the hund. of Sturminster-Newton-castle, union of Sturminster, county of Dorset; 6½ miles south-west of Shaftesbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £10 9s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £132 14s. Acres 1,170. Houses 70. A. P. £1,631. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 303.

HINTON-ST.-WALERY, or **WALDRIST**, a parish in Ganfield hund., union of Farringdon, county of Berks; 6 miles north-east by east of Great Farringdon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £23 7s. 6d.; gross income £420. Patron, in 1835, J. L. Symonds, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. Traces of an ancient camp are visible in this parish. Acres 2,180. Houses 63. A. P. £2,801. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 348. Poor rates, in 1838, £160.

HINTS, a parish and village in the south division of Offlow hund., union of Tamworth, county of Stafford; 3½ miles west by south of Tamworth, on a branch of the river Tame. Living, a curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; rated at £1, but returned at £51; gross income £60. Patron, the prebendary in Lichfield cathedral. The church, which occupies a lofty situation, is an elegant structure of Grecian architecture. Here is a day and Sunday school. Near the church is a large tumulus supposed to be of Roman construction. Some workmen when digging on Hints common, in 1792, found a pig of lead weighing 150 lbs., and bearing the following inscription in basso relievo:—"IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. COS." Acres 1,570. Houses 45. A. P. £3,738. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 225. Poor rates, in 1838, £136 5s.

HINXHILL, a parish in Chart and Long-Bridge hund., union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 24 miles east of Ashford, in the line of the South Eastern railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £7 16s. 3d.; gross income £188. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £191 16s. 9d. rectorial. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the late Sir J. C. Honeywood, Bart. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 14s. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 9¼ acres. In 1727, a field in this parish

was on fire, and continued burning for nearly six weeks. The soil was peat. Acres 650. Houses 25. A. P. £868. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 163.

HINXTON, a parish in Whittleford hund., union of Linton, county of Cambridge; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Linton, on the banks of the Cam, and in the line of the railway from London to Cambridge—but see **HERTFORDSHIRE—Railways**. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Ely; rated at £8 5s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £125; gross income £150. Patron, Jesus college, Cambridge. Here is an infant school. Charities, in 1836, £41 6s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum, the greater part of which is distributed among the poor, indiscriminately, in coals and money. Poor rates, in 1838, £177 9s. The progress of the Reformation at this place, in 1643, is thus indicated:—"March 19. We brake down 23 superstitious pictures, ordered a cross to be taken off the steeple, and the lady Hind to level the steps." Acres 1,503. Houses 81. A. P. £1,406. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 333.

HINXWORTH, a parish in Odsey hund., union of Royston, county of Hertford; 4 miles north of Baldock. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £16; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Lafont. Charities, in 1833, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £177 6s. Acres 1,440. Houses 48. A. P. £1,472. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 295.

HIPPENSCOMBE, an extra-parochial in Kinwardstone hund., near Great Bedwin, county of Wilts. Acres 980. Houses 11. A. P. £565. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 58.

HIPPERHOLME WITH BRIGHOUSE, a township in Halifax parish, west riding of Yorkshire; on the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway, by which the village is 34 miles from Manchester, and 26 from Leeds. The river Calder skirts the south side of the village, and omnibuses ply betwixt the railway stations here and Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford. The principal trade of the town consists in corn, malt, and cards, and in shipping stone from the adjacent stone-quarries of Hipperholme and Rastwick. A new church has been erected here, by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, at an expense of £3,514 12s. 6d. Sittings 1,130. Here are also an Independent church, formed in 1781; a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1796; and a chapel for the New Connexion Methodists. This township possesses 5 daily and 7 infant schools, with several Sunday schools. A free grammar-school was founded and endowed here, in 1647, by M. Broadley, Esq.; and, in 1671, the endowment was augmented by Samuel Sunderland, Esq.: income, in 1827, £111 10s. 8d.,—paid to the master; besides house and grounds occupied by him, valued at £90. In 1833, there were 22 boys at the school receiving gratuitous instruction in the classics. Other charities, in 1827, £23 18s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £388 10s. Acres 2,550. Houses 960. A. P. £7,482. Pop., in 1801, 2,879; in 1831, 4,977.

HIPSWELL AND ST. MARTIN'S, a chapelry in Catterick parish, north riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Richmond. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £9 13s., returned at £55; gross income £88. Patron, the vicar of Catterick. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1821, £27 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 14s. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded about the year 1100, and valued at the dissolution at £43 16s. 8d. per annum. Acres 2,290. Houses 60. A. P. £2,323. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 293.

HIRGUM (THE), a small river rising amongst the western mountains of Monmouthshire, and falling into the Avon, Toryden, or Llwyd, a tributary to the Usk.

HIRNANT, a parish in Llanfylllyn hund., union of Llanfylllyn, county of Montgomery, North Wales; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Llanfylllyn. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; gross income £160. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £232 12s. 1d. rectorial, and £3 due to the parish clerk. Charities, in 1837, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £138 3s. Houses 48. A. P. £840. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 290.

HISKEN. See **HESKEN**.

HISKET-NEWMARKET. See **HESKET-NEWMARKET**.

HISTON, a parish in Chesterton hund., union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 4 miles north-north-west of Cambridge. The living comprises the consolidated discharged vicarages of St. Andrew and St. Etheldred, in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated jointly at £14 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. P. Michell. There is a daily school in this parish, endowed with £20 per annum, from an estate in Oakington, bequeathed, in 1722, by Mrs. Elizabeth March, for the foundation of schools in the parishes of Fulbourne, Haddenham, Fen-Ditton, Brinkley, and Histon. Other charities, in 1836, £41 13s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £358 7s. Acres 2,300. Houses 154. A. P. £3,091. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 784.

HITCHAM, a parish in Burnham hund., union of Eton, county of Buckingham; 5 miles north-west by west of Windsor, on the banks of the Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £378. Patron, Eton college. The children of this parish attend a National school in the adjoining parish of Burnham. Acres 1,370. Houses 40. A. P. £1,459. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 232. Poor rates, in 1838, £250 4s.

HITCHAM, a parish in Cosford hund. and union, county of Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Bildeston. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £26 13s. 4d.; gross income £903; nett income £865. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1828, £54 18s. per annum. There is an almshouse here for 2 poor persons, without endowment. Poor rates, in 1838, £566 7s. Acres 4,040. Houses 202. A. P. £4,026. Pop., in 1801, 746; in 1831, 1,022.

HITCHENDEN, or **HUGHENDEN**, a parish in Desborough hund., union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of High-Wycombe. It includes part of the liberty of Brands-fee. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 17s. 6d.; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, J. Norris, Esq. Here are 7 small schools, in which lace-making is taught; and a Sunday school, with a lending library attached. In 1816 Lady Conyngham bequeathed £3,333 6s. 8d., three per cent. reduced annuities, for the benefit of 5 poor clergymen, who should respectively be in possession of only one living, under the yearly value of £100, within the county of Buckingham; each to receive £20 per annum, and the rector of Hitchenden, for the time being, to be one of the 5 clergymen so entitled. She also bequeathed £1,000, 4 per cents., the interest of which to be applied in payment of 4 annuities of £10 each, to 4 poor widows of deceased clergymen. The interest of this sum having been reduced, in 1825, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the bishop of Lincoln purchased, out of accumulations which had

arisen in consequence of vacancies not having been filled up from time to time as they occurred, £200, 3½ per cent. for the purpose of raising a yearly dividend sufficient to pay the 4 annuities. Four cottages, situated on the south-west side of the churchyard of Hitchenden, were repaired by Lady Conyngham, and endowed with £20 per annum. The inhabitants of each of these cottages receive £5 per annum from the vicar, irrespective of any parochial support. Other charities, in 1832, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £737. Acres 5,970. Houses 269. A. P. 2,183. Pop., in 1801, 887; in 1831, 1,457.

HITCHIN AND PIRTON HUNDRED, in the county of Hertford, is bounded on the west and north by Bedfordshire; on the east by the hundred of Broadwater, and detached parts of Cashio hundred; and on the south by the hundred of Dacorum. Area 27,280 acres. Houses 1,991. Pop., in 1831, 10,711.

HITCHIN, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Hitchin and Pirtion, union of Hitchin, and county of Hertford; 17 miles north-west of Hertford. It includes the hamlets of Missenden, Preston, and Temple-Disney. Acres 6,150. Houses 997. A. P. £13,021. Pop., in 1801, 3,161; in 1831, 5,211. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £25 6s. 8d.; gross income £655. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. The church is a handsome structure in the pointed style, occupying the site of a more ancient fabric near the middle of the town. The interior is spacious, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. At the west end is a massive tower, terminated by a small octagonal spire. The whole fabric is embattled, and the principal chancel is additionally ornamented with pinnacles. The church contains a number of ancient monuments and brasses, some of which are very interesting. The windows are filled with painted glass; and there is a splendid altar-piece by Rubens. The font is ancient, and was ornamented with figures of the apostles under niches, but they are now defaced. Near the church was formerly the priory of Biggin, founded for nuns of the Gilbertine order. At the dissolution, its annual revenues were estimated, according to the 'Monasticon,' at £13 16s. Hitchin priory was founded for White Carmelites, in the time of Edward II. Its annual revenues were valued at only £4 9s. 4d., when it was surrendered to Henry VIII. Very few traces of the priory remain: the immediate site is occupied by a mansion of the Radcliffe family. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1792; a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1833; and a Friends' meeting-house. There is also a congregation of Pædobaptist dissenters of the Congregational order. In this parish, including the hamlets of Missenden, Preston, and Temple-Disney, there are 4 Sunday schools, 1 infant, 1 day and boarding, 1 boarding, and 8 daily, including 2 Lancasterian, schools. The Sunday schools are connected with the various religious congregations in the parish, including the Establishment. The infant school is attended by about 50 children of both sexes: it is partly supported by subscription, and partly by payments of 1½d. per week from each child. One of the daily schools, commenced in 1832, is supported by subscription and payments from the children in equal proportions. One of the Lancasterian schools, having a lending library attached, is supported partly from the proceeds of an endowment, by William Wilshere, Esq., afterwards more particularly noticed, and partly by penny weekly payments from the children: 171 males: schoolmaster's salary £50 per annum. The other contains 100 females, and is supported by annual subscription; the children contributing 1½d. per week; of which sum two-thirds is returned to them in clothing and one-third paid to

the mistress: salary £40 per annum. The boarding school noticed was commenced in 1829, and is confined to children of the Society of Friends. Two of the daily schools are supported altogether by endowment: one contains 36 boys; and the other the same number of females, the latter of whom are also clothed. The boys' free-school was chiefly founded, in 1639, by John Mattocke, of Coventry, who endowed it with property in Hitchin: income, in 1833, arising from this and subsequent endowments, £128 8s. 6d. per annum. This school enjoys the right to an exhibition at Christ-church, Oxford, contingent on the want of a candidate from Buntingford. The girls' charity-school seems to have originated in 1719, with Dame Mary Radcliffe's donation, of an exchequer annuity amounting to £12 10s.: income, in 1833, arising from various benefactions, £80 5s. 4d., out of which, however, certain payments were made to the inmates of Skynners' almshouses, &c. Wilshere's charity-school, in Back-street, was founded in 1810, and solely maintained by the founder, William Wilshere, Esq., of Hitchin, till his death, in 1824, when he left funds for its continuance; the income derived from which, in 1833, amounted to £83 10s.: payments from children £27 10s.: in all, £111. Books, slates, stationary, &c., are supplied to the boys out of the income. At the time of the charity inquiry, in 1833, a sum of £1,329 6s. 4d. left by William Wilshere, Esq., in 1824, for educational purposes had not been invested, nor a school established; but, William Wilshere, Esq., the donor's brother, intended to found a mechanics' school with the legacy.

Besides the charities already particularized, there are numerous others of more or less importance, yielding, in 1833, a yearly revenue of about £600; besides a number of almshouses, and nearly £500 in hands. The most important of these charities are those known by the names of John Skynner's almshouses, Ralph Skynner's almshouses, Daniel Warner's almshouses, and Kemp's charity, including the Biggin almshouse. John Skynner, of Hitchin, gent., in 1666, devised his orchard, adjoining to the churchyard of Hitchin, to Sir Thomas Hyde, his son-in-law, and others, upon trust, to build almshouses thereon for some poor people of Hitchin, and he gave £300 towards the building and £300 for clothing and fuel. Other gifts followed, among which was that of Ralph Skynner, the brother of the founder; and, in 1833, the income of the 8 almshouses which were built amounted to £72 2s. 1d. Four of the almshouses were occupied by four old couples, three by three old women, and one by an old man. The income was divided into 8 equal shares for the inmates of the 8 almshouses respectively. Ralph Skynner, in 1696, gave £400 for building other 8 almshouses near those of his brother's gift, and £400 more for purchasing a revenue to them. Other gifts followed, and, in 1833, the income amounted to £88 14s. 7d., exclusive of a fund for repairs. The almshouses are in Silver-street, contiguous to the preceding. The income is divided into 8 parts amongst the inmates, consisting of four poor couples, and four poor single women. Daniel Warner's consist of 6 almshouses, originally parish-houses, at the south-east corner of the churchyard, rebuilt at the cost of the founder, in 1761, "for the warmer and better comfort of the poorer widows or ancient couples of his town." Other gifts followed, and, in 1833, the income amounted to £41 4s. exclusive of a fund for repairs. The almshouses were occupied by 5 poor old widows, and 1 poor old man, and the dividends paid in equal shares amongst them. John Kemp's charity to ten disabled women, and for apprenticing, and other charitable uses, was founded in 1654: income, in 1833, £105 0s. 11d., out of which 10 poor

women received £20 amongst them, and 18 poor old women, resident in the Biggin-house, an antiquated building, said to have been the priory of the Gilbertine nuns, were allowed each 15s. a-year, besides parochial relief. Four boys were usually apprenticed with premiums of £5 each out of the charity funds, and clothes were given to some of the girls in the charity-school. Various of the other charities are for apprenticeship, for preaching to the poor, and also for their temporal benefit. Of the charity income £23 19s. constituted the income of Simpson and Field's five "Dissenters almshouses." Poor rates, in 1838, £1,534. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Hitchin, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Hitchin poor-law union comprehends 28 parishes, embracing an area of 101 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 20,639. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,897. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,712; in 1839, £8,043 14s.

The town is situated in a delightful valley, sheltered by eminences, and consists of several streets and lanes of generally well-built houses. It has been considered the second best town in the county, and contains many respectable inhabitants. It is divided into three wards, Brandcroft, Bridge, and Tilehouse, wards, each governed by two constables, two headboroughs, two leather-sellers, and two ale-tasters. The jurisdiction of the manor court extends into several neighbouring parishes. The wool trade was formerly very flourishing here, "and divers merchants, of the staple at Calais, resided at Hitchin, since which that trade is lost." Its chief business at present is in malt and corn: malting is carried on here to a great extent. The fertile and "fair valley of Ringdale," in which Hitchin is situated, has been long, and even anciently, celebrated for "yielding the choicest wheat and barley, such as makes the best mault that serves the king's court, which caused Queen Elizabeth to boast of her 'Hitchin grape.'" The market—which is toll-free, by prescriptive right, and has existed from an early period—is held on Tuesday: very large quantities of corn, &c., are sold. Fairs for sheep and pedlery are held on Tuesday in Easter-week, and Whit-Tuesday.

"This town and manor," say the editors of *Mag. Brit.*, in 1738, "was part of the possessions of the Mercian kings, which may be the reason why this manor extends into the parish of Offley, where the magnificent Offa sometimes held his court, and at last ended his life. It was called Hiz, from the river that passes through it. Doubtless it was of some note when King Alfred divided this county into hundreds, because he denominated this hundred from it. It remained in the possession of the Saxon kings, till King Edward the Confessor gave it with several other towns in this county, to Earl Harold, afterwards king, who held it as long as he lived, and at the battle of Hastings in Sussex, left it, with the crown, to William the Norman, who was conqueror in that fight. It was in his possession when Domesday record was composed; for under the title of Terra-Regis, it is said, In dimidio hundred, de Hiz, Rex Willielmus tenet Hiz pro quing; Hidis se defendebat, &c. This manor was the ancient demesne of the king, and by William Rufus given to Bernard de Baliol, whom he created baron of Biwel in Northumberland, whose posterity enjoyed it, till John de Baliol was adjudged to be the rightful king of Scotland, which honour when he had obtained, his barony and estate devolved on the king of England, who then was King Edward I., and remained in the crown to the 14th of Richard II. Edmund de Langley,

fifth son of King Edward III., being advanced to the dukedom of York, by his nephew, King Richard II., who girt him with the sword, and put on the cap with the circle of gold himself, and promised him £1,000 per annum, to support his honour, 9 Richard II., had this manor bestowed on him in part of satisfaction, Reg. 14. His posterity enjoyed it, till for want of issue it reverted again to the crown, 11 Henry VII., where it has continued till this day, and several queens of England have had it in jointure."

HITTISLEIGH, a parish in Wonford hund., union of Crediton, county of Devon; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles west-south-west of Crediton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £6 2s. 1d., returned at £80; gross income £94. Patron, in 1835, C. Calmady, Esq. Acres 1,090. Houses 30. A. P. £560. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 168. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 12s.

HOARCROSS, a township in Yoxhall parish, county of Stafford. Hoarcross-hall, rebuilt by Lord Scarsdale, who occupied it as a hunting-seat, was anciently the residence of the Willes family.

HOATHE, a parish in Bleangate hund., lathe of St. Augustine, union of Blean, county of Kent; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles north-east of Canterbury, north of the river Stour. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Reculver. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £230 due to the archbishop of Canterbury, and £105 vicarial. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, 27 acres of hop-grounds have been here cultivated: average of hops charged 12,523 lbs.; of duty £104 7s. 2d. Acres 1,660. Houses 67. A. P. £1,258. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 360. Poor rates, in 1838, £144 12s.

HOATHLEY-EAST. See **EASTHOTLY**.

HOATHLEY-WEST. See **WESTHOTLY**.

HOBENDRID, a township in Clun parish, county of Salop; 4 miles north-north-east of Knighton. Houses 52. Pop., in 1821, 255; in 1831, 285. Other returns with the parish.

HOB-LINCH, or **ABBE-LENCH**, a hamlet in Fladbury parish, county of Worcester; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles north-east by north of Pershore. Acres 770. Houses 20. A. P. £655. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 1s.

HOBY, a parish in the east division of Goscote hund., county of Leicester; 6 miles west by south of Melton-Mowbray, on the river Wreak. Living, a rectory with that of Rotherby, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £22 8s. 9d.; gross income £664. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Browne. The church has a nave, two side aisles, a spire-steeple and 4 bells. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £19 12s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £162 10s. Acres 1,060. Houses 72. A. P. £2,472. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 357.

HOCKENHULL, a township in Tarvin parish, county of Chester; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles east of Chester. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £58 13s. 6d. due to the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Acres 360. Houses 4. A. P. £745. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 35. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 14s.

HOCKERING, a parish in Mitford hund., union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles east of East Dereham. Living, a rectory united to that of Mattishall-Burgh, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 3s. 4d.; gross income £600. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Berney, Esq. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship here, and there is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £37 2s. per ann.; of which sum £20 6s. were applied to church-rates. Poor rates, in 1838,

£213 1s. Acres 1,980. Houses 51. A. P. £2,348. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 438.

HOCKERTON, a parish in the north division of Thurgarton wapentake, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 2 miles north-north-east of Southwell, on a branch of the Trent. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 9s. 4½d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, Admiral Sotherton. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1828, 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 1s. Acres 1,510. Houses 24. A. P. £1,740. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 108.

HOCKHAM, a parish in the hund. of Shropham, union of Wayland, county of Norfolk; 5 miles north-west of East Harling. Living, a discharged vicarage, with that of Little Hockham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 17s. 11d., and returned at £130; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Spurgin. Here are 2 daily and Sunday schools. Charities, in 1834, £27 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £220 3s. A small toy fair is held here on Easter-Monday. Hockham formerly comprised 2 parishes, called Great and Little Hockham; but the church of the latter was demolished after the reign of Richard II. Acres 3,860. Houses 98. A. P. £3,115. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 565.

HOCKLEY-SUPER-MONTEM, a parish in Rochford hund. and union, county of Essex; 2½ miles north-east by north of Rayleigh. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £16 3s. 9d.; gross income £163. Patron, Wadham college, Oxford. The church is said to have been founded by Canute in memory of the victory obtained in this vicinity over Edmund Ironside. Here is an infant school. Charities, in 1837, £7 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £315 12s. The high grounds of this parish command some fine views, especially to the north, where the river Crouch appears flowing through a rich tract of country. Acres 3,460. Houses 114. A. P. £6,702. Pop., in 1801, 612; in 1831, 777.

HOCKLIFFE, a parish in Manshead hund., union of Woburn, county of Bedford; 4½ miles north-west of Dunstable. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Chalgrave, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £16 9s. 7d.; gross income £415. Patron, in 1835, W. W. Prescott. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1806, and 4 daily schools. In 1690 Francis West bequeathed £400 for educating poor children of Hockliffe and Chalgrave. This sum was subsequently laid out in the purchase of several pieces of land, the income of which,—applied in educating 18 boys of Hockliffe and Chalgrave,—is £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 4s. "At this place, whose proper name is Occleie, or Hockliff, was an hospital, with a master and several brethren, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In 1283 here was a feudal quarrel, between the people of the priory of Dunstable and those of William de Muntheby, a potent baron, in which one John the Smith was killed on the side of the priory, and Thomas Mustard, a fierce knave, on the other. In old times such contests were very frequent and very fatal."—Pennant. Acres 1,370. Houses 86. A. P. £1,943. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 460.

HOCKWOLD WITH WILTON, a parish in Grimshoe hund., union of Thetford, county of Norfolk; 4 miles west by north of Brandon, on the Little Ouse river. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Wilton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 3s. 11½d.; gross income

£545. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £162 2s. rectorial. Patron, Caius college, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure with a massive embattled tower and spire. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here, and there are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £35 9s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £503 4s. A great part of this parish is fen-land, over which, in 1829, a new road was constructed, and a suspension-bridge thrown across the river. A fair for toys is held on July 25th. Acres 7,400. Houses 184. A. P. £5,950. Pop., in 1801, 616; in 1831, 878.

HOCKWORTHY, a parish in Bampton hund., union of Tiverton, Devonshire; 5½ miles east-south-east of Bampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £7 6s. 8d.; gross income £288. Patrons, in 1835, J. Lake and R. Comyns, Esqs., alternately. Here is a daily school. Peter Sherland left by will, bearing date 26th Oct., 2d James II., £2 per annum to the poor of this parish, which sum, after deducting land-tax, is paid by the proprietor of the farm called Thorn Lands, and annually distributed in small sums to the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £178 11s. Acres 1,970. Houses 52. A. P. £2,642. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 335.

HODBECK (THE), a river in Yorkshire, rising in the vicinity of Trouts Dale, and falling into the Derwent near Wikeham.

HODDER (THE), a river in Yorkshire, falling into the Ribble.

HODDESDON, a chapelry and market-town in the parishes of Amwell and Broxburn, in Hertford hund., Hertfordshire; 4 miles south-east of Hertford, and 16 north by south of London; in the line of the New river and the Lea navigation, and also of the Northern and Eastern railway: see **HERTS—Railways**. Acres of the chapelry 2,650. Houses 305. A. P. £5,339. Pop., in 1801, 1,227; in 1831, 1,615. Living, a curacy in the archd. of St. Alban's and dio. of London; gross income £59; in the patronage alternately of the vicars of Broxburn and Amwell. The chapel is a neat modern brick edifice. Here are places of worship for Independents and the Society of Friends. The Independent church was formed in 1780. There are 7 daily, and 2 day and Sunday National, schools: one of the latter is endowed with £30 per annum, arising from £1,000, 3 per cent. consols, bequeathed for this purpose, in 1818, by Easter Jones, who also erected premises for the accommodation of the school. The benefaction table in the church of Broxburn records that "Richard Rich, in the year 1440, gave 5 almshouses." Near the market-place of Hoddesdon are 5 almshouses, in good repair, occupied, rent-free, by 5 poor families of the chapelry, put in by the parish-officers. In 1602, William Thorowgood bequeathed certain lands in Hoddesdon for the benefit of the poor: from the proceeds are distributed weekly, to 26 poor persons, generally widows, 2 dozen penny loaves of wheaten bread, 13 being counted to the dozen, in accordance with the will of the donor; who also directed that "20 stone of good steer beef and 4 dozen of penny wheaten loaves" should be distributed annually. Other charities, in 1834, £12 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £587 19s.

The town is pleasantly situated, about half-a-mile west of the river Lea, on the side of the great north road, and consists chiefly of two long streets. Many of the houses are particularly neat and well-built; they are inhabited by numerous genteel families. Nearly in the centre of the town stands a conduit of excellent water, which is supplied by pipes from a small spring about 2 miles distant. For this the

inhabitants are indebted to the Rawdon family, who left a certain annual sum for keeping the conduit in repair. This curious fountain, representing a woman with a pitcher under her arm, from which water is constantly flowing, is thus alluded to by Prior, in his ballad of Down Hall:

"Into an old inn did their equipage roll
At a town they call Hoddesdon, the sign of the Bull,
Near a nymph with an urn that divides the highway,
And into a puddle throws mother of tea.
Down, down, down, Derry down."

The market-house is an old and curious edifice of wood, supported on arches and pillars, but considerably out of repair. It is ornamented, in different parts, with carved figures. An extensive brewery has been established here, and a considerable quantity of malt is manufactured. In the neighbourhood there is a large cotton mill. The market-day is Thursday, and a fair is held on 29th June for toys. Hoddesdon is one of the polling-places for the county members.

HODGESTON, a parish in Castle-Martin hund., union of Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, South Wales; 3 miles east-north-east of Pembroke. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's, returned at £100 13s. 10d.; gross income £119. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Owen, Bart. Houses 12. A. P. £392. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 72. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 11s.

HODNELL, an extra-parochial place in Knightlow hund., Warwickshire; 3 miles south of Southam. It was once a large populous town, and had a church. A great part of the manor formerly belonged to the monastery of Nuneaton and Combe. Acreage with Ladbroke. House 1. A. P. £554. Pop., in 1801, 9; in 1831, 9.

HODNET, a parish in Drayton division, North Bradford hund., union of Market-Drayton, county of Salop; 5½ miles south-west of Market-Drayton, on the river Tern. It includes the chapelry of Weston and Wexhill-under-Red-castle. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Weston, in the archd. of Salop, and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £26 0s. 10d.; gross income £2,336; nett income £1,884. Patrons, in 1835, the executors of Richard Heber, Esq. Here are 2 daily and 4 day and Sunday schools. An old school in the churchyard was pulled down in 1814, and a new school and school-house erected, in the following year, in a more convenient situation, chiefly at the expense of Richard Heber, Esq. This school is endowed with £3 per annum, the interest of £200 bequeathed by Mrs. Sarah Price for the support of a free school. The master pays £1 1s. annually to the churchwardens as the interest of £25, given by Sir A. Corbet to the poor, but expended in building the school. Other charities, in 1830, £117 8s. 6d. per annum, principally arising from numerous gifts presented by the Hill family to the poor of Hodnet. Poor rates, in 1838, £998 16s. Fairs, though unimportant ones, are held here on 15th May and 20th October. Acres 13,920. Houses 377. A. P. £17,651. Pop., in 1801, 1,366; in 1831, 2,097.

HODSOCK, a township in Blythe parish, county of Nottingham; 4¾ miles north-north-east of Worksop, on the river Rytton. Acreage with the parish. Houses 29. A. P. £4,118. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 223. Poor rates, in 1838, £325 16s.

HOE, or Hoo, a parish in Launditch hund., union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles north-north-east of East Dereham. Living, a curacy annexed to East Dereham vicarage. The nave of the church was rebuilt in 1794, and the chancel in 1820. Charities, in 1834, £24 4s. per annum, part of which is applied to the repairs of the church, &c. The poor's allotment consists of 12

acres, which the commissioners for the enclosure of Scarning, Hoe, and other places, awarded, on 2d June, 1814, to the lord of the manor in Hoe, the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, as trustees for the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 2s. Acres 1,610. Houses 44. A. P. £1,525. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 235.

HOFFE AND ROW, a hamlet in Appleby, St. Laurence parish, Westmoreland. Houses 20. Pop., in 1821, 93; in 1831, 99.

HOGHTON, a township in Leyland parish, county of Lancaster; 5 miles west-south-west of Preston. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £55. Patron, the vicar of Leyland. Here is a daily National school, endowed with £26 per annum, and farther supported by voluntary contributions. It is free to all the children of the townships of Hoghton, Withnell, and Wheelton. Poor rates, in 1838, £398. Hoghton Tower, now a massive pile of ruins, and the abode of humble cottagers, but once the mansion of the earliest baronet of Lancashire and the scene of royal festivity, stands in this township. "The pile consists of two courts, with three square towers in the front, beneath the middlemost of which is the gateway. The first court contained the offices, and the second the dwelling apartments. The draw-wall is suitable to the height of the station, being 80 yards deep. This place was garrisoned during the civil wars, and part of it was blown up accidentally, but afterwards repaired. It has belonged to the Hoghton family ever since the time of Henry II., when it was called Hocton, and gave name to the first of the family mentioned in history—Adam de Hocton. On the 16th of August, 1617, James I. paid a visit to Hoghton Tower, and remained there till mid-day on the 18th. His Majesty was entertained with great hospitality by his knightly host, Sir Gilbert Hoghton, and he joined freely in the sports of the field, and the pleasures of the table.* In his conversation, he adverted, more than once, to the propriety of affording the liberty to his subjects of piping, dancing, and other 'honest recreations,' on the Sunday; and that his Majesty might not preach that which he did not practise, after a sermon from Dr. Morton, Bishop of Chester, there was a rushbearing and piping before the king, in the midst of the court; and in the evening a masked ball of noblemen, knights, gentlemen, and courtiers, in the middle round in the garden. On his return from Lancashire, James published his royal 'Book of Sports,' which contributed to produce the civil wars in the time of his son, and probably to remove the house of Stuart from the throne of these realms. At the period when this monarch made his visit to Lancashire, the alum mines, situated near the foot of the hill, were in operation, and they afforded a source of revenue to the Hoghton family during the principal part of the 17th century; but when Sir G. Colebrook's project of monopolizing alum took place, he purchased and worked these mines, though since his failure they have fallen into disuse."—Baines. Acres 1,670. Houses 343. A. P. £5,281. Pop., in 1801, 1,301; in 1831, 2,198.

HOGNASTON, a parish in Wirksworth wapentake, Derbyshire; 4 miles south-west of Wirksworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £7 3s. 4d., and returned at £47; gross income £55. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. Here is a daily school. The

* A tradition prevails that a fine loin of beef, served up on this festive occasion, was so much to his Majesty's taste, that he knighted the joint, which has ever since been called the Sur (Sir) loin.

Rev. Francis Gisborne, in 1817, invested £13,500 in the purchase of £16,167 13s. 4d. three per cent. consols, for the purpose of establishing a fund for providing flannel and coarse woollen cloth for the poor of 100 rectories, vicarages, curacies, and chapelries in the county of Derby. This parish being one of the number, receives the annual sum of £5 10s., the share hitherto appropriated to each place entitled to partake of the charity. Other charities, in 1827, £1 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 2s. Acres 1,270. Houses 60. A. P. £2,181. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 271.

HOGSHAW WITH FULBROOK, a parish in Ashendon hund., union of Winslow, county of Buckingham; 4 miles south-west by south of Winslow. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln. The church is in ruins. Here was a preceptory, or hospital, belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, so early as the time of Henry II. Acres 1,030. Houses 5. A. P. £2,195. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 48. Poor rates, in 1838, £98 4s.

HOGSTHORPE, a parish in the marsh division of Calceworth hund., union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Alford; on a branch of the river Steeping. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10, returned at £54; gross income £95. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and there are three daily schools. Acres 2,870. Houses 135. A. P. £4,433. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 698. Poor rates, in 1838, £249 19s.

HOGSTON, or **HOGGESTON**, a parish in Cottesloe hund., union of Winslow, Buckinghamshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Winslow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 16s. 3d.; gross income £300. Patron, Worcester college, Oxford. There are two daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,250. Houses 40. A. P. £2,677. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 173. Poor rates, in 1838, £145 18s.

HOLBEACH, a parish and market-town in Elloe hund., union of Holbeach, Lincolnshire; 41 miles south-east of Lincoln, and 105 north by east of London. It was formerly called Oldbeche, from the circumstance of the town having been built near an old beach left by the recession of the sea. Acres 20,240. Houses 757. A. P. £25,115. Pop., in 1801, 2,683; in 1831, 3,890. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £20 5s. 10d.; gross income £769. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £4,621 15s. 4d. due to the bishop of Lincoln, and £835 12s. 4d. vicarial. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. The church is a large and handsome structure, surmounted by a lofty tower and spire. The north porch has two circular towers with embattled parapets at its extreme angles. Here are 11 daily schools, one of which, a free-school, is supported by endowment, amounting to about £139 per annum. In 1815 a large school-room was erected for the accommodation of the scholars. A free grammar-school was founded here by a licence from Edward III.; the lands granted for its support appear to have been lost. "Near the parish-church, in this village, Sir John de Kirketon, knight, founded an hospital for a warden and 15 poor persons, to the honour of All Saints, about 1351."—Tanner. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,505 5s.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Holbeach, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 386 persons. The Holbeach poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 115 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 14,737. The average annual expenditure on the

poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,364. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,506; in 1839, £5,481 19s.

The town—which is situated in the fen country—is a place of great antiquity, but very indifferently built. It consists chiefly of one long irregular street with two smaller ones diverging from it. The market is on Thursday, and fairs for horses are held on May 17th, 2d Tuesday in September, and October 11th. The Stamford, Spalding, and Boston banking company, and the National Provincial bank of England, have branches here. In this town and neighbourhood have been found, at different periods, valuable specimens of antiquities, consisting of urns, coins, &c. Holbeach is celebrated for having been the birth-place of several eminent and learned men, among whom was Dr. William Stukeley, author of 'Itinerarium Curiosum,' or 'An Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Great Britain,' 'An Account of Stonehenge,' and other works. Here also was born Henry Rands, otherwise Holbech, who was brought up in the abbey of Ramsey, and made bishop of Lincoln in 1547. He was one of the compilers of the liturgy. Holbeach is one of the polling-places for the members for the parts of Kesteven and Holland.

HOLBECK, a chapelry, township, and village, in St. Peter's parish, Leeds, west riding of Yorkshire, and within the boundary of the borough, from which it is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-west, on the river Aire, and in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes on the north side of the village. Acres 760. Houses 2,336. A. P. £7,829. Pop., in 1801, 4,196; in 1831, 11,210. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £16 18s. 8d.; gross income £180. Patron, the vicar of Leeds. The chapel—which was rebuilt last century—is very ancient, being mentioned in a bull by the pope in 800. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 6 infant, 3 daily, and 4 day and Sunday, schools; one of the latter of which is endowed with £16 per annum. Other charities, in 1825, £23 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,553 10s. This populous township, which is connected with Leeds by Water-lane, contains numerous manufactories, principally woollen, several of which are on a very large scale. In 1838-9 there were likewise 285 handlooms in the trade; but in 1837 the weavers of this township, according to the handloom reports, were not above half employed. See also **LEEDS**. Here are hot and cold baths similar to those of Harrogate, but not so strong. The water is considered very salutary for culinary purposes, and has been daily sold in the streets of Leeds at a small price. A railway has been recently projected to run from Leeds through Holbeck to Bradford. See **LEEDS**.

HOLBECK, or **HOLME-HOLBECK**, a township in Cuckney parish, Nottinghamshire; 4 miles south-west of Workop. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 45. Pop., in 1811, 226; in 1831, 244. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 17s.

HOLBETON, a parish in Ermington hund., union of Plympton St. Mary, Devonshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Modbury, at the mouth of the river Erme. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £24 1s. 8d.; gross income £300. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £426 16s. 7d. impropriated, and £310 vicarial. Patron, the Crown. Here are 2 daily and 3 infant schools. Charities, in 1820, £1 18s. per annum, applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £631 5s. Acres 4,800. Houses 219. A. P. £7,475. Pop., in 1801, 869; in 1831, 1,107.

HOLBROOK, a chapelry and township in Duffield parish, Derbyshire; 2 miles south-south-east of Belper. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £93. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Upton. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1826, £10 per annum. This chapelry is also entitled to partake of the benefit of Potterell's almshouses at Duffield. Poor rates, in 1838, £159 17s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 126. A. P. £1,070. Pop., in 1801, 559; in 1831, 703.

HOLBROOK, a parish in Samford hund. and union, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles south-south by east of Ipswich, on the river Stour. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Norwich; rated at £11 11s. 3d.; gross income £436. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. B. Wilkinson. This parish possesses an evening school for boys, and 2 day and Sunday schools. Charities, in 1827, £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £137 4s. Acres 1,720. Houses 87. A. P. £2,438. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 762.

HOLCOMBE, a parish in Kilmersdon hund., union of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire; 6 miles north-east by north of Shepton Mallet. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £5 7s. 8½d., returned at £80; gross income £112. Patron, in 1835, J. T. Jolliffe, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £2 impropriated, and £53 rectorial. The church is an ancient edifice, and has an Anglo-Norman doorway on the south side. Here is a daily school. Acres 600. Houses 113. A. P. £898. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, 538. Poor rates, in 1838, 372.

HOLCOMBE, a township and chapelry in Bury parish, hund. of Salford, Lancashire; 4½ miles north-west of Bury, on the river Irwell. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; returned at £109 2s. 6d.; gross income £118. Patron, the rector of Bury. Pop. returned with the parish.

HOLCOMBE, a hamlet in Newington parish, Oxfordshire. Pop., in 1821, 110. Other returns with the parish.

HOLCOMBE-BURNELL, a parish in Wonford hund., union of St. Thomas, Devonshire; 4¼ miles west by south of Exeter. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 9s. 2d., returned at £135; gross income £209. Patron, the prebend of Holcombe, in Wells cathedral. Here is a Sunday school. Charities, in 1823, 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 12s. Acres 1,890. Houses 44. A. P. £1,166. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 264.

HOLCOMBE-ROGUS, a parish in Bampton hund., union of Wellington, Devonshire; 7 miles east-south-east of Bampton; in the line of the Exeter and Bristol railway, and the Grand Western canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £10 10s. 2½d.; gross income £240. Patrons, in 1835, P. Bluett and W. Wills, Esqs., alternately. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £1,000. Holcombe-Rogus has the privilege of sending one of four free boys to Ayshford's grammar-school at Uffculme: which see. Acres 2,750. Houses 158. A. P. £3,517. Pop., in 1801, 662; in 1831, 915. Poor rates, in 1838, £445 2s.

HOLCOTT, or **HOLCUTT**, a parish in Manshead hund., union of Woburn, Bedfordshire; 4 miles north-north-west of Woburn. Living, a rectory with Salford vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 15s.; gross income £261. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. O. Smith. Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey, in 1809, bequeathed to the poor of Holcott and

Salford the sum of £600, which was subsequently invested in the purchase of £888, 3 per cent. consols. The dividends, amounting to £26 13s. per annum, are applied in the purchase of bread and clothing for the poor of these parishes. Poor rates, in 1838, £122 2s. Acres 1,000. Houses 9. A. P. £1,527. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 49.

HOLCOTT, a parish in Hamfordshoe hund., union of Brixworth, Northamptonshire; 7 miles west-north-west of Wellingborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £307. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Montgomery. Charities, in 1830, £24 17s. per annum, of which about £14 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 15s. Acres 1,670. Houses 94. A. P. £2,278. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 433.

HOLDENBY, a parish in Nobottle-Grove hund., union of Brixworth, Northamptonshire; 6½ miles north-west by north of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £20 2s. 11d.; gross income £600. Patron, the Crown. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Here are the ruins of a magnificent mansion, built by Sir Christopher Hatton, a native of this place, and lord-high-chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth;—

" Whose bushy beard, and shoe-strings green,
His high-crowned hat, and satin doublet,
Moved the stout heart of England's queen,
Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it."

GRAY.

This mansion—which ranked among the royal palaces—became, for a short time, the prison of Charles I., after he was delivered up to the English parliament by the Scottish army. Acres 1,790. Houses 30. A. P. £4,703. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 181. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 8s.

HOLDENBY WITH EASTOFT. See **HALDENBY AND EASTOFT**.

HOLDERNESS, a parish in the liberty of Westover, New Forest division, union of Christchurch, Southamptonshire; 3 miles north-west of Christchurch, on the river Stour. Living, a curacy annexed to Christchurch vicarage. In 1833, a new church was erected here: £300 were granted in aid of the erection by the incorporate society for building and enlarging churches and chapels. It has 315 free sittings. Here are 5 daily schools. This parish unites with Christchurch in returning one member to parliament. Acres 7,320. Houses 159. A. P. £3,714. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 733. Poor rates, in 1838, £271 12s.

HOLDERNESS WAPENTAKE, in the east riding of Yorkshire, consisting of three divisions,—middle, north, and south,—is bounded on the north by Dickering wapentake; on the east by the German ocean; and on the south and west by the Humber, and the wapentake of Harthill. Area 160,470 acres. Houses 5,793. Pop., in 1831, 29,414.

HOLDFAST, a hamlet in Ripple parish, Worcestershire; north of Tewkesbury, between the rivers Severn and Avon. Mrs. Ann Bowyer gave to the poor of this hamlet an acre of meadow-land, lying in Upton Lower Ham, and also two cattle pastures in Upton parsonage moors, producing, in 1830, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 5s. Acres 740. Houses 19. A. P. £2,175. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 86.

HOLDGATE, or **CASTLE-HOWGATE**, a parish and township in Munslow hund., union of Ludlow, Salop; 11 miles north-north-east of Ludlow, on the river Cerne. The parish comprises the townships of Bouldon and Brookhampton, besides Holdgate. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of Tugford,

in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £13 9s. 9½d.; gross income £500. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Here is a daily school. The poor of this parish enjoy a rent-charge of 10s. per annum, under the will of Robert Ellis, dated 1652—see TUGFORD. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 13s. An ancient castle, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, formerly stood in this vicinity. Acres 2,840. Houses 37. A. P. £1,771. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 188. Houses of the township 10. Pop., in 1821, 77; in 1831, 56.

HOLDINGHAM, a hamlet in New Sleaford parish, Lincolnshire; 1½ mile north of Sleaford. Acres 1,360. Houses 30. A. P. £1,265. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 137. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 8s.

HOLDSHOTT HUNDRED, in the Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton, is bounded on the north by Berkshire; on the east by the hundred of Crondal; on the south by the hundreds of Odiham and Basingstoke; and on the west by part of Overton hundred, and part of Berkshire. Area 20,290 acres. Houses 688. Pop., in 1831, 3,893.

HOLDSHOTT a tything in Heckfield parish, Southamptonshire. Returns with the parish.

HOLFORD, a parish in Whitley hund., union of Williton, Somersetshire; 6 miles west by south of Watchet. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £5 1s. 5½d.; gross income £220. Patron, Eton college. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, 16s. 8d. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 6s. Acres 250. Houses 40. A. P. £864. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 188.

HOLGATE, a township in the parish of St. Mary-Bishopshall-Junior, east riding of Yorkshire. Here is a bridge over one of the branches of the Ouse, near which stands the house where Lindley Murray died in 1826. Acres 250. Houses 17. Pop., in 1831, 97. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 18s.

HOLGATE, a river which rises in Yorkshire, and falls into the Swale.

HOLKER (UPPER), a township in Cartmel parish, Lancashire; 1½ mile north-north-west of Cartmel. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with lands producing, in 1833, £125 per annum; besides £6 15s. interest of money for an assistant. The other school is endowed with £44 10s. per annum. Other charities, in 1819, £31 per annum; part of which arises from 5 acres of land, bought by the inhabitants with the sum of 185½ guineas, found in the pocket of a travelling beggar, who died in a lodging-house here in 1799. Poor rates, in 1838, £336 2s. Acres 6,550. Houses 188. A. P. £4,517. Pop., in 1801, 1,039; in 1831, 1,021.

HOLKER (LOWER), a township in the above parish; 2 miles south of Upper Holker. Here are 4 daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools. For the accommodation of the latter, a handsome building was erected at the expense of Lady Burlington, who also furnished it with a lending library. Charities, in 1819, £15 17s. 10½d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £444 8s. Acres 2,130. Houses 213. A. P. £3,260. Pop., in 1801, 882; in 1831, 1,095.

HOLKHAM, a parish and village in the north division of Greenhoe hund., union of Walsingham, Norfolk; 3 miles west of Wells. Living, a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Egmer. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge of impropriate £400; aggregate amount, vicarial, £172. The church, standing upon an artificial mount, supposed to have been thrown up by the Saxons, is a noted sea-mark. It has a chancel, nave, aisles, and a broad and lofty embattled tower with 4 bells. In 1767 it was repaired by the Countess-dowager of Leicester, at an expense of £1,000. Here are 3 daily schools,

In 1755, the Countess of Leicester founded and endowed almshouses here for three poor persons of each sex: the building and furnishing cost her ladyship £2,300. The endowment consists of two yearly rent-charges, namely, £50 out of Holkham, and £100 out of the Weasenham estate. Each of the almspeople receives 6s. a-week, and a chaldron of coals in the course of the year. To each of the women is given, every two years, a gown, and to each of the men, a coat, waistcoat, and breeches. In 1832, there was a balance due this charity, amounting to £683 19s. 5d., for the appropriation of which, steps were about to be taken in furtherance of the views of the donor, who left the matter entirely to the discretion of the owner for the time being of Holkham-hall. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 15s. The village is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence above the salt-marshes. Acres of the parish 4,230. Houses 130. A. P. £3,712. Pop., in 1801, 550; in 1831, 792.

HOLKHAM-HOUSE, the magnificent seat of the well-known agriculturist Coke of Norfolk, now a member of the English peerage, stands in the above parish. "In 1659, Edmund Newgate, for £3,400, sold all his property to John Coke, Esq., fourth son of the famous Lord-chief-justice, Sir Edward Coke, who had previously purchased the manor and all the other land in the parish, of Lord Berkley, Sir Wm. Withipol, and the Earl of Desmond, and their wives. He enclosed, from the sea, 350 acres of salt-marshes; and 400 acres more, called the new marshes, were embanked from the ocean in 1722, by his successor, Thomas Coke, who, in 1728, was created Baron Lovel, of Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire; and, in 1744, Viscount Coke, of Holkham, and Earl of Leicester; but dying without issue in 1759, his titles became extinct. This earl converted the barren heath of Holkham into an earthly paradise, as is recorded by an inscription over the door of the entrance-hall of HOLKHAM-HOUSE, which states that 'this seat, on an open barren estate, was planned, planted, built, decorated, and inhabited, in the middle of the 18th century, by Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester.'"—White's History, Gazetteer, and Directory, of Norfolk, &c., 1836. This magnificent seat, so famous of late years in the agricultural annals of the country, was begun in 1734, by the Earl of Leicester, and completed by his dowager-countess, in 1760. The central part of this spacious mansion, built of white brick, is accompanied by four wings, or pavilions, which are connected with it by rectilinear corridors, or galleries; each of the two fronts, therefore, display a centre and two wings. This grand residence is rendered superior to most other great houses in the kingdom, by its convenience and appropriate arrangement, said to have been borrowed from Palladio's plan of a villa designed for the Cavalier Leonardo Mecenigo, upon the Brenta, with some trifling deviations. The entrance-hall, which measures 46 feet by 70, and is 43 feet in height, has a gallery round it, supported by 24 fluted Ionic columns. Next, is the saloon, on each side of which is a drawing-room; and connected to this is the state dressing-room and bed-chamber. Another drawing-room communicates with the statue-gallery, which connects a number of apartments in a most admirable manner; for one octagon opens into the private wing, and the other into the strangers', on one side, and into the dining-room, on the other. There may be houses larger and more magnificent, and in some, more uniformity and justness of proportion may be visible; but human genius could not contrive anything in which convenience could be more apparent than it is in this. The fitting up of the interior is in the most splendid style, and, in numerous instan-

ees, with the most elegant taste. The ceilings of many of the rooms are of curious, gilt, fret, and mosaic, work; the Venetian windows are ornamented with handsome pillars, and also profusely gilded. The marble chimney-pieces are all handsome; but three are peculiarly worthy of attention, for their exquisite sculpture. The marble side-boards, agate-tables, rich tapestry, silk furniture, beds, &c., are all in the same sumptuous style of elegance. The statue-gallery consists of a central part and two octagonal ends. One of these is furnished with books,* and the other with statues. Among the sculptures is a Faunus; and an extremely fine Diana, the sending of which out of Rome caused the Earl of Leicester to be placed under arrest: a Venus, clothed with wet drapery, is considered exquisite. The saloon, appropriated for paintings, contains many by the most eminent masters, and there are a vast number of others, equally valuable, distributed through the other apartments. Among the pictures are a recumbent female by Titian; a head of Christ by Leonardo da Vinci; a Joseph and Potiphar's wife, by Guido; the celebrated portrait of the Duke D'Aremberg on horseback, by Vandyck; and more Claudes than are to be found in any other collection whatever, including the very fine one of Apollo flaying Marsyas; and Domenichino's landscape, with Abraham preparing to sacrifice Isaac. In a brief statement it is impossible to give a just and adequate delineation of this princely seat of taste and hospitality. For further particulars, we may refer to the work above quoted, which, we may here observe, is one of the best county Gazetteers in all England,—being replete with interesting detail. The beautiful and extensive pleasure-grounds, park, and plantations, which surround this mansion, comprise above 3,200 acres, of which 1,500 are planted, and a part of the rest is in tillage and pasturage. "Within the park," continues Mr. White, "there is an enchanting ride of 7 miles in the midst of a belt of fir and other trees, evergreens and shrubs, whose foliage exhibits a pleasing variety of tints; whilst the interior of the park presents clumps of flourishing trees, gentle hills, corn-waving vales, an extensive lake, 1,056 yards long, with a small island, and finely wooded shore; the parish church, and other picturesque objects. The principal approach is by a triumphal arch, on the Fakenham road, from which a fine broad vista leads to an obelisk, on a woody eminence, at the distance of a mile-and-a-half. Pass-

ing through the obelisk wood, the road branches off to the left, leaving a fine expanse of lawn on the south front of the house, which is here seen to the greatest advantage, and through several charming vistas may be seen the east and west lodges, (both in simple elegance,) the town of Wells, Holkham Staith, and the new inn on the north-west side of the park, where tourists will find excellent accommodations. The gardens, vinery, hot-houses, &c., are extensive, and the pleasure-grounds on the east side of the house are tastefully laid out: a fine gravel walk, winding through clumps of trees and shrubs of various kinds, interspersed with flowers of every hue, cannot fail to attract the admiration of strangers, to whom the house is open for inspection every Tuesday; but foreigners and artists are allowed access on other days, as also are others who choose to make a direct application to Mr. Coke, who has never refused his permission when applied to by respectable parties. Every one who visits him is struck with the beauty of the Holkham scenery, the magnificence of his mansion, his princely establishment, and his liberal hospitality. In 1788, he celebrated the centenary of the glorious revolution by a grand fete, ball, supper, display of fireworks, &c. He has since entertained many royal and distinguished personages; and, in September, 1835, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria visited him, on their return from their northern tour."

HOLLACOMBE, a parish in Black-Torrington hundred, union of Holsworthy, Devonshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Holsworthy. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £4 6s. 3d., and returned at £73 0s. 3d.; gross income £78. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 1,910. Houses 21. A. P. £370. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 100. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 16s.

HOLLAND (PARTS OF), a division of Lincolnshire, extending from Wainfleet to the isle of Ely; and comprising the wapentakes of Elloe, Kirton, and Skirbeck, with the borough of Boston. It is bounded on the north by the wapentakes of Candleshoe, Bolingbroke, and Horncastle; on the east by the German ocean; on the south and south-east by Cambridgeshire; and on the west by the wapentakes of Ness, Aveland, and Aswardhurn. Area 256,320 acres. Houses 12,405. Pop., in 1831, 62,547.

HOLLAND-DOWN. See **DOWN-HOLLAND**.

HOLLAND-FEN, a district north of Boston, comprising portions of 11 parishes in Elloe wapentake, Lincolnshire. It contains 22,000 acres, and more than 10,000 inhabitants, for whose accommodation a chapel was erected, in 1812; the living of which is a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £80. Patron, in 1835, B. Beridge, Esq. The chapel is situated in the parish of Fosdyke, near to the bank of the north Forty Foot Drain.

In the 13th Carl. I. the king declared himself the undertaker of the drainage of the 'eight hundred'—anciently 'Haut hundre,' or Holland Fen, and to have 8,000 out of the 22,000 acres for his share. These works, there is no doubt, were in a great measure effectual to the purpose designed; for, of Deeping Fen, which was drained, on a similar principle, by a set of gentlemen adventurers, in the 17th Carl. I., Dugd. says, that "the waters were so well taken off, that, in summer, the whole fen yielded great store of grass and hay, and had soon been made winter ground; and the earl of Lindsey did enclose, build, inhabit, plant, sow, and reap, two years together. Yet, nevertheless, on account of civil broils afterwards ensuing, the commoners took advantage of the confusions, and resumed the possessions, everywhere, of all the undertaker's lands, filled the drains,

* In the library at Holkham-house, which is rich in printed works, there is a curious and valuable collection of MSS., of which, Mr. Roese has recently given an account in the transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, vol. II. part 2. The foundation of this library was laid by Lord C. Justice Coke, in the time of Elizabeth. Several of his MSS. and autographs remain. Among the curiosities is a Latin bible, with decorations, it is supposed by Giotto; a fine MS. of the Iliad, of the 12th century, on fine vellum; a beautiful MS. of Virgil, in 2 vols. folio; also a MS. of Persius and Horace, very splendid, with numerous arabesques and drawings in gold and silver, transcribed from Raphael de Moscatelli's; the celebrated MS. of Livy, that belonged to Alphonso I. King of Naples, with notes and references in the handwriting of that monarch: this MS. was lent to Drakenborch, who, in return, dedicated his edition of Livy to Lord Leicester; a fine MS. of Seneca that belonged to Lipsius; an ancient MS. of Chaucer, varying from the printed copies; a Treatise by Leonardo da Vinci, unpublished, in his own hand, on the nature, strength, and motion of water, with sketches; a volume of original drawings, by Raphael, chiefly architectural, of 35 folio sheets, done, with a red pen, in bistre, and accompanied with short memoranda in Raphael's handwriting; a fine sketch of Moses raising the brazen serpent, as painted by M. Angelo on the ceiling of the Sistine chapel:—this may assist in deciding the warmly-contested question, whether Raphael studied the works of M. Angelo. Amongst the printed works are many of the earliest specimens of typography.—These, among many others of scarcely less importance, are some of the curiosities in the princely palace of Holkham, the owner of which, Thomas William Coke, Esq., was created Earl of Leicester and Holkham in 1837.

destroyed the sluices, and the whole level in a short time returned to its original drowned state.”—

The Saxon word *Gyr*, in English, is the same as *profundi palus*, a deep fen, in the Latin; hence, in Saxon times, the inhabitants of the fens were called *Gyrvi*. Camden has described the character of this people so truly, that any person acquainted with the native inhabitants of the Lincolnshire fens, even 30 or 40 years ago, will very readily admit the latter to have been the true descendants of the ancient *Gyrvi*; and this character, we may venture to say, would equally apply to them at any period of their history, from the 5th, down to the middle of the 18th, century; as, from the earliest times, they have been distinguished by manners and habits, at all times very uninviting to strangers, and which have evidently been the consequence of their isolated state,—living in a country almost inaccessible. “They that inhabit this fennish country,” says Camden, “and all the rest beside, (which from the edge and borders of Suffolk, as far as Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire, contained three score and eight miles, and millions of acres, being in these four shires, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln,) were, in the Saxon times, called *Gyrvi*, that is, as some interpret it, Fen-men, or Fen-dwellers, a kind of people, according to the nature of the place where they dwell, rude, uncivil, and envious, to all others, whom they call Upland-men, who, stalking on high upon stilts, apply their minds to grazing, fishing, or fowling. The whole region itself, which, in winter season, and sometimes most part of the year, is overflowed by the spreading waters of the rivers Ouse, Grant, Nen, Welland, Glen, and Witham, having not lodges and sewers large enough to void away; but, again, when their streams are retired within their own channels, it is so plenteous and rank of a certain fat grass and full hay, which they call *Lid*, that when they have mowed down as much of the better as will serve their turns, they set fire on the rest and burn it in November, that it may come up again in great abundance, at which time a man may see this fenny and moist tract, on a light, flaming fire, all over, every way, and wonder thereat:”—*Britannia—Cambridgeshire*. It will not be at all surprising that a people thus circumstanced, should be roused to opposition and outrage, at a system of operations which, if successful, threatened a complete revolution of their established habits and customs, rendered ineffectual the only means they had acquired of procuring subsistence, and destroyed the whole system of their domestic economy. Whether, if the government had been settled, and could have attended to these provincial disturbances, they would have been effectually subdued, it is impossible to say; but the national broils came opportunely to the aid of the discontented, and probably were the means of continuing the race of Stilt-walkers for another century.

“After the restoration, it does not appear that any thing was done in this county, to recover or restore any of the works which had been thus destroyed and rendered abortive. It was not till about the middle of the last century that any thing further was attempted, when the more effectual mode of procuring the authority of parliament for improvements of this kind came to be generally adopted. It was then

that the several townships, commoning over particular fens, began to join in procuring specific acts, for the draining and allotting in, severally, their different portions, the expenses of which were defrayed by the sale of part of the commonable lands. Some of the parochial allotments were immediately divided among the individual proprietors of the parish, others remained a longer time in a state of common, until they have at last all of them been gradually brought into their present state of enclosure and cultivation. The first which became enclosed and cultivated was part of the Eight Hundred, or Holland Fen, which took place about seventy or eighty years ago; but the spirit of the ancient *Gyrvi* was not yet extinct amongst the Stilt-walkers. An opposition, as bold and resolute, if not so successful, was begun against these modern improvements, as that which rendered abortive the works of the adventurers a century before, and which was evidenced in numberless acts of outrage and enormity, the burning of barns, stacks, and houses, the destroying of cattle, and maiming, robbing, and even shooting of several persons who were thought to be the most active in procuring and forwarding these improvements, which the Fen-men considered as operating to their very ruin. These daring and lawless outrages continued for some length of time, and with more boldness and success than could have been expected in an age so much farther advanced in the progress of civilization and general improvement; they seemed to proceed as if the constitution had not provided the civil magistrate with the power of quelling outrages of a nature so new and unusual. For, whether from the sudden terror excited, or from what other cause, it is certain that the most effectual methods were not adopted, at first, for preventing the progress of these lawless depredations. The proprietors afterwards taking spirit, and the country courage, this alarming opposition gradually subsided, till at last, on the shooting of one of the ringleaders by a party of ploughmen, attacked by them in one of their night excursions, it entirely ceased. The final success of this undertaking was a complete blow to the race and character of the ancient *Gyrvi*, for from this period their decline and downfall was rapid. All the different tracts of fen became successively drained and enclosed, ending with the last great region of Wildmore west and east fens, when they became entirely extinct.”—*History of Lincolnshire*, 1834. The act of parliament, for the enclosure of Holland-Fen, was obtained in 1767.

The drainage of the marshes in Holland is by sea-gowts, placed in the banks next the sea, of which each parish has several, and though by this means the water is kept tolerably off the land, so as to prevent its being flooded, yet this drainage is not of that effectual kind, which would prevent this heavy soil from being very cold in wet seasons, and very hard and almost impenetrable in dry ones; the advantages of complete drainage in preventing which, are but beginning to be generally understood. A further account of the past and present state of the fens will be found under article *LINCOLNSHIRE*—which see. Holland-Fen is not situated in any single parish, but is divided, and allotted to the different parishes called the Holland-Fen towns. The bringing of this immense tract of land into a state of profitable cultivation tended very materially to the advantage of the town and port of Boston. “It is no easy task,” says Marrat, “to convince ignorant people that what may appear injurious to themselves, may still be for the benefit of the public at large: with respect to the enclosure of Holland-Fen, many who had used every effort to oppose it, lived afterwards to see their own folly. One man in particular, who

* The small proprietors of the Fens were roused into rebellion against the crown, and its “greediness to devour the best of the land” by Oliver Cromwell; and the king and his commissioners having been thus utterly defeated in their purpose, public opinion, in the district of the fens, looked up to him as its natural leader, and conferred upon him a title by which he was ever named in common conversation—“Lord of the Fens!” The sanctimonious cleanser of “the Augean stable” thus appears, at least in this case, to have been by no means equally illustrious as an improver of the land.

had gained only a scanty subsistence by fishing and fowling, and whose character was not of the first rate for respectability, after the enclosure had taken place, rented land and accumulated much wealth. He died lately, possessed of property to the amount of from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds; and had for many years been respected by all who knew him."

HOLLAND (GREAT), a parish in Tendring hund. and union, county of Essex; 11 miles south-east by south of Manningtree, on the sea-shore. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £17 13s. 9d.; gross income £700. Patron, Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,220. Houses 52. A. P. £3,203. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 425. Poor rates, in 1838, £137.

HOLLAND (LITTLE), a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 4½ miles south-east by east of Colchester. Living, a donative annexed to the vicarage of Great Clacton. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £158 6s. impropriated, and £52 1s. vicarial. The church is in ruins, having been beaten down by exposure to storms from the sea. Acres 740. Houses 11. A. P. £816. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 76. Poor rates, in 1838, £12.

HOLLAND-UP, a chapelry in Wigan parish, West Derby hund., Lancashire; 4 miles west by south of Wigan—at which place the North Union railway has a station—and in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £27 2s. 8d., and returned at £102 12s. 2d.; gross income £165. Patron, the rector of Wigan. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which, a grammar-school, was founded, in 1668, by Peter Walthew, who endowed it with lands producing, in 1829, £65 18s. 3d. Henry Bispham, in 1720, bequeathed lands yielding, in 1829, about £70 per annum, for apprenticing poor children in the chapelry of Holland-Up, and the townships of Billinge, Orrel, and Pemberton, in the parish of Wigan; and Rainford and Windle, in the parish of Prescott; to each of which one-sixth of the clear proceeds is appropriated. For the purpose of providing the poor of these places with woollen cloth and bread, he also bequeathed, in 1728, the Pimbolane and Sefton estates, now producing about £117 10s. per annum. Other charities, in 1829, £31 1s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £610 13s. In the reign of Edward II., Sir Robert Holland founded here, in the chapel of St. Thomas the martyr, a college or chantry, consisting of a dean and 12 secular priests, which was changed, in 1319, by Walter, Lord-bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, on the petition of Sir Robert, into a priory of twelve Benedictine monks. At the time of the sequestrations of church property, in the reign of Henry VIII., there were in this house 5 ecclesiastics and 26 servants; and the valuation, according to Dugdale, was £53 3s. 4d. per annum. The priory was sold, in 1546, to John Holcroft, for £344 12s. Of the ancient structure little now remains, except the church, which is used as a chapel-of-ease, under the patronage of the rector of Wigan. "The posterity of the founder of Up-Holland abbey rose to the greatest honours during several of the following reigns; but they were of the number of those who set public opinion at defiance, and their fate may serve as an instructive lesson to court favourites. Sir Robert, the founder of the monastery, was secretary to Thomas of Woodstock, earl of Lancaster, and, after betraying his master, he lost his head by the rage of the people, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Holland, second son of Robert, became earl of Kent, and fell a victim to popular indignation at Cirencester, in an attempt to restore his master, Richard II. His

brother John, duke of Exeter, and earl of Huntingdon, shared the same fate from the hands of the populace at Plessy. And his grandson, Henry, duke of Exeter, experienced a fate as various as it was calamitous: though he had more power during the reign of Henry VI. than any other subject, yet Comines relates, that, during the first deposition of his unfortunate sovereign, he was seen a fugitive in Flanders, running barefoot after the duke of Burgundy's coach, to beg alms: after having made an unsuccessful attempt, in the battle of Barnat, to reinstate his master on the throne, he became dependent upon a faithful domestic, and his dead body was afterwards, from some unknown cause, found floating on the sea in the Straits of Dover; and thus ends the melancholy history of this branch of the Hollands of Up-Holland, the most powerful of subjects, and the most unfortunate of men."—Baines. A fair for horses is held here on July 15th. Acres 4,180. Houses 551. A. P. £9,550. Pop., in 1801, 2,427; in 1831, 3,040.

HOLLESLEY, a parish in Welford hund., union of Woodbridge, Suffolk; 6½ miles south-east of Woodbridge, on the river Alde. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12 16s. 8d.; gross income £850. Patrons, in 1835, William Bolton and Earl Nelson. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1829, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £321. Acres 1,710. Houses 123. A. P. £3,726. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 604.

HOLLETH, a hamlet in Garstang parish, Lancashire; 3 miles north-north-west of Garstang. Acres 330. Houses 6. A. P. £373. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 50. Poor rates, in 1838, £18.

HOLLINGBOURN, a parish in Eyborne hund., union of Hollingbourn, Kent; 6 miles east by south of Maidstone. The living comprises a sinecure rectory, and a vicarage with the curacy of Hucking; rated at £36 2s. 1d.; gross income of the former £55; of the latter, £342; both in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum, for teaching 6 poor girls. Dame Frances Norton, in 1719, bequeathed property for the benefit of the poor of Hollingbourn and Tenterden, which, with subsequent additions, produced, in 1836, £100 per annum. Three-sevenths of this sum, in accordance with the will of the donor, are expended in paying £1 annually to the vicar of each parish for preaching sermons on 'Universal Love and Charity,' &c., and in relieving poor persons, not receiving parochial aid, who regularly attend to hear these sermons. The remaining four-sevenths are expended in apprenticing poor children of both parishes, at premiums varying from £10 to £15. Other charities, in 1836, £10 14s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £643.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Hollingbourn, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Hollingbourn poor-law union comprehends 23 parishes, embracing an area of 72 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 13,365. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £18,400. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,934; in 1839, £9,122 16s. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been cultivated in this parish to the extent of 70½ acres; average of hops charged 28,013 lbs.; of duty, £233 8s. 10d. Acres of the parish 4,860. Houses 160. A. P. £5,375. Pop., in 1801, 730; in 1831, 943.

HOLLINGFARE, a chapelry in Warrington parish, Lancashire; 6 miles east-north-east of Warrington. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 2s., and returned at

£129; gross income £149. Patron, the rector of Warrington. Pop. returned with the parish.

HOLLINGTON, a parish in Baldslow hund., union of Battle, county of Sussex; 2½ miles west-north-west of Hastings. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8 0s. 2d.; gross income £242. Patrons, in 1835, the executors of J. P. Eversfield, Esq. The church, which is small, is picturesquely situated in the midst of a romantic wood. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is a daily school. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been cultivated in this parish to the extent of 22½ acres; average of hops charged 25,203 lbs.; of duty, £210 0s. 6d. A fair is held on the second Monday in July, for pedlery. Acres 2,290. Houses 44. A. P. £1,815. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 338. Poor rates, in 1838, £108.

HOLLINGTON. See **MADELEY-HOME**.

HOLLINGTON, a township in Longford parish, Derbyshire; 5½ miles east-south-east of Ashborne. Acreage with the parish. Houses 42. A. P. £1,199. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 343. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 15s.

HOLLINGWORTH, a township in Mottram parish, Cheshire; 2 miles east of Stayley Bridge. Here are a Methodist church, formed in 1830, and 2 daily schools. Acres 2,130. Houses 308. A. P. £2,665. Pop., in 1801, 910; in 1831, 1,760. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 17s.

HOLLINSCLOUGH, a township in Alstonefield parish, Staffordshire; 2 miles north-west of Longnor, near the sources of the rivers Dove and Manyfold. Acres 1,920. Houses 118. A. P. £436. Pop., in 1801, 562; in 1831, 564. Poor rates, in 1838, £164 12s.

HOLLINWOOD, an extensive village in the townships of Chadderton and Oldham, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 1½ mile west-south-west of Oldham. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £130; in the patronage of the rector of Prestwich. Here are two Methodist chapels and a free school. The village has been entirely built within the last 50 years; and has several cotton and hat manufactories. Petty-sessions are held every Monday.

HOLLOWAY. See **DETHWICK LEA**.

HOLLOWAY, a hamlet in Islington parish, Middlesex; 3¼ miles north-north-west of St. Paul's cathedral. It comprises Upper and Lower Holloway. This village consists of ranges of handsome detached houses, with gardens in front, extending along the great road from Islington to Highgate. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £390. Patron, the vicar of Islington. A new church was erected here in 1838 at an expense of £3,200. It has 1,100 sittings. Here is also an Independent church, formed in 1804. There are several parochial and other schools within the hamlet. In 1837 a handsome infant school was erected here at the expense of a private individual, who designed it as a testimony of affection to the memory of a beloved sister. Pop. returned with the parish of St. Mary, Islington: which see.

HOLLYHURST with **CHIMNELL**, a township in the parish of Whitechurch, Salop; 1¼ mile from Whitechurch. Returns with the parish.

HOLLYM, a parish and township in the south division of Holderness wapentake, union of Patrington, east riding of Yorkshire; 16 miles east by south of Hull. The parish also includes the township of Withernsea. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Withernsea, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £9 19s. 2d.; gross

income £422. Patrons, in 1835, the devisees of the late Rev. R. Barker. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There are 4 daily schools in the parish, one of which is endowed with £13 10s. per annum. Other charities, in 1822, £4 11s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £154 19s. Acres 3,350. Houses 66. A. P. £3,826. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 351.

HOLME, a hamlet in Biggleswade parish, Bedfordshire. Returns with the parish.

HOLME. See **LONGSTONE GREAT**.

HOLME, a parish in the north division of Thurgarton wapentake, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 3½ miles north of Newark, east of the Trent. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln, a peculiar; gross income £57, in the patronage of the prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell. Here are a Friends' meeting-house, and a daily school. Acres 1,330. Houses 25. A. P. £1,958. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 121. Poor rates, in 1838, £31 19s.

HOLME, a township in Burton parish, Westmoreland; 2½ miles west-south-west of Milnthorpe, intersected by the Lancaster canal. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1821, £3 16s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 3s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 102. A. P. £2,283. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 649.

HOLME, a township in the parish of Almondbury, west riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles south-south-west of Huddersfield. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel; and there are 3 daily schools, one of which, erected in 1694, for the purpose of instructing the children of the township in Latin, reading, writing, and arithmetic, is endowed with £16 5s. per annum. Other charities, in 1827, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 15s. Acres 3,990. Houses 93. A. P. £524. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 630.

HOLME (NORTH), a township in Kirkdale parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west-south-west of Helmsley. Acres 610. Houses 2. A. P. £757. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 21. Poor rates, in 1838, £11 13s.

HOLME (SOUTH), a township in Hovingham parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-west by west of New Malton. Acres 500. Houses 11. A. P. £1,127. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 65. Poor rates, in 1838, £6 8s.

HOLME-BALDWIN, a township in Acton parish, Cumberland; 4¾ miles south-west of Carlisle. Acreage with the parish. Houses 44. A. P. £1,584. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 235. Poor rates with Orton.

HOLME (ST. BENNET'S). See **HORNING**.

HOLME-CULTRAM, or **ABBEY-HOLME**, a parish in Allerdale ward, union of Wigton, Cumberland; 6 miles west by north of Wigton; on the western bank of the Waver. It includes the quarters of Abbey, East Waver, Low, and St. Cuthbert's. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £113; gross income £140. Patrons, the university of Oxford. There are 10 daily schools in this parish. Holme-Cultram was formerly celebrated for its opulent abbey, which belonged to the Cistercian monks, and is said to have been founded in 1150 by Prince Henry of Scotland. The abbots of this religious house were so much noticed by the sovereigns of England, that, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. they were summoned to several parliaments. The abbey continued in good condition till 1600, when the steeple suddenly fell to the ground, and destroyed great part of the chancel. Four years afterwards, its entire ruin was nearly accomplished by an accidental fire. Little now remains of the

monastic buildings, except what has been converted into the parish-church. At the dissolution, the revenues of this abbey were valued, according to Speed, at £537 3s. 7d. *per annum*. Nearly due west, at a short distance hence, are the ruins of Walsley-castle,—a fortress erected by the abbots to secure their treasures, books, and charters, from the sudden depredations of the Scots. The coast on this part of the country appears, from various historical records, to have undergone very great changes by irruptions of the ocean. Acres 24,920. Houses 559. A. P. £18,160. Pop., in 1801, 2,187; in 1831, 3,056. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,036 10s.

HOLME (EAST), a parish in Hasilor hund., union of Wareham, Dorsetshire; 2 miles south-west of Wareham. In the reign of Edward I. here was a small priory of Cluniac monks, a cell to the monasteries at Montacute in Somersetshire. It was granted in 1547 to Edward, duke of Somerset, and afterwards in 1554, to John Hanham. Acres 1,560. Houses 9. A. P. £300. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 55. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 15s.

HOLME-HALE, a parish in South Greenhoe hund., union of Swaffham, Norfolk; 4 miles east-south-east of Swaffham, on the river Wissey. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Neighton. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £562 13s. 9d. rectorial. The church—which was commenced in the reign of Richard III. and finished in 1435—has a large nave, a chancel, and a square tower. In 1826, six base groats of Henry VIII. were found in the churchyard, enclosed in a woollen cloth, which crumbled to pieces on being touched. The Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, about £54 *per annum*, of which £47 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £374 9s. A pleasure fair is held here on May 29th. Acres 2,690. Houses 92. A. P. £3,363. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 447.

HOLME-HOLBECK. See **HOLBECK**.

HOLM-LACY. See **HOM-LACY**.

HOLME-MOSS, a mountain in Derbyshire, forming the highest point on the confines of Yorkshire, and the eastern angle of Cheshire. According to the Ordnance Survey, it is elevated 1,859 feet above sea-level.

HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in Bainton-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, union of Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Beverley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £8 19s. 7d., returned at £30; gross income £58. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. Acres 1,360. Houses 27. A. P. £1,347. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 136. Poor rates, in 1838, £20 3s.

HOLME-NEAR-THE-SEA, a parish and village in Smithdon hund., union of Docking, Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Burnham-Westgate. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Thornham. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £14 *per annum*. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 14s. In 1626 a whale, 57 feet long, was cast ashore here. Acres 1,570. Houses 33. A. P. £1,631. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 268.

HOLME-NEXT-RUNCTON, a parish and village in the hund. of Clackhouse, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north of Downham. Living, a rectory annexed to that of South Runcton. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £11 10s. *per annum*. Poor rates, in 1838, £211 13s. Acres 1,100. Houses 53. A. P. £1,453. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 225.

HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR, a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and

partly in Holme-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, union of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-west of Market-Weighton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £10; gross income £101. Patron, St. John's college, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building, situated on a hill which commands delightful prospects of the surrounding country. Upon this mount stands a beacon, formerly used to alarm the surrounding villages, in cases of invasion or internal commotion, and from which the division of the wapentake derives its name. The Methodists and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. There are 6 daily schools, one of which is National, and 2 receive boarders. Charities, in 1824, £46 3s. 4d. Poor rates, in 1838, £539 6s. In the vicinity of the beacon-mount is a bed of gypsum, in which are also found ammonitæ, or snake-stones. The shock of an earthquake was felt here on the 18th of January, 1822. A tradition exists, that in times long since passed, when a great part of this region was a trackless morass, a cell was founded, either by the Vavasours or the constables at Welham-bridge, on the edge of Spalding-moor, for two monks, one of whom was employed in guiding travellers over the dreary wastes, and the other in imploring the protection of Heaven for those who were exposed to the dangers of the road; and there are persons yet living who can remember the time when, in foggy weather, it was considered a dangerous attempt to cross the common without a guide. Acres 10,820. Houses 247. A. P. £8,722. Pop., in 1801, 1,024; in 1831, 1,438.

HOLME-PIERREPONT, a parish in the south division of Bingham wapentake, union of Bingham, Nottinghamshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by south of Nottingham; on the river Trent. Living, a rectory with Adbolton vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 17s. 6d.; gross income £747. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £745 13s. 4d. rectorial, and £125 0s. 5d. due to the rector of West Bridgeford. Patron, in 1835, Earl Mansvers. The church is a noble structure, built in the reign of Henry VII. It is rich in mural monuments, altar-tombs, and ancient armorial brasses. There is a Sunday school here with a library, to which all have access. Charities, in 1828, £4 16s. *per annum*; 15s. of which were distributed in bread amongst poor persons of the hamlets of Basingfield, Gams-ton, and Basingfield-lane. Poor rates, in 1838, £167 7s. Acres 2,120. Houses 28. A. P. £4,687. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 205.

HOLMFIRTH, a chapelry and township in Kirk-Burton parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south of Huddersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £14 9s. 6d., returned at £123 2s. 7d.; gross income under £110. Patron, the vicar of Kirk-Burton. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1777; and a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1787. In 1831, a National school was built here, towards the erection of which the National school society granted £200, nearly £1,000 more being raised by the inhabitants, and from a bazaar. It is a lofty Gothic edifice. This populous chapelry is romantically situated, partly on the acclivities, and partly at the bottom, of three great hills. The houses are scattered in the deep valley and on the sides of the hills, without any regard to arrangement or the formation of streets, and present, at first sight, an extraordinary and singular appearance. Here the waters of the Holme and Ribblesden unite, which circumstance, together with the peculiarity of its situation, exposes the town to inundations.

monastic buildings, except what has been converted into the parish-church. At the dissolution, the revenues of this abbey were valued, according to Speed, at £537 3s. 7d. per annum. Nearly due west, at a short distance hence, are the ruins of Walstey-castle,—a fortress erected by the abbots to secure their treasures, books, and charters, from the sudden depredations of the Scots. The coast on this part of the country appears, from various historical records, to have undergone very great changes by irruptions of the ocean. Acres 24,920. Houses 559. A. P. £18,160. Pop., in 1801, 2,187; in 1831, 3,056. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,036 10s.

HOLME (EAST), a parish in Hasilor hund., union of Wareham, Dorsetshire; 2 miles south-west of Wareham. In the reign of Edward I. here was a small priory of Cluniac monks, a cell to the monasteries at Montacute in Somersetshire. It was granted in 1547 to Edward, duke of Somerset, and afterwards in 1554, to John Hanham. Acres 1,560. Houses 9. A. P. £300. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 55. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 15s.

HOLME-HALE, a parish in South Greenhoe hund., union of Swaffham, Norfolk; 4 miles east-south-east of Swaffham, on the river Wissey. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Neighton. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £562 13s. 9d. rectorial. The church—which was commenced in the reign of Richard III. and finished in 1435—has a large nave, a chancel, and a square tower. In 1826, six base groats of Henry VIII. were found in the churchyard, enclosed in a woollen cloth, which crumbled to pieces on being touched. The Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, about £54 per annum, of which £47 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £374 9s. A pleasure fair is held here on May 29th. Acres 2,690. Houses 92. A. P. £3,363. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 447.

HOLME-HOLBECK. See **HOLBECK**.

HOLM-LACY. See **HOM-LACY**.

HOLME-MOSS, a mountain in Derbyshire, forming the highest point on the confines of Yorkshire, and the eastern angle of Cheshire. According to the Ordnance Survey, it is elevated 1,859 feet above sea-level.

HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in Bainton-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, union of Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Beverley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £8 19s. 7d., returned at £30; gross income £58. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. Acres 1,360. Houses 27. A. P. £1,347. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 136. Poor rates, in 1838, £20 3s.

HOLME-NEAR-THE-SEA, a parish and village in Smithdon hund., union of Docking, Norfolk; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by north of Burnham-Westgate. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Thornham. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £14 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 14s. In 1626 a whale, 57 feet long, was cast ashore here. Acres 1,570. Houses 33. A. P. £1,681. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 268.

HOLME-NEXT-RUNCTON, a parish and village in the hund. of Clackhouse, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north of Downham. Living, a rectory annexed to that of South Runcton. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £11 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £211 13s. Acres 1,100. Houses 53. A. P. £1,453. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 225.

HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR, a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and

partly in Holme-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, union of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-west of Market-Weighton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £10; gross income £101. Patron, St. John's college, Cambridge. The church is an ancient building, situated on a hill which commands delightful prospects of the surrounding country. Upon this mount stands a beacon, formerly used to alarm the surrounding villages, in cases of invasion or internal commotion, and from which the division of the wapentake derives its name. The Methodists and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. There are 6 daily schools, one of which is National, and 2 receive boarders. Charities, in 1824, £46 3s. 4d. Poor rates, in 1838, £539 6s. In the vicinity of the beacon-mount is a bed of gypsum, in which are also found ammonites, or snake-stones. The shock of an earthquake was felt here on the 18th of January, 1822. A tradition exists, that in times long since passed, when a great part of this region was a trackless morass, a cell was founded, either by the Vavasours or the constables at Welham-bridge, on the edge of Spalding-moor, for two monks, one of whom was employed in guiding travellers over the dreary wastes, and the other in imploring the protection of Heaven for those who were exposed to dangers of the road; and there

who can remember the time it was considered a danger to the common without a house 247. A. P. £8,722. 1831, 1,438.

NT, a parish in the south wapentake, union of Bingham, east by south of Nottingham. Living, a rectory with curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £747. Aggregate amount £745 13s. 4d. due to the rector of Welham-bridge. Patron, in 1835, Earl Mansfield. The church, a fine structure, built in the reign of Henry VII. is rich in mural monuments, altar-tombs, and ancient armorial brasses. There is a Sunday school here with a library, to which all have access. Charities, in 1828, £4 16s. per annum; 15s. of which were distributed in bread amongst poor persons of the hamlets of Basingfield, Gains-ton, and Basingfield-lane. Poor rates, in 1838, £167 7s. Acres 2,120. Houses 28. A. P. £4,687. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 205.

HOLMFIRTH, a chapelry and township in Kirk-Burton parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south of Huddersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £14 9s. 6d., returned at £123 2s. 7d.; gross income under £110. Patron, the vicar of Kirk-Burton. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1777; and a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1787. In 1831, a National school was built here, towards the erection of which the National school society granted £200, nearly £1,000 more being raised by the inhabitants, and from a bazaar. It is a lofty Gothic edifice. This populous chapelry is romantically situated, partly on the acclivities, and partly at the bottom, of three great hills. The houses are scattered in the deep valley and on the sides of the hills, without any regard to arrangement or the formation of streets, and present, at first sight, an extraordinary and singular appearance. Here the waters of the Holme and Ribblesden unite, which circumstance, together with the peculiarity of its situation, exposes the town to inundations.

Considerable trade is carried on, and the principal part of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, of which great quantities the forwarded to the Huddersfield market, as well as to other parts of the kingdom. Within the circuit of 2 miles from Holmfirth, about 40 mills are employed in the different processes of the woollen manufacture. Fairs are held on March 28, the last Saturday in April, O. S., and the first Saturday after Oct. 27. The Huddersfield banking company have a branch here. Pop. returned with the parish.

HOLMER AND SKELWICK, a parish in Grims-worth hund., union and county of Hereford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Hereford. It includes the chapelry of Huntington. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Huntington, and a peculiar of the dean of Hereford; rated at £6 10s. 8d.; gross income £220. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, about £18 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £337 8s. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of $40\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Acres 3,110. Houses 127. A. P. £5,926. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 556.

HOLMES (FLAT AND STEEP), two small islands in Glamorganshire and Somersetshire, about 3 leagues south of Cardiff. "There be two isles," says Lambard, "in the mouth of the ryver Severne, which, by occasion of the plenty of wood within theime, are called Holmes, wherof thone is called Flat-Holmes because it is in maner plaine and level; the other Stepe-Holmes by reason of the inequalitye of the same. Kinge Edward the son of Alfred, lyinge with his armie in Cornwall, so pressed the Danes that had, before his cominge, infested that quarter, that the drave many of them into one of theise isles, wheare he famished a great nombre, and put the rest to shameful flighte. Asserus calleth the isle Reoric. In this isle, sayethe Rossus, Saint Dubrice the eremite lyved and dyed." For more particular information as to each of these islands, see articles **FLAT-HOLM** and **STEEP-HOLM**.

HOLMPTON, a parish in the south division of Holderness wapentake, union of Patrington, east riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Patrington, on the sea-shore. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £4 3s. 4d., returned at £135 19s. 6d.; gross income £165. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1822, £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 10s. Acres 1,290. Houses 46. A. P. £2,524. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 239.

HOLMSFIELD, a chapelry in Dronfield parish, Derbyshire; 2 miles west by south of Dronfield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £3, returned at £85 17s.; gross income £97. Patrons, the trustees. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £19 per annum. Other charities, in 1827, £5 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £161 17s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 92. A. P. £2,343. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 499.

HOLMSIDE, or **HOLMSET**, a township in Lanchester parish, county of Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Durham. Here is a daily school. Acres 3,290. Houses 37. A. P. £1,412. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 218.

HOLMSTROW HUNDRED, in the rape of Lewes, county of Sussex, is bounded on the north by Swanborough hundred; on the east by the hundred of Flexborough; on the south by the English channel; and on the west by the hundred of Younsmere. Area 6,710 acres. Houses 248. Pop., in 1831, 1,748.

HOLMWOOD. See **DORKING**.

HOLNE, a parish in Stanborough hund., union of

Totness, Devonshire; 3 miles west of Ashburton, on the river Dart. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 5s. 5d., returned at £150; gross income £195. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Lane. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1822, £8 5s. per annum, of which £1 5s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 1s. Acres 2,040. Houses 62. A. P. £1,634. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 369.

HOLNEST, a parish in Sherborne hund. and union, Dorsetshire; 5 miles south-south-east of Sherborne. Living, a curacy annexed to Long-Burton vicarage. Acres 1,970. Houses 21. A. P. £4,017. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 159. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 7s.

HOLSWORTHY, a parish and market-town in Black-Torrington hund., union of Holsworthy, Devonshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Stratton, and 42 west by north of Exeter, intersected by the Bude canal. The town is pleasantly situated between two branches of the Tamar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £30 0s. 5d.; gross income £605. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Kingdon. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1828; and a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1817. There are 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £41 2s. 10d. per annum, of which 12s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £615 13s.—The Holsworthy poor-law union comprehends 23 parishes, embracing an area of 123 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,197. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £4,173. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,903; in 1839, £3,321 16s. The Earl of Stanhope is lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet annually, when a portreeve is nominated for the government of the town, the trade of which has considerably declined since the introduction of machinery. The inhabitants now chiefly derive employment from agricultural operations. The market is on Saturday, and fairs for cattle are held on April 27th, July 10th, and October 2d. Petty-sessions are held here. Acres 8,870. Houses 286. A. P. £5,724. Pop., in 1801, 1,045; in 1831, 1,628.

HOLT, a parish, township, and borough, or corporate town or village, in Bromfield hund., union of Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Wrexham. The parish includes the townships of Duton-Cacca, Duton-Diffreth, Duton-y-Bran, Holt, Ridley, and Sutton. The parish is situated on the banks of the Dee, which here divides England from Wales, and across which there is here a stone-bridge of 10 arches, connecting the two villages of Holt in Denbighshire, Wales, and Farndon in Cheshire, England. Houses 295. A. P. £10,816. Pop., in 1801, 1,280; in 1831, 1,609. Houses of the township 188. A. P. £5,039. Pop., in 1801, 804; in 1831, 1,015. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £101. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. The chapel is built of red stone, and appears to be of very remote antiquity. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of about £50 per annum, and is free to all the children within the borough of Holt and its liberties, who are taught reading, writing, and accounts, and some few also mensuration. Other charities, in 1837, £63 2s. per annum, of which £9 11s. 8d., were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £606 4s. The obscure little village of Holt was once a market-town and a place of some consequence. It obtained a charter in 1410, and has ever since been governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner. It unites with Denbigh, Ruthin, and Wrexham in returning a

member to parliament. Fairs are held on June 22d and October 29th. Holt castle, of which there are now no remains, stood on a rock close to the river Dee, and was defended on the other three sides by a trench 40 or 50 yards wide. It was garrisoned in 1643 for Charles I.; but besieged by the parliamentary forces in 1645, and, with others, entirely demolished. The lordship belongs to the Crown, and its duties are discharged by a steward. Roman antiquities are frequently found here, whence Holt is conjectured to have been a Roman station. Camden states, that the ancient *Castrum Leonis* was situated on the side of the river Dee opposite to Holt castle.

HOLT, a tything in Wimborne-Minster parish, Dorsetshire; 3 miles north-east of Wimborne-Minster. Acres 3,910. Houses 257. Pop., in 1821, 1,180; in 1831, 1,265.

HOLT HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk, is bounded on the north by the German ocean; on the east by North and South Erpingham hundreds; on the south by the hundred of Eynesford; and on the west by that of North Greenhoe. Area 42,290 acres. Houses 2,102. Pop., in 1831, 10,416.

HOLT, a parish and market-town in the hund. and union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 18 miles north-north-east of East Dereham, and 12½ east-south-east of Walsingham. Acres 2,950. Houses 306. A. P. £2,802. Pop., in 1801, 1,004; in 1831, 1,622. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £11 17s. 3½d.; gross income £685. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £566 2s. 8d. rectorial. Patron, St. John's college, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower, which was formerly so high that it served for a sea-mark. It has a large and fine-toned organ. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here; and there are 8 daily schools, besides an infant and a boarding school. The free grammar-school was founded, in 1654, by Sir John Gresham, who endowed it with property producing £348 7s. 7d. per annum, in 1832, at which period there were 50 free scholars, 19 of whom received classical instruction. In 1831, the Fishmonger's company of London, in whom the government of the school is vested, agreed to give £5 a-year for prizes at the annual examinations before the visitors. An excellent library is attached to this valuable seminary, to which also belong a scholarship and fellowship in Sidney college, Cambridge. Other charities, in 1832, £8 11s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £731 10s. A substantial and commodious workhouse was erected here in 1779, when 50 acres, now constituting the parish farm, were enclosed.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence of considerable height, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, which, from its fertility, healthfulness, and beauty, is justly regarded as the garden of Norfolk. The houses, principally built of brick and stone, are neat erections, and many new ones have recently been built in the town and suburbs. Since 1708, when a destructive fire accidentally broke out,—and burned, it is said, with such fury, that the butchers could not save the meat on their stalls,—numerous improvements have been effected. The streets are paved, and the inhabitants receive an ample supply of excellent water from a magnificent spring on Spout-common, and from public wells. A court-leet is held annually on St. Thomas'-day, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The adjourned sessions are held here in spring and autumn, and petty-sessions every Saturday. The market-day is Saturday; and fairs for horses are held on April 25th and Novem-

ber 25th. The race-ground was broken up when the commons were enclosed in 1809. Assemblies are occasionally held at the shire-hall. Alice Perers, the celebrated mistress of Edward III., belonged to a family which formerly held Holt-Perers manor. Sir John Gresham and his brother Sir Richard, were natives of this place.

HOLT, a chapelry in Bradford parish, Wiltshire; 2½ miles east-north-east of Bradford, on the Avon. Living, a curacy annexed to Bradford vicarage. In 1838, a woollen-mill here employed 95 hands. A mineral spring, discovered in 1718, is noted for its efficacy in removing cutaneous diseases. Acres 1,800. Houses 154. Pop., in 1821, 846; in 1831, 839.

HOLT, or **HOLT-CASTLE**, a parish in Oswaldslow hund., union of Martley, Worcestershire; 5½ miles north-north-west of Worcester, on the banks of the Severn. It includes the chapelry of Little Witley. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Little Witley, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £15 17s. 8½d.; gross income £600. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £537 13s. 4d. rectorial. Patron, in 1835, Lord Foley. The church presents an excellent specimen of Saxon architecture. Here is a daily school. In 1835, 57 acres of hops were cultivated in this parish. The ruins of Holt-castle, formerly belonging to the Beauchamps, are still visible. Acres 2,930. Houses 122. A. P. £4,342. Pop., in 1801, 562; in 1831, 635. Poor rates, in 1833, £241 19s.

HOLT AND BRADLEY, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Uppingham, county of Leicesters; 7 miles north-east of Market-Harborough. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Medbourne. Holt and Bradley parish is sometimes deemed a chapelry in the parish of Medbourne.—See **BRADLEY**. In 1728 a mineral spring was discovered here. Acres 650. Houses 8. A. P. £1,781. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 42. Poor rates, in 1838, £31 7s.

HOLTBY, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, union of York, north riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles east-north-east of York. Living, a rectory in the dio. of York, exempt from visitation; rated at £8; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, Lord Feversham. Charities, in 1822, £16 19s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 12s. Acres 850. Houses 33. A. P. £1,448. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 157.

HOLTON WITH BECKERING, a parish in the west division of Wraggöe wapentake, union and county of Lincoln; 2½ miles north-north-west of Wragby. Living, a rectory with that of Bickering, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £17 10s. 10d.; gross income £336. Patron, in 1835, C. Turner, Esq. Acres 1,700. Houses 24. A. P. £2,360. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 168. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 17s.

HOLTON, a parish in Bullington hund., union of Headington, Oxfordshire; 6½ miles east of Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 19s. 2d.; gross income £390. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Biscoe. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with a piece of land which has decreased in value from £15 to £8 per annum. There is also an infant school. Acres 1,680. Houses 48. A. P. £3,419. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 277. Poor rates, in 1838, £180 12s.

HOLTON, a parish in Whitley hund., union of Wincanton, Somersetshire; 2½ miles south-west by west of Wincanton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £8 0s. 2d.; gross income £130. Patron, in 1835, — Plucknet, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £110 rectorial. Here is a daily school.

Acres 1,520. Houses 40. A. P. £1,582. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 209. Poor rates, in 1838, £83 6s.

HOLTON, a parish in Blything hund. and union, county of Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Halesworth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 13s. 4d.; gross income £213. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,130. Houses 91. A. P. £1,487. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 435. Poor rates, in 1838, £161 2s.

HOLTON-LE-CLAY, a parish in Bradley-Haverstowe wapentake, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Great-Grimsby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 18s. 4d., and returned at £130; gross income £92. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,530. Houses 48. A. P. £1,491. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 207. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 5s.

HOLTON ST. MARY, a parish in Samford hund. and union, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Hadleigh. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 14s. 7d.; gross income £257. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Rowley, Bart. Here is a daily school, established and endowed by the exertion and through the pecuniary aid of the Rev. S. White, formerly rector of the parish. Each boy on leaving school is furnished with a suit of clothes, a bible, and common prayer book; income, in 1828, £35 5s. 10d. per annum. Other charities, in 1828, about £7 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 13s. Acres 1,540. Houses 35. A. P. £1,147. Pop., in 1811, 196; in 1831, 194.

HOLTON-LE-MOOR, a chapelry in the parish of Caistor, Lincolnshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Caistor. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Caistor. The church is a dilapidated structure. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,750. Houses 20. A. P. £994. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 150.

HOLVERSTONE, a parish in Henstead hund. and union, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south-east by east of Norwich. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Burgh-Apton. The church was dilapidated several centuries ago, and no traces of it now remain. Charities, in 1834, £3 6s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £31 17s. Acres 480. Houses 7. A. P. £426. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 33.

HOLWELL, a parish in Clifton hund., union of Hitchin, county of Bedford; 3 miles north-north-west of Hitchin. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 9s. 7d., and returned at £139 9s. 4d.; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, F. D. Radcliffe, Esq. Here is a daily school. John Rand, in 1706, bequeathed property producing, in 1824, £80 11s. 3d. per annum, for apprenticing poor children of this parish: £810 0s. 6d., 3 per cent. consols also belong to this charity. As the annual income was considerably more than sufficient for the accomplishment of the object of the donor, an extension of the charity was recommended by the commissioners. Poor rates, in 1838, £52. Acres 650. Houses 27. A. P. £1,680. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 167.

HOLWELL, a township in Ab-Kettleby parish, Leicestershire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Melton-Mowbray. There is a chalybeate spring in this township. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,400. Houses 26. A. P. £1,557. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 131. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 1s.

HOLWELL, a chapelry in Broadwell parish, Oxfordshire; about 4 miles west of Bampton. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Broadwell. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £8 per

annum, arising from property in Holwell, devised by William Clevely, 20th James I., for the term of 600 years. Acres 1,160. Houses 19. A. P. £1,062. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 96.

HOLWELL AND BACKSHAW, a parish in Horethorne hund., union of Sherborne, Somersetshire, though located in Sherborne hund., Dorsetshire; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Sherborne. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £14 13s. 9d.; gross income £520. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Tithes commuted in 1839: aggregate amount £486 rectorial. Here are 2 daily schools. In this parish stood the principal lodge of the forest of Blackmore, which William de Bret, and his successors, held by service as the king's forester in Blackmore. The office ceased when the land was disforested. Acres 2,330. Houses 88. A. P. £2,436. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 405. Poor rates, in 1838, £143 12s.

HOLWICK, a township in Ronald-Kirk parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles west-north-west of Bernard-castle. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1821, 17s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 9s. Holwick is celebrated for one of the finest cataracts in England, formed by the river Tees. Acres 5,910. Houses 35. A. P. £1,865. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 208.

HOLWOOD-HILL, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Bromley, "is noted for having been the residence of the great William Pitt, who, after having been prime minister of this kingdom upwards of 20 years, died in debt! never having, during that long period, appropriated any other place to himself, but the wardenship of the Cinque-ports!—an instance of self-denial which is best appreciated by the cordial approbation of his most inveterate opponents."—Potts.

HOLYBOURN, a parish in Alton hund. and union, North Alton division of Southamptonshire; 2 miles north-north-east of Alton, on the post-road from Alresford to Farnham. Living, a curacy annexed to Alton vicarage. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which was endowed, in 1719, by Mr. Thomas Andrews, with funds for the purpose of instructing all children in this parish, together with 12 boys from the parish of Alton, 5 from Binstead, and 3 from Froyle. The annual income, in 1824, was £183 0s. 2d. In 1833 there were in this school 67 pupils gratuitously taught, excepting those whose parents possessed a clear income of £10 per annum, arising either from lands or tenements: these were required to find necessary books and firing. All the children of the parish are admitted so soon as they can read in the New Testament: they may remain until 14 years of age, when the boys, if the funds will admit, are apprenticed, £20 being allowed as a premium with each. In 1835 hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 21 acres. Acres 1,150. Houses 86. A. P. £1,635. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 487. Poor rates, in 1838, £209 16s.

HOLY-CROSS, a small village in the parish of Clent, county of Stafford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Stourbridge, on the Broomsgrove road. Large fairs are held here, on the second Wednesdays in April and September, for cheese, linen-cloth, and cattle. Returns with the parish.

HOLY-CROSS WESTGATE (WITHOUT AND WITHIN), a parish in the upper half hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; forming part of the western suburbs of Canterbury adjoining St. DUNSTAN'S: which see; and partly bounded on the east by the river Stour, which also partly divides Westgate without

from Westgate within. Westgate without, previous to the passing of the recent reform and municipal acts, was beyond the parliamentary and municipal limits of the city; but nearly the whole parish is now included within the limits. See CANTERBURY. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school: the latter is endowed by a bequest from Mr. Deans. Acres 100. Houses 158. A. P. with the city. Pop., in 1801, 930; in 1831, 1,006. Pop. of Westgate without, in 1831, 814. Poor rates of the parish, in 1838, £357 19s.

HOLYFIELD, a hamlet in Waltham-Abbey parish, county of Essex; 2 miles north of Waltham-Abbey. Houses 62. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 332. Other returns with the parish.

HOLY-GHOST-CHAPEL, in the lower half hund. of Basingstoke, Southamptonshire. "The brotherhood or guild of the Holy Ghost, and the chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost, near the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton and diocese of Winchester, are not so ancient as they are commonly supposed to be. The tradition, that seven Saxon kings have been at worship in this chapel at one time, is without foundation. And the traditionary accounts likewise of pilgrimages made to this place are equally ill-grounded; the chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Basingstoke, having been built so late as the reign of King Henry VIII. viz., the reign wherein the Reformation began. This hospital stood on the north side of the river, a little below Basingstoke town-bridge. Some remains of the building are still to be seen, which now make a part of the house inhabited by E. Dod. The site at present belongs to Merton college in Oxford; and without doubt the estate of that college at Basingstoke was formerly the endowment of this hospital."—Loggan's Hist. See BASINGSTOKE.

HOLY-HALL. See BAGSHOT.

HOLYHEAD,

An islet, parish, sea-port, and market-town, in the union and county of Anglesey, North Wales. The islet of Holyhead is situated on the western side of the isle of Anglesey, from which it is divided by a sandy strait, in some places fordable at low water, and across which the Holyhead great parliamentary Irish mail-road is carried by a long causeway or embankment, in the middle of which is an arched water-way or bridge, called Rhyd-y-Bont, or Rhyd-y-Pont, and across which, also, it is intended to carry the Great Holyhead railway for the facilitation of intercourse with Ireland. The whole of this islet consists principally of barren rocks and sands. A common, called Towyn-y-Capel, is bounded on the west side by rocks, over which the sea sometimes breaks in an awful manner. The north part—constituting the parish of Holyhead—contains about 3,000 acres of land, upwards of one-half of which is cultivated, the other half being in general very rocky; and the south part constitutes the parish of RHOSCOLIN: which see. Near the four-mile bridge is a quarry of serpentine or marble, containing a green amianthus or brittle asbestos, and on the north side of Holyhead mountain, close to the sea, there is a large vein of white Fuller's earth, and another of yellow, both of good quality. This mountain rises to an elevation of 709 feet above the sea, and is almost wholly composed of beautiful serpentine. The bold cliffs of this mountain, and the South Stack lighthouse are interesting and picturesque objects. In clear weather the Wicklow mountains, the Isle of Man, and the Cumberland hills, can be distinctly seen by the assistance of a telescope. The promontory of the Head is an immense precipice of rock hollowed

into magnificent caverns. One—the most remarkable—has received the name of Parliament-house: it is accessible only by boats at half ebb tide. Grand arches of different shapes, supported by pillars, here exhibit an astonishing scene. This high cliff affords shelter to innumerable birds, such as pigeons, gulls, razor bills, ravens, guillemots, cormorants, and herons. Upon the highest crags lurks the peregrine falcon, in high repute when falconry was in fashion. The eggs of this bird are sought after by epicures as a most delicious food. The prices which are offered induce poor men to follow the adventurous trade of obtaining them. In this undertaking two persons always engage. A strong stake is driven into the ground at some distance from the edge of the precipice, to which a rope sufficiently long is attached. Fastening the other end round his middle, taking the coil upon his arm, and laying hold with both his hands, he throws himself over the brow of the cliff; placing his feet against its sides, and constantly shifting his hands, he descends to the abode of the birds; then putting his left hand into the nest, suspending himself by the other, he secures the contents, placing the eggs in a basket which he has slung upon his back. Having robbed every nest within his extent of rope, he ascends by the same means to the edge of the cliff, where his partner, whose duty had been to guard the security of the stake, laying himself down flat upon the ground, assists him in doubling the cliff, which otherwise he could not effect. A slip of the foot or the hand at this moment would be fatal to both.* This island is much resorted to by a curious and beautifully plumed bird, called the Puffin, which, being pickled, forms a very delicate dish. Sheep are fed on the island; the mutton is small, but particularly well-flavoured. Upon a small islet, or rather protruding rock, off the north-west point of the Head, and called the South Stack,—from the front of a magnificent serpentine rock on which, a suspension-bridge has been thrown to the island of Holyhead,—there is a stone lighthouse, 69 feet in height, erected in 1809. It stands in 53° 18' north lat., and 4° 41' west long., and exhibits an excellent revolving light of 3 faces, at a height of 201 feet from high water to the lantern, visible at 19 miles' distance in clear weather: when foggy, an occasional red light is shown, 25 feet above the sea.

"One of the faces of the South Stack light is shown every two minutes, whereby it will be readily distinguishable from the light on the Skerries, which is a stationary light, and bears from the light on the South Stack, north-east by east, $\frac{1}{2}$ east, distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and may be seen through a great part of Caernarvon bay.† Any vessel making either of these two great lights, can find no difficulty in navigating round the Head, or into the harbour of Holyhead (where a light is exhibited upon the pier-head) if the winds permit; and no directions that could be given would serve equal to that of having the two

* "To a stranger and bye-stander," says a writer in the 'Beauties of England,' "this occupation appears more dangerous than it really is: in persons habituated to bodily difficulty, the nervous system becomes gradually braced, and the solids attain that state of rigidity which banishes irritability; while the mind, accustomed to scenes of danger, loses that timidity which frequently leads to the dreaded disaster. To the person whose heart palpitates at the near approach to such heights, it must appear a presumptuous employ, and daily instances of its fatality might be expected; but fact demonstrates the contrary, and serves to prove how much we are the creatures of habit, and to what an extent difficulty and danger may be made subordinate to art and perseverance. A sight of this perilous employ will remind the beholder of that fine description:—

"How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows, and choughs that wing the midway air
Show scarce so gross as beetles. Half-way down
Hangs one who gathers samphire; dreadful trade!"

SHAKESPEARE.

† The Skerries lighthouse is a white edifice, 54 feet in height; lantern above high water, 117 feet; built in 1714. It stands in 53° 25' North lat., and 4° 38' West long.; and is visible at 20 miles' distance in clear weather.

lights in sight, as will be the case in the situation above-mentioned. The tides have great influence in the navigation of St. George's Channel, and the giving any direct course or distance might put the mariner off his guard against the effects of them, and induce him to neglect the use of his lead, and keeping a good look-out, so necessary to his vessel's safety in every case."—MARINER'S GUIDE, 1841.

The South Stack light is produced by the improved mode of lighting with Argand lamps, acting with parabolic reflectors. The gross amount of light-duties levied for this light in the year ending 31st December, 1838, was £3,693 ls. 4d.: charges of maintenance, £623 16s. 11d. "The shore about Holyhead is bold and steep, and soundings may be depended on, so that any person, not even acquainted with the coast, might, with very little experience, approach it at any time with confidence."—Parl. Rep. on London and Dublin Communication. The extremely bold headland of Holyhead is much more easily distinguished than any other land on this coast; and the bay of Holyhead stretches 7 miles across, from south-west to north-east, with the Skerries light on the south-eastern side, the South Stack light on the south-western, and the leading lights of Holyhead harbour on the pier between; "all which enable a vessel to reach her destination with the utmost expedition." Par. Rep. "The Race of the Head," as it is called, "is at times inconvenient to vessels; but no seaman need, or would, go through it in violent weather: there is always, in the worst times, a clear space between that and the race of the Skerries, through which a vessel may pass in safety."—Par. Rep.

Intercourse with Ireland.—As Holyhead,—already an important thoroughfare between Ireland and England,—has recently become of greater interest and importance still, with reference to the most eligible route of mail and other conveyance, in connection with railways, between London and Dublin;—a naval commission, appointed, by the lords of admiralty, to examine the relative capabilities of the ports of Holyhead, Ormes bay, and Portdynllaen, having reported pre-eminently in favour of Holyhead, and a railway commission, appointed, by the government, to examine the various projected lines of railway communicating with Holy-

head, Ormes bay, and Portdynllaen, having also given the decided preference to, and selected, one of those which terminate there,—see FLINTSHIRE, —*Railways*, MENAI, &c.;—not only on its own merits, but "as that port affords the shortest sea-voyage, and offers the greatest facilities for a packet-station;"*—and as the admiralty commissioners

* The respective distances between Kingstown and Holyhead, Portdynllaen, and Ormes bay, are thus stated by Rear admiral Sir James A. Gordon and Captain Beechey, the admiralty commissioners, in their Report:—

From Kingstown to Holyhead, . . .	51 geographical miles.
Portdynllaen, . . .	60
Ormes Bay, . . .	84½

But as the packets from Portdynllaen, will have to round the Kish light vessel, it will be proper to reckon the distance from that spot, in order to draw a just comparison.

From the Kish to Holyhead Bay, . . .	48 geographical miles.
Portdynllaen, . . .	54
Ormes Bay, . . .	78½

From this it appears that Ormes bay is 30 miles further from the Kish, and consequently full three hours of time more distant from that spot than Holyhead, and as the packet, for about four days in every fortnight, would, during the first part of her passage, have to stem a tide running from two to three-and-a-half knots per hour, this distance would occasionally be increased to 35 or 40 miles, or very nearly four hours of time, even in moderate weather. This great excess of distance by sea, between the Kish and Ormes bay, over that between the Kish and either of the other ports, is quite sufficient to put Ormes bay wholly out of the question as a packet-station, whilst there is a possibility of either of the other places becoming one. We must refer to the Report alluded to for the reasons given by the commissioners, involving considerations of tides, dangers, &c., for having "been so strongly impressed with the advantages of the Holyhead line," but the following are some of the arguments presented by the commissioners, and by others, for adopting Holyhead as a packet-station, and hence, as the great railway terminus for Ireland:—Though the Holyhead packets have for some years crossed the channel four times a-day, or 1,450 times each year, no wreck or material accident has occurred for near a century. A former attempt to set up Portdynllaen in opposition to Holyhead, 30 or 40 years ago, completely failed. The distance from Holyhead to Kingstown is nearer than from Portdynllaen by 7 miles, if measured in a straight line, and from the necessity of rounding the Kish bank, the Holyhead course is shorter by 9 miles. The distance by land from Holyhead to London, by the nearest practicable line, is shorter than to Portdynllaen by 6 miles; and, as a packet-station, or a refuge harbour, Holyhead is always preferable to Portdynllaen, which is a mere open roadstead. The railway commissioners in stating, "that even if the harbours of Holyhead and Portdynllaen had been equally favourable for a packet-station, still a little time would be gained by selecting the former place as the point of departure of the Dublin packets;" annex, in evidence, the following Table:—

London to Dublin by Holyhead.	Distance to the Packet Port by Railway from London.		Assumed time required to perform the distance, at 25 miles per hour.		Length of Sea-voyage.	Time required to perform the Voyage, at a rate reduced from the Voyage formed between Kingstown and Liverpool, by Her Majesty's Steam-Vessels,—the Urgent, Merlin, and Medusa.	Time expended between the Post-offices and the Railway stations in London, Kingstown, and Dublin, &c.	Total average Time expended between the London and Dublin Post-offices.
	M.	Ch.	Hrs.	Min.				
Length of line already formed, viz. from London to Crewe, . . .	165	49			†	‡	§	
Forming from Crewe to Chester, . . .	20	52						
185	21							
Remaining to be formed from Chester to Holyhead, . . .	85	0						
274	76		11	0	70	6 16	1	18 16
<i>London to Dublin by Portdynllaen.</i>								
Length of line already formed, viz. from London to Chester, . . .	186	21						
Remaining to be formed from Chester to Portdynllaen, . . .	88	55						
274	76		11	0	70	6 16	1	18 16

* In this column an allowance of a quarter of an hour is made for getting from the London Post-office to the Railway station, a quarter of an hour for passing the Menai bridge, a quarter of an hour for embarkation, and half an hour for disembarking and travelling between the Kingstown and the Dublin Post-offices.

† The length of the Sea-voyage is taken in each case from the Map published in the Report of the Irish Railway Commissioners.

‡ No allowance is made for the effect of prevailing winds, as we do not observe any important difference in the average time of the voyagers between Liverpool and Kingstown, performed by the first-class Government packets mentioned in the heading, whether in going to or returning from Ireland.

have proposed certain improvements on the harbour, essential to the use of the mail-packets, and which, as it will be afterwards seen, must render it extensively useful and much frequented, we shall, on these accounts, in treating of the port itself, select some further observations on the entrance of vessels to this important harbour: meantime, it may be interesting here to present a few statistical and other details regarding the past, present, and prospective, state of the great national thoroughfare between England and Ireland, and its probable concentration upon Holyhead, including a brief account of the projected railway and harbour improvements. A parliamentary return, dated July, 1840, has been published, showing the expense of maintaining, and the revenue arising from, the mail steam-packets on the Liverpool, Holyhead, Milford, and Portpatrick stations, during the year terminating on the 31st December, 1839, and the quarter terminating on the 31st March, 1840. The results prove, that, however useful these packets may have been, they are anything but profitable. On the Liverpool station there are five packets. The amount of expenses incurred in the building, outfit, and repairs of these packets was, in 1839, £55,571; the cost of coal supplied was £10,856; the other expenses of the establishments connected with them, £16,321 5s. 2d., making a total of £82,748 5s. 2d. The whole amount of receipts to be set against this expenditure was £20,407 0s. 6d. The proportion between the receipts and expenditure of the first quarter of the present year is not more favourable, the expenditure being £16,836 1s., and the receipts not more than £2,614 7s. On the Holyhead and Kingstown station, the total expenses, in 1839, arising from the items which we have enumerated above, were £19,405 10s. 2d., while the receipts amounted to no more than £3,584 5s. 2d. On the Milford and Waterford station the loss was even greater; the total expenditure, in 1839, being £31,207 15s., and the income not more than £1,229 14s. 10d. On the Portpatrick and Donaghadee station the annual expenditure, for 1839, was £5,122 4s., and the income £1,001 13s. 6d. In no case does the revenue cover the cost of coal and current expenses; but the great expense of all seems to be in building, outfit, and repairs, and it does not appear very clearly from this return what proportion of the expenses, arising from outfit and repairs, ought to be charged to the year terminating December, 1839. The cost, to the government, of conveying the day-mail between Liverpool and Kingstown, from the 20th June, 1839, when the contract commenced, to the 31st December, 1839, was £5,190, giving an annual expenditure of about £10,000 for that object.

The government expenditure, per annum, above the receipts, in keeping up the three stations at Liverpool, Milford, and Holyhead, is thus, at present, as under:—

Liverpool,	£62,331	4	8
Milford and Waterford,	29,978	0	2
Holyhead,	15,811	5	0
	£108,120	9	10

In the report of a select committee of the House of Commons, in 1832, regarding the communication between England and Ireland, it is stated, that—

“Facility of communication is of such importance to both countries that any expenditure which may be necessary for affording it to the fullest extent should rather be considered as an outlay of public money for national purposes than for the better management of a particular department or the accommodation of a particular district. On this principle no portion of the Post-Office receipts in Ireland should have been considered public revenue until every direct communication between the most important towns of Ireland, and between England and Ireland, had been placed in the most perfect condition which the circumstances of the country would admit. Regu-

larly and the early arrival of the English correspondence have become of much greater importance than formerly to the seaport towns of Ireland: probably this correspondence is even more important than that of Dublin and the interior. This has arisen from the great facilities of export and import which the introduction of steam-vessels now employed in every direction between England and Ireland has afforded.”

And in the Irish railway commissioners’ report, of 1838, regarding the means of still further facilitating the communication between England and Ireland, it is stated that—

“Since the union of England and Ireland no expense has been spared by the legislature in adopting any practicable means of facilitating the intercourse between the two countries, and doubtless the same principle will still be acted upon. It is the more reasonable to expect this, because by an extension of the railway system, the attention which hitherto has been necessarily divided into various directions, may be concentrated to one main point, namely, the attainment of the most rapid communication between the metropolis and Dublin; for if that object be effected, the communication with all the important towns in Ireland will be equally and at the same time facilitated, and that in a more economical manner than could be accomplished by any other management. We shall not attempt to fix or define the utmost degree of expenditure which it would be right to incur for this purpose: the advantage that would result from merely expediting the mails, so as to gain three or four available hours each way, can scarcely be estimated too highly.”

The large sum above stated, affords no less evidence, than do these extracts, that the government have spared no expense in rendering the communication between the two countries as expeditious and certain as possible; but it is estimated, that by concentrating it through Holyhead, not only will the utmost expedition and certainty be attained, but a saving of the whole excess of expenditure above the receipts, at Liverpool, Holyhead, and Milford, “be effected from a concentrated packet-station at Holyhead, which, it may be presumed, would, in that case, pay its own expenses.”—*Memorial to Treasury.* The only consideration of expense, therefore, is that of the line of railway necessary to attain this desirable object, and the probability of its ultimately redeeming its own cost. The capital fixed in the “Prospectus of the Great Holyhead railway through Chester, Conway, Bangor,” &c.,—the route recommended by Mr. Stephenson, and selected by the railway commissioners, is “£2,000,000 in 40,000 shares of £50 each,—deposit ten shillings per share, subject to a further call of ten per cent. to meet the parliamentary deposit, if required by the standing orders of the house.” The railway commissioners recommended the aid of government for a work of such national importance, though, as observed in a memorial to the Treasury from the promoters of this line of railway, “such assistance cannot be drawn into a precedent for aiding other lines of communication between different parts of the United Kingdom, inasmuch as government assistance has never been given to any other line, whereas, hitherto, all improvements in communication between England and Ireland have been undertaken by the government at their expense, either by grant or loan.” As to the probability of ultimate profit from the construction of such a line of railway, it is anticipated that—

“It would open out a communication from the eastern counties to Ireland, by railway, which only exists at present by a very circuitous route. Considering the importance of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the great intercourse which is carried on between those districts and Ireland, and the necessity of providing a favourable communication for them, this railway is adopted as the only unobjectionable line, as it offers greater facilities for this purpose than any other route that can be chosen; and, therefore, the best portions of the traffic in passengers and light goods from the towns of Manchester, Leeds, York, Hull, Sheffield, and the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, will be conveyed by this railway: that from the Staffordshire potteries,—from which important districts a very great intercourse with Ireland is carried on,—will be conveyed directly by the Chester and Crewe and the Great Holyhead railway to Holyhead; that from the other parts of Staffordshire, and the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, will be conveyed along the Manchester and Birmingham, and the Chester and Crewe, to Ches-

fer, and by the Great Holyhead railway to Holyhead; and that from Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Worcester, by the Birmingham and Gloucester, the Grand Junction, Chester and Crewe, and Great Holyhead. It is considered that a line which will thus secure to itself the traffic between two countries, one with a population of 16,000,000, and the other of 8,000,000, whose interests are united, and their bond of union certain to be strengthened by a work of this nature, and which will engross a considerable local traffic, as above alluded to, must prove a lucrative undertaking. There are, however, other sources of revenue which should not be overlooked. This line will pass almost entirely along the coast of North Wales, and bring the different attractive sea-bathing places on it into immediate connection with all parts of the interior. The most interesting parts of the scenery of North Wales lie near the line; and the great facilities that it will, in connection with other lines, offer to tourists, justify the conviction that a vast increase of such travellers will avail themselves of it. This description of travelling has supported the posting establishments on the two great turnpike roads by Chester and by Shrewsbury since the opening of the Grand Junction line. The great Irish railways, whether as projected by private capitalists, or recommended by the Irish railway commissioners, all would radiate from Dublin. There can be no doubt that undertakings of such vast national importance must soon be determined upon. The effect of these will be not only to increase the amount of travelling in that kingdom very greatly, but also to concentrate the whole of that between the two kingdoms upon this line, and increase it in proportion. It is impossible, by anticipation, to point out all the future advantages which may be derived from the execution of so great a work as the proposed railway; but it may be proper to observe, that when a railway shall have been completed to Cork, or to some port of the south-west coast of Ireland, suitable for a packet-station, it will follow that the passengers landed there, whether for Liverpool or London, will avail themselves of the Cork and Dublin, and Holyhead lines, and thus avoid the delays and dangers of the channel passages. This practice prevails on the south coast of England. Passengers by the East India ships embark and disembark at Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Falmouth: and the prospect of a portion of such traffic was held out as a strong reason for the construction of the Southampton railway. Very frequently the passage from America to the Cove of Cork has been made in less time than that from the Cove to Liverpool; and passengers landing, and proceeding to Liverpool by coach, &c., have arrived there a fortnight or more before the vessels could make that port. A railway from Holyhead would be also of the greatest importance to facilitate communication with America, as it frequently happens at present that the American packets in bad weather land their passengers and mails at Holyhead itself, by which a great saving of time is effected. Considering this railway as a local question, tending to the improvement and advantage of Chester and North Wales, it is most important, as it passes a considerable distance through the most populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and mining, districts of North Wales; and will be the means of greatly facilitating the intercourse between Liverpool, Chester, Holywell, Conwy, Bangor, Beaumaris, and Carnarvon; and a very considerable amount of local traffic, it is anticipated, will be carried upon it between those towns. Under these circumstances the undertaking, recommended as it is by Mr. Stephenson's strong recorded opinion in its favour, both with regard to its traffic and the facilities and cheapness of its construction, is brought forward with a conviction that its merits are such as to claim and secure the support of all persons locally interested, and of the capitalists of the kingdom. Its adoption as the route for the Irish mails and despatches will render unnecessary the expensive packet-establishments of Liverpool and Milford; and on this account it has a strong claim on the patronage of government."

The proposed railway may be easily made to communicate with Portdynllaen bay, and Ormes bay,—an open roadstead,—which, though not suitable as a packet-station, it has been proposed to make into a very good harbour of refuge, and for shipping coals from the Welsh coal-fields to Dublin and other parts. Moreover, by the Stone and Rugby railway, of the Manchester and Birmingham Extension railway company, the facilities afforded by the Holyhead railway must be very much increased, not only as the communication between London and Dublin will be almost in a direct line, but as all the important districts in England, together, will thus possess the most convenient access to Ireland that can be adopted. The length of the Holyhead and Chester railway is about 82 miles. The route from London, &c., to Dublin, by the Manchester and Birmingham Extension railway, will be as follows:—

From London to Holyhead.		Miles.
By the London and Birmingham railway to Rugby,		83
By the Manchester and Birmingham, and the Chester and Crewe, railways to Chester,		94
By the Great Holyhead railway,		82
		259

From Birmingham to Holyhead.

By the Grand Junction to Crewe,	54
By the Chester and Crewe to Chester,	21
By the Great Holyhead,	82
	157½

From Liverpool to Holyhead.

By the Chester and Birkenhead to Chester,	15
By the Great Holyhead railway,	82
	97

That a considerable saving of time will be effected in the intercourse with Ireland, even from Liverpool itself, by the Holyhead railway, in connexion with the existing lines tending towards Chester, and joining the common station, at Chester, of the Chester and Crewe and Grand Junction consolidated railway, the Birkenhead and Chester, and the Holyhead, railways, and that, accordingly, there will be no possible necessity for a mail-packet station at Liverpool, appears evident from the following computation of distances and time, presented to the Treasury by the memorialists above alluded to:—

FROM LONDON VIA CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD TO KINGSTON.

By Holyhead Railway.

	Hours.	Min.
London to Chester,*	7	15
Chester to Holyhead,	3	15
Stoppages,	1	0
	11	30
Holyhead to Kingston,	5	15†
	16	45

By Present Conveyance.

London to Chester by railway,	7	15
Chester to Holyhead by Mail,	10	0
Stoppages,	0	30
	17	45
Holyhead to Kingston, present passage,	6	0
	23	45
Time by Holyhead railway,	16	45
Saving,	7	0

FROM LONDON VIA LIVERPOOL TO KINGSTON.

London to Liverpool,	8	30
Stoppages at Birmingham and Liverpool,	1	0
	9	30
Liverpool to Kingston,	12	0*
	21	30
Time by Holyhead railway,	16	45
Saving,	4	45

LIVERPOOL TO KINGSTON.

Via Chester and Holyhead.

Liverpool to Chester,	0	45
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* The London mail in its way to Chester will gather all the mails of the southern and eastern, the midland, and a greater part of the western, counties, while the Manchester train will embrace Yorkshire, and the north-eastern districts; the Liverpool and Lancaster train also bringing their portion of the north, all which can reach Chester during the night, and proceed from thence about 3 o'clock in the morning with the London train to Holyhead.

† See report of Admiral Gordon and Captain Beechey.

‡ "When pushed to the utmost speed, and under the most favourable circumstances,"—see COMMISSIONERS' REPORT,—where it is also stated that "the Liverpool passage will always be subject to peculiar irregularity from the strong tides, prevailing unfavourable winds, want of water at the bar of the Mersey, and the hours of departure being the most unfavourable that could be selected for the strongest and lowest tides. By the proposed railway to Holyhead, the mail will reach Dublin in 17 hours and 44 minutes: allowing an hour for sorting, the letters would be issued about 3 P.M. If any of the above-mentioned communications can be effected with such a degree of regularity as to insure the arrival of English letters and travellers in Dublin before the departure of the country mails, it will make Dublin the best, as being in point of time the surest route, by which the south of Ireland can be reached from London, and that notwithstanding the improvement which may be effected on the Bristol and Waterford line. The advantage will, of course, be greater when there shall be railroads in Ireland from Dublin. The mail from London might, in that case, be delivered in most parts to which railroads extend on the evening of their arrival in Dublin, and returns being equally quick, a whole day may be saved."

Chester to Holyhead,	3	15
Stoppages,	0	30
Holyhead to Kingston,	5	15
	9	25

Passage by Steam.

From Liverpool to Kingston,	12	0
From Liverpool to Kingston by Chester and Great Holyhead railway,	9	25
Saving,	2	35

In November, 1840, a communication was made to the Grand Junction railway company, intimating the intention of government to have the Irish mails conveyed by way of Holyhead; and that immediate measures are to be adopted for carrying out this most important line of railway; for the success of which, it is said, much anxiety prevails in Ireland. The line, it is estimated, may be completed in three years.

Port and Harbour of Holyhead.—The original harbour of Holyhead is formed by the cliffs under the churchyard, and a small island, called Inys Cybi, upon which a light was erected. The tide, however, running rapidly out, and the port becoming a dry harbour, an asylum harbour was constructed at the expense of government. It consists of a pier 900 feet in length, running in a direction west to east, faced with hewn limestone, and having a depth of 14 feet at the pier-head during low water. The land extremity of the pier, at the old lighthouse, is connected with the main-land by a cast-iron bridge across Salt island sound; and the Great Parliamentary mail-road is thence directly continued through Anglesey, and by Menai bridge. There is a light on the pier-head. Two anchors of one arm each, connected by a chain-cable of 140 fathoms, were some years ago laid down across the entrance to the harbour to prevent vessels from being driven upon the rocks to leeward, while attempting to gain the harbour in stormy weather; the ground at the mouth of the harbour having become so broken as to afford no secure anchorage. Besides these valuable improvements, to insure a safe asylum for shipping here, there is a capacious dry dock, large enough to admit a 64 gun ship, and into which the mail-packets are taken whenever their copper may require to be examined, or their bottoms repaired. The naval commissioners, in their report on the state of Holyhead harbour, observe, that while it will be requisite to construct a new harbour for the reception of large class steamers, they—

“Must not omit to notice the great advantage which would be derived from the present harbour, which, although too confined for large steamers, would form a distinct and most acceptable asylum for the numerous coasters, sometimes amounting to upwards of 50* at a time, which continually seek shelter from gales and adverse winds, and thus rid the packet port at Holyhead of an inconvenience which, unless provided against, would be seriously felt at either of the other stations; a consideration of much importance, both as it may affect the accommodation of the packets, or the size and expense of the works to be undertaken.”

* See the report of Mr. Evans, harbour-master, dated 20th December, 1839, wherein it is stated that “there has been at one time in this harbour 198 sail of ships and vessels, exclusive of her majesty’s packets; and with reference to a memorial, dated March, 1826, addressed to Sir John T. Stanley, Bart., as chairman of the local commissioners of Holyhead harbour, pointing out the necessity of an additional place of shelter, and deeper water, signed by 44 masters in the foreign trade, and 57 in the Irish and coasting trade, several others refusing their signatures, on account of a passing rate being mentioned; the number then remaining in the harbour would be about 120 sail of ships and vessels. During the last eight or ten years, the westerly gales have not been so heavy, nor continuing so long, as we experienced them the years before, the weather generally more moderate, and the wind more variable, so that vessels are not detained in the harbour so long. The number, of late, generally in this harbour at one time, is about from 50 to 70 sail; still the number of vessels and their tonnage that took refuge here during the year 1835, was more than in the year 1836, viz., in the latter year, 855 ships and vessels, tonnage 71,459. In 1838, the number of vessels was 1,076, and their tonnage, 72,647.”

They also remark that—

“If at any period it should be required to combine with the packet-station an establishment for effecting the repairs of the packets and their machinery, which it is extremely desirable to do, it could not be conveniently done at Portdynnllaen, as the buildings there would either have to be erected upon the beach at high-water mark, and the sea to be walled out, or be perched upon cliffs of sand 120 feet above it, and all the heavy work of the yard to be carried up and down the face of the cliff along inclined roads. In accommodation of this nature, Holyhead is so pre-eminently superior to either of the other places, that it is only necessary to allude to the government establishment already there, and the ample space of crown land adjoining the yard, for the extension of these works, if this should hereafter be thought advisable, either from the increase of the packet-establishment, or the exigencies of a war.”

By the plan of improvement suggested, these gentlemen—

“Propose to extend the present pier about 800 feet in a north-easterly direction, and to face it on the northern side, and render it every way convenient for the packets steaming along side it to receive and land their mails and passengers, and to project a rubble pier from the northern extremity of Salt island, so as to enclose about a square quarter of a mile of water, varying in depth from about 16 to 24 feet, at low-water, spring-tides. There will thus be left an opening of 450 feet between the pier-heads, upon the northern one of which it will be necessary to place a lighthouse: and as we have ascertained that the present one, which will then be no longer required, can be readily taken down and re-erected, we submit the propriety of its removal to that place.

“In prescribing limits to this port, we have assumed that the establishment of packets will consist of six steamers, of the class of the Merlin and Medusa, and have placed the piers with reference to this number, and the space in which a vessel of this class can conveniently come round under steam, in order to take up her berth. We have thus limited the size of the proposed harbour to what we consider essential to the use of the packets; but it is evident that, as soon as it is known that there is a port upon the coast capable of receiving ships of burthen, it will be resorted to by the passing trade during gales and adverse winds; and as it will be impossible to deny access to these vessels, it appears to us to be proper to mention the circumstance, in order that a suitable extension of the proposed pier may be taken into consideration previously to the commencement of any of the works. We have ascertained that stone may be had at a convenient distance from the port, and may be readily conveyed thither by railroad, and we have computed the probable expense of all the works which will be required to complete this harbour at about £200,000, allowing 3s. per cubic yard for the rubble pier, and 4s. per cubic yard of stone, which may be considered a covering price.

“From the nature of the coast about Holyhead, and the absence of rivers in its vicinity, a harbour formed there would not be likely to fill up; whereas the other bays being faced by high precipitous cliffs of loose earth and sand, and washed daily by a long cbb charged with the sands of the Dee and Mersey in one case, and with the silt and sand of the Menai in the other, there would be great probability of any harbour constructed at either of them being rendered so shallow by the enclosure of a space for that purpose, and by the obstruction of the current which now scours the bays, that it would shortly be available only for vessels of small draft of water.”

The Holyhead harbour lighthouse is a stone building erected in 1820. It stands in 53° 19' N. lat., 4° 36' W. long.: height in feet of building 37 feet: lantern above high water 44 feet: seen 10 miles in clear weather:—

“*Holyhead harbour lights*, situated on the starboard hand in entering the harbour, are stationary. The higher, or principal light, appears like a star of the first magnitude, at the distance of 3 or 4 leagues, and at intervening distances, according to the state of the atmosphere; while the lower light, which is of a brilliant red colour, is visible only in a south-south-west direction, at the distance of about a league, being chiefly used for directing vessels to clear the Outer Platters, and rocks lying off the northern part of Salt island. When there is not water enough to sail into this harbour, anchor in 5 fathoms, 2 or 3 cables’ lengths from the entry, with the mouth of the harbour a little open. It is not, however, a place of safety for large ships with northerly or north-west winds. Vessels entering the harbour are in the fair way when they see the red light, and steer for it. The Platter *SUNKEN* rock lies $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north $\frac{1}{2}$ east from the Lighthouse Island, from which the other is only $\frac{1}{4}$ a cable’s length to the northward—it is dry at low water spring-tides. East-north-east within a mile from the pier-head is the Stag Rock.”

“*Holyhead harbour.*—All vessels bearing up for Holyhead

+ As a proof of this, the workmen employed in the diving-bell in 1831, in setting the stones round the foundation of the outer part of the Northern pier, found several railway plates, a hand-mason’s hammer, and other tools which had been lost overboard in setting the foundation under the lighthouse in 1817. These implements were found lying upon the bottom, not at all buried in sand or silt.

harbour, should be prepared with both bower anchors ready to let go, and the end of a good warp for a boat to take to one of the dolphins, moored along the passage for that purpose. The course round the pier, up the harbour, is north-north-west; therefore, with the wind at north, and to the westward of that point, a press of sail should be carried, particularly after sail: run the pier-head and jetty close on board, and not start tack nor sheet till the vessel is well inside of the lighthouse and the packets moorings; then act as circumstances may require. Rise of water at spring-tides 20 feet; depth of water at the entrance at about low-water, spring-tides, 12 feet. Holyhead harbour being a tide harbour, and frequently with many anchors down in the way, vessels drawing 12 feet should not run in until about two hours' flood, and those of a heavy draught should, if possible, keep off till four hours' flood. In tempestuous weather no vessel should run in for the harbour at night-time, if they can possibly keep off, unless with a free wind to sail in, as her majesty's packets, with the mails on board, generally arrive and sail between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m., consequently no warps can be allowed to be made fast to the pier-head at night; and all vessels anchoring outside must keep a light up during the night."—*MARINER'S GUIDE*, 1841.

Town of Holyhead.—Holyhead is the largest town in Anglesey. It stands at a little distance south-west of the harbour, on the peninsula constituting the nearest point of land towards Dublin. It is somewhat triangular in form, spreading from the point of junction between the Great mail-road running south-east from the pier, and the road running westward to the South Stack. It consists of two good principal streets or avenues, broad, and with well-built houses, and a few cross streets. There is an open market-place around the old cross, with several inns, a hotel, and other residences, erected in a very superior style. It underwent great improvements previous to 1830, on the improvement of the Holyhead road, and the establishment of the Dublin steam-packets, which caused it to become the resort of passengers between England and Ireland; but being much dependent on this traffic for its importance, and the number of passengers having much diminished after the then recent establishment of the Liverpool packets,* it has not since kept pace with its previous improvement. There is a fine triumphal arch upon the pier, commemorative of the embarkation, hence, in 1821, of George IV., for Ireland. Baths and an assembly-room were erected in 1770. The streets are causewayed and paved. The houses not immediately forming part of the town are much scattered about the surrounding country, except westward, in the direction of Holyhead mountain, on which there are no buildings. Houses, in the town and parish, 814. A. P. £2,261. Pop., in 1801, 2,132; in 1831, 4,282.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living of the church is a perpetual curacy, returned at £120 per annum; gross income £167. Patron, Jesus college, Oxford. The church is an ancient and handsome cruciform, embattled, structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, aisles, and transept, with a square tower, surmounted by a low flat kind of spire. It was erected about the time of Edward III. The inside of the porch and external part of the south end of the transept are decorated with rude carvings. On the latter are the figures of a dragon, a man leading a bear, and other grotesque representations. On the pedi-

* The following comparative statement,—from the report of the Commissioners, 1838,—of the amount and description of travelling through one of the gates on the Holyhead and Shrewsbury road, formerly the chief route to Ireland, in the years ending 1st February, 1834, and 1838, indicates the change which has occurred in the traffic on this line of road:—

	1833.	1837.
Carriages and four,	131	72
Ditto and pair,	747	535
Chaises and pair,	143	97
Total,	1,021	704
Gigs,	536	1,391
Saddle horses,	1,060	2,069
Cart horses,	1,179	3,823
Cattle,	4,186	3,020
Sheep and Pigs,	1,427	588

ments and battlements are cherubic heads, and on one, two figures in a supplicating posture, with this inscription, "Sancta Kybi ora pro nobis." Here the service is performed in Welsh, except on Fridays, and on the third Sunday in every month. The churchyard is situated on a rock close to the sea at the bottom of the harbour. The precinct seems very ancient. The form is a parallelogram about 220 feet long and 130 broad. Three of the sides consist of walls 6 feet thick and 17 high. The fourth, a parapet wall open to the harbour, is defended by steep rocks: at each corner of the wall is an oval tower. The entrance is by a red stone gate. Along the walls are two rows of round holes about 4 inches each in diameter, which evidently show it to have been a fortification. A religious house is said to have been erected here, by Prince Maelgwyn, the latter part of the 6th century; but the house for canons regular, called the College, appears to have been founded by Hwfa ap Cynddelw, lord of Llys Lliffon, a cotemporary of Owen Gwynedd, who began his reign in 1137. This college was granted by James I., to Francis Morris, and Francis Phillips. It afterwards became the property of Rice Gwynne, Esq., who, in the year 1640, transferred the great tithes to Jesus college, Oxford, for the maintenance of two scholars and two fellows. The collegiate, is now the parochial church. Throughout the islet there are remains of several chapels, namely, Capel Lochwyd; Capel y Towyn, Capel Gwynengan, Capel y Gorles, &c. An Independent church was formed in this parish in 1818, and there are congregations of Wesleyan Calvinistic Methodists, and Baptists; and 10 daily schools. Two of the schools are endowed: one of these, a National school, commenced since 1818, and containing, in 1833, 89 males and 94 females, is partly supported by an endowment of £6 per annum, and partly by annual subscription and voluntary contributions, which have been inadequate to pay the salaries; that of the master being £40, and that of the mistress £30. The other endowed school, containing 30 children, was commenced in 1821, and appertains to the Independents: it was endowed by the late Dr. Daniel Williams: another, containing 32 males, has been supported by the Hon. L. M. Stanley: in the other schools there were, in 1833, about 200 males and 95 females. At the time of the inquiry there were 10 Sunday schools, chiefly conducted by gratuitous teachers, and containing about 1,377 children, principally of Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. Charities, in 1832, including school endowments, £75 2s. per annum, expended chiefly on the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,309 16s.

Franchise, &c.—Holyhead unites with Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Llangefni, in returning one member to parliament. The boundaries include the town with all the scattered houses in the vicinity, but only part of the parish. The number of electors registered in the borough of Beaumaris, and the towns of Holyhead, Amlwch, and Llangefni, in 1837, was as under—

	Freemen.	Property Qualification.
Beaumaris,	12	115
Holyhead,	—	85
Amlwch,	—	83
Llangefni,	—	41
	12	324

Holyhead is one of the polling-places at the election of the county members.

Trade, &c.—There is no particular branch of commerce or manufacture. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coasting trade, and in

skilful ship-building, &c.: repairing of vessels is a source of constant occupation, as the improvements already made on the harbour have brought a considerable share of nautical traffic to this place, besides the mail-packets. There is a market on Saturday, and a fair commences on 25th July, and continues three days.

History and Antiquities.—The town of Holyhead anciently received the name of *Caer Cybi*, or the fortified place of *Cybi*, which it still retains, and the island itself the name of *Inys Cybi*, from having been, about the year 380, the residence of an eminent British saint,* who, after visiting Gaul, and distinguishing himself by his refutation of the heretical opinions of Arius, returned to his native country; and here, in pious retirement, spent the remainder of his days. Though it does not appear that the Romans ever made any settlement in Ireland, yet from the account furnished by Tacitus,—in *Vita Agricolaë*,—respecting their connection with the British isles, it is evident they traded with that country; when its ports and harbours for commercial purposes were perhaps more frequented than at any subsequent period. No place could be better adapted for such an intercourse, both by the short distance between the British and Hibernian shores, its projection far westward into the *Mare Vergivium* of Ptolemy, now denominated the Irish sea, and its position in the vicinity of the Roman stations, on the western coasts of *Flavia Casariensis*. From various remains of fortifications, in which the discriminating peculiarities of Roman workmanship are discoverable, it is highly probable the port was in possession of that enterprising people. On the summit of the Holyhead mountain, which is also called *Pen Caer Cybi*, is *Caer twr*,—a circular building, 10 feet in diameter, which Pennant supposes to be the remains of an ancient pharos, or watch-tower. On the side of the mountain runs a long dry wall 10 feet high, in many places regularly faced, and quite entire. The precinct of the churchyard seems to put in an equal claim for antiquity. The cement of the walls, mixed with coarse pebbles, is extremely hard, and this, in conjunction with other circumstances, exhibits evident marks of Roman masonry. Some antiquaries, however, are of opinion that the place was fortified in the 6th century by *Caswallon Law-hir*, to repel the aggressions of the Irish Picts, who, after the departure of the Romans, made frequent predatory incursions into this part of Britain. These marauders, invading Anglesey, after having massacred many of the islanders, at a place still denominated, from the cruel circumstances, *Cerrig y Gwyddel*, or the Hibernian rock, endeavoured to establish themselves, preparatory to future hostilities, by fortifying a place called *Din dryfal*. On this occasion, *Caswallon*, who had recently ascended the throne of North Wales, assembled an army, marched against the invaders, forced them to a battle, and having slain *Sirigi* their leader, made ample retaliation on the spot, which forms the site of the present town of Holyhead.—*Rowland's Mon. Antiq.*, p. 147.

There are distinct traces of Druidical remains throughout the island; and, indeed, Anglesey was a great seat of Druidical superstition, till *Suetonius Paulinus*, the Roman commander, landed in the year 61, and, in spite of the terrors which the Druids

sought to strike into their hearts, and the resistance of the natives, cut down the sacred groves, and gave a blow to the Druidical superstition from which it never rallied nor recovered. There are remains of a Druidical cromlech, still in rather a perfect state, upon a farm here, called *Tre'rddur*. This dissevered member of Anglesey still continued, even subsequent to the Bardic period, to have very peculiar attentions paid it in a religious point of view: indeed it received the name of Holy island, from the number of pious people here interred. The traces of religious foundations 'scattered about this holy promontory,' have been already noticed.

HOLY ISLAND,

A parish, and an interesting island,—or perhaps, more properly, peninsula, or semi-isle as *Bede* has termed it,—in the German ocean, opposite to *Kyloe*,—anciently the seat of the celebrated see of *Lindisfarne*, as the island itself was also called, and giving name to the district of *Islandshire*, wherein it is situated, in the union of *Berwick-on-Tweed*, county of *Durham*; in that detached part of the county which lies on the north-east side of *Northumberland*. It is distant 5 miles north-north-east of *Belford*, and 9 south-south-east of *Berwick-on-Tweed*; and is united with *Northumberland* by a narrow isthmus. At the diurnal ebb of the tide, the passage is left almost dry for horses and carriages from the main land,—which is 2 miles distant; though, to avoid quicksands in the way, the distance is nearly doubled;—but at the flow, the isthmus is entirely covered with water:—

"The tide did now its flood-mark gain,
And girdled in the Saint's domain:
For, with the flow and ebb, its stile
Varies from continent to isle;
Dry-shod, o'er sands, twice every day,
The pilgrims to the shrine find way;
Twice every day, the waves efface
Of staves and sandalled feet the trace."

MARNION.

Exclusive of a narrow spot of land which extends for about a mile in length to the west-north-west, and helps to give the island that peculiar form which has been ludicrously compared to a leg of mutton, *Holy Island* is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from east to west, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and about 9 miles in circumference: it contains about 1,000 acres of land. The *FARNE ISLES*—which see,—are situated about 7 or 8 miles to the south-east of *Lindisfarne*, and form part of the parish of *Holy Island*,—together with the two hamlets of *Fenham* and *Goswick*, both of which are situated on the main land. Acres of the parish 3,320. Houses 140. A. P. £5,152. Pop., in 1801, 601; in 1831, 836.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. of *Northumberland* and dio. of *Durham*; gross income £207; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of *Durham*. The parish-church is a neat small edifice built out of the ruins of the monastery of *Lindisfarne*, and dedicated to *St. John* the Evangelist. It stands within a few yards of the west side of the old cathedral, and had formerly annexed to it the chapels of *Ancroft*, *Kyloe*, *Tweedmouth*, and *Lowick*. but they are now absconded from its jurisdiction, and their respective chapelries made parochial. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which contains about 40 children, and is endowed with a house and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of land, besides £5 a-year from the dean and chapter of *Durham*, and a like sum from the trustees of *Lord Crewe's* charity. Poor rates of the parish, in 1838, £280 7s.

General description.—About half of the island on the north side consists chiefly of barren soil and

* Pennant states that *Cybi* was surnamed *Corineus*, and was a son of *Solomon*, duke of *Cornwall*;—that he received his religious education under *Hilarius*, bishop of *Poitiers*; and, in honour of his instructor's memory, called one of the headlands of this insular spot, *St. Hilary's*, now *St. Elian's*, point. *Owen*, in his *Cambrian Biography*, says he was a son of 'Selyv ab Geraint at Erbin,' and flourished in the 6th century.

sand-hills, formed into a spacious rabbit warren, where, when the tempestuous winds blow from the north-east, large shoals of sand are frequently driven to a considerable distance from the shore. The cultivated part of the island consists of one continued plain, which inclines to the south-west, and was occupied as a stint common, till 1792, when it was enclosed and fertilized, so as to produce abundant crops of corn, turnips, &c., increasing, by two-thirds, the value of the land. There are several springs of fresh water upon the island, and at its north-west corner is a fine lake of 7 acres. On its western shore, where the rocks rise to the height of 45 feet, are 4 curious caves, the largest of which is about 50 yards long, with an entrance just wide enough to admit a man. The south-east corner of the isle is terminated by an almost perpendicular rock, of a conical figure, which rises to the height of 60 feet, and is crowned by a small fort or castle. There is on the north side of the isle an abundance of limestone, and, in a bed of black shiver, iron ore is plentiful, among which are Entrochi, or as the superstitious call them, St. Cuthbert's beads—see article *DURHAM—History and Antiquities*. A small seam of coal has been long known to exist, but in July, 1840, a seam 17 inches in depth was discovered, 7 fathoms from the surface, and boring operations were going on in search of another seam. The sands which extend betwixt Holy Island and the main land on the north-west, are termed Fenham flats. The quicksands, where many persons have been lost in attempting to cross, are situated opposite to Beal, in Kyloe parish, at a place called "The Low:"—it is highly necessary, on account of this dangerous obstacle, that all strangers visiting the ancient Lindisfarne, should be escorted by a guide in their passage to and from the island. The north and east coasts are formed of perpendicular rocks. In a bay on the east, under the castle, is a small harbour, well known to mariners as a place of security from the eastern storms. In consequence of a representation made some time ago to Lloyd's by their agent in Berwick, regarding the entrance to this harbour and the position of Newton rock, a deputation from the Trinity House, Newcastle, proceeded, on 2d May, 1840, to make the requisite investigations. They were met by another deputation of nautical gentlemen from Berwick, when, with the assistance of a ship pilot, a survey of the harbour took place. It was agreed that a buoy should be immediately laid down on the outer end of the south-east point of the stone ridge. It is expected that this buoy will be of great service to vessels entering the harbour, and it was much wondered at that such a step had not been earlier recommended. The deputation strongly recommended that every vessel entering the harbour should be provided with a pilot. A battery was long ago erected for the defence of the harbour, and a life-boat stationed, which has rescued many from a watery grave. The village of Lindisfarne is situated at the south-west corner of the isle, where the land declines gradually towards the sands, which afford excellent accommodation for sea-bathing, and for mooring the 'four men' fishing-boats, employed here in catching cod, ling, haddock, and lobsters, which abound on this coast, from whence large quantities of the latter are sent to the London market. Many new houses have within these few years been added to the village, which is now a place of great resort, and is much praised for its beautiful and romantic scenery, its solemn walks, its ancient ruined abbey and church, and its healthy situation.

The antique and venerable ruins of the abbey and cathedral church of Lindisfarne, though they

have frequently been plundered for the erection of houses in the village, are yet magnificent, and bespeak the former grandeur and importance of the 'holy place,' where episcopacy and Christianity were first permanently established in Northumbria. The ancient church was cruciform: the body and chancel are yet standing, but the other parts are greatly decayed, and in some places level with the ground. Most of it is in the rude and heavy style of early Saxon architecture, though it appears to have been built at different periods. A number of the arches are circular, and the columns very massive, and much like those of *DURHAM Cathedral*—[which see]—but richer. On the north and south walls are pointed arches, which prove that part of the edifice to have been erected since the reign of Henry II.; and it is evident that the square tower was built long after the completion of the body of the church. The pillars on which the arches rise in the centre of the cross, are clustered and plain capitalled, each forming a corner of the great tower. The windows are narrow, and ornamented with pilasters and mouldings. The walls are very thick, and every part displays a gloomy and sombre appearance. The south wall of the middle tower is still standing, and is about 50 feet in height: the corner tower at the west end of the church remains perfect, and the main walls on the north and south side are yet standing, though they have shrunk nearly a foot from the perpendicular. The nave is separated from the aisles by a double row of ponderous columns, with richly ornamented shafts, 12 feet high, and 5 feet in circumference. The length of the building is about 138 feet, and its breadth 36 feet. The central tower has been supported by two large arches standing diagonally, but only one of them, richly ornamented in the Saxon style, now remains. Besides the church, various fragments of the monastery, constructed with reddish stone, are still standing, and the foundations of buildings are scattered over a field of nearly four acres. The monastery must have been a sublime structure; but probably no account of it, of a more matter of fact description than that in *Marmion*, can now be given: we need make no apology for here recalling that description to the eye of the reader:—

As, to the port, the galley flew,
Higher and higher rose to view
The castle, with its battled walls,
The ancient monastery's halls;
A solemn, huge, and dark-red pile,
Placed on the margin of the isle.
In Saxon strength that abbey frowned,
With massive arches broad and round,
That rose, alternate, row and row,
On ponderous columns, short and low,
Built ere the art was known,
By pointed aisle, and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an alley'd walk
To emulate in stone.

On the deep walls, the heathen Dane
Had poured his impious rage in vain;
And needful was such strength to these,
Exposed to the tempestuous seas,
Scourged by the wind's eternal sway
Open to rovers fierce as they,
Which could twelve hundred years withstand
Winds, waves, and northern pirates' hand.
Not but that portions of the pile,
Rebuilt in a later style,
Showed where the spoiler's hand had been:
None but the wasting sea-breeze keen
Had worn the pillar's carving quaint,
And mouldered in his niche the saint,
And rounded, with consuming power,
The pointed angles of each tower:
Yet still entire the abbey stood
Like veteran, worn, but unsubdued.

MARMION, Canto il. v. 22

The sublime ruins of these ancient edifices having latterly come into the possession of H. C. Selby, Esq. of Swanfield, near Alnwick, as proprietor of the

island, that gentleman, with good taste, and at considerable expense, erected buttresses to support the aged walls, removed immense quantities of rubbish, under which much of the cathedral was buried, tastefully repaired many parts of the ruins, and opened the great western door, which has three rich columns on each side, and was for many years built up. Some authors assert that the monastery was built by St. Cuthbert in a plain, humble style, and enclosed with a high wall, to prevent outward objects from attracting the attention of the recluse from divine contemplations. Soon after Lindisfarne was deserted by its bishop and monks, A.D. 882, the monastery was totally destroyed, and the church reduced to a ruin; but subsequently a cell of Benedictine monks subordinate to Durham priory, was established here, and its annual revenues were valued in the 26th of Henry VIII., by Dugdale, at £48 18s. 11d., and by Speed at £60 5s. In the 33d year of the same reign, the possessions of this institution were granted to the dean and chapter of Durham.

Ancient Bishopric of Lindisfarne.—Holy Island was the place where the opulence and honours of the see of Durham had their origin. The name Lindisfarne was derived by the Saxons from Linds, the name of a rivulet which runs into the sea from the main land, opposite the island, and from the Celtic word *Fahren*, a recess. Speed says that the Britons named it “*Inis Medicante*; for that, in manner of an island, it twice every day suffreth an extraordinary inundation and overflowing of the ocean, which, returning unto her watery habitation, twice likewise makes it continent to the land, and laies the shore bare againe as before;” but it afterwards acquired the name of the ‘Holy Island;’—

‘St. Cuthbert’s Holy Isle,’—

on account of its having been considered a retreat well-calculated for religious meditation, rendered solemn, as it is, by its lonely and awful prospect of the ocean, as well as by its diurnal insulation from all the world, as it were; it, therefore, soon became filled with the ‘odour of sanctity,’ as the holy abode of some of the first Christian monks in this country, as the seat of a celebrated bishopric, and of equally celebrated holy men,—especially of the holy St. Cuthbert; and, as old Lambard has termed it, ‘Mother of all the religious places in this part of the realm.’

The Christian religion, established in Northumbria by King Edwin, had again been almost eradicated after the death of that monarch, and idolatry had again prevailed, until the reign of the pious King Oswald, when Aidan, a monk of the house of Iona, was created a bishop, and sent into Northumberland by the Scottish synod, to whom Oswald had despatched messengers in the year 634, desiring them to send him missionaries to preach the gospel in his dominions. Oswald himself assisted Aidan in his labours, travelling with him through his kingdom, and interpreting the bishop’s discourses to his subjects; so that, by the influence of his royal zeal, Christianity was soon re-established in Northumbria. Such was the efficacy of the united labours of the king and his bishop, that in the space of seven days 15,000 persons were baptized. Many of Aidan’s brethren left Scotland to assist in the holy work, and the episcopal see was fixed at Lindisfarne. This place was probably chosen by Aidan as a secure retreat from the ferocious and unconverted states, which were perpetually stirring up feuds against the Christians; and, as the royal residence and principal fortress of the Northumbrian kingdom were at Bambrough, the bishop could not have selected a more

eligible situation. The first Northumbrian church on this island was erected in the rude and barbarous style of Saxon architecture, which prevailed in the 7th century, being constructed of split oak covered with reeds. “Bede bears honourable testimony to the zeal and virtue of these Christian doctors, who formed themselves into one religious society, and adhered strictly to the monastic rules of their great master St. Columba. With a glowing pencil Bede displays their patience, their chastity, and their persevering efforts to attain the height of Christian perfection. They chose to reside in cells formed in the most dreary situations, whence no motives besides those of charity induced them to depart; and they never appeared in public except to reconcile enemies, to instruct the ignorant, to discourage vice, and to plead the cause of the unfortunate. They enjoyed what little property they possessed in common, and esteemed poverty as the surest guardian of virtue. Whatever was given them by the rich they expended in relieving the necessities of the poor. After holding the bishopric of Lindisfarne for 17 years, Aidan died of grief for the loss of his royal patron, who was slain by Penda, king of Mercia.” Finan, a Briton and a member of the same fraternity with his predecessor, became the second bishop of Lindisfarne, in 651, and afterwards baptized, at Admurum, two royal converts, viz., Penda, king of Mercia, and Segbert, king of East Anglia, both of whom returned to their dominions with missionaries invested with episcopal powers. Finan died in 661, and was succeeded by his countryman, Coleman, who resigned the see at the end of three years, and was succeeded by Tuda, the first bishop, of this diocese, who adhered to the forms and principles of the Romish church; but he died of the plague in 664, when a great change took place at Lindisfarne, which, for 14 years, ‘wanted its proper bishop,’ in consequence of Cceda, the next bishop, assuming—at the request of King Oswy—the dignity of metropolitan, and fixing his seat at York, then the capital of Northumbria.* Eata, the fifth bishop of Lindisfarne, had been a monk in the abbey of Mailross, (Melrose,) where he was educated by Aidan. He did not long enjoy his new dignity, for, having questioned Theodore’s authority over the Northumbrian churches, and protesting against the loss of Hexham, the enraged archbishop summoned a convention on the banks of the Aln, in 684, when, to mortify the presumption of the contumacious Eata, he was compelled to exchange bishoprics with St. Cuthbert, then bishop of the small and newly founded diocese of Hexham. St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop of Lindisfarne, was, according to some authorities, of regal

* Cceda was the second archbishop of York, and so indefatigable was he in the duties of his office, that Bede says, “he was continually visiting the cities, towns and villages, and even condescending to sojourn in private houses to preach the gospel. He refused the indulgence of riding, constantly making his journeys on foot, as the apostles did.” Being a prelate of great humility, he, at the instance of Oswy and his son Alfred, resigned his bishopric in favour of Wilfred, in 666; but he was afterwards raised to the episcopal throne of Lichfield, where he died in 669, and was canonized by the title of St. Chad. Wilfred, the succeeding bishop of York, was born of humble parents in Northumberland; but being taken into royal favour he was educated at Lindisfarne, and became the tutor and friend of Prince Alfred. He founded the monastery of Hexham in 673, and his diocese comprehended the whole district between the Humber and the friths of Forth and Clyde, including several tribes of Saxons and Picts. Wilfred was of a jealous and turbulent disposition, and having incurred the displeasure of King Egbert, Theodore, the archbishop of Canterbury, prevailed with his majesty to sever Lindisfarne from York. Wilfred, protesting against this division of his overgrown see, hastened to Rome, where he laid his grievance before the pontiff, and received a papal mandate for his restoration. But the Northumbrian monarch, considering this appeal as an aggravation of injury, banished the refractory bishop; and Lindisfarne, in defiance of the pope’s bull, remained forever severed from York.

extraction, but others, with more probability, assert that he was born of obscure parents, and was in his youth a shepherd. From this humble employment it is said he was raised to the church by an extraordinary vision, in which he saw St. Aidan's spirit ascend to heaven. Influenced by this supernatural correspondence, he applied to the abbey of Melrose, where he was admitted and initiated as a brother, and resided 14 years, universally venerated and beloved by the fraternity, which he left with Bishop Eata, who made him prior of Lindisfarne, which office he filled, with exemplary piety and self-denial, for the space of 12 years. But at length conceiving that the luxury and ease of a monastic life afforded too many selfish enjoyments, and distracted his mind from contemplation, he retired to the largest of the Farne islands, opposite to Bamfrough, where he commenced the life of an anchorite, and built a cell with a small oratory, which he surrounded with a wall so high as to cut off his view from every object but heaven. This dreary place was well suited to a life of mortification and severity, being, as the legend says, "full of devils," and "voyd of trees, water and graine." "it became the stage whereon St. Cuthbert acted all his miracles; for, at his arrival, the spirits that frequented this isle were put to flight, the rocks powered out their water, and, as if there had been a return of the golden age, the earth brought forth corn without tillage, with many more wonders." Like St. Anthony, St. Dunstan, and our more modern champion of the Reformation, Luther, the wonderful St. Cuthbert was persecuted by the devil in a variety of absurd ways. In his solitude, on Farne island, he lived nine years, so much devoted to heaven, that he forgot he was on earth, and during a whole year did not put off his shoes. Although he wanted men for auditors yet he ceased not to preach! Some birds having eaten of his corn, he made them a discourse to correct their rapacity, taking his text, 'Thou shalt not covet another's goods;' from which he so clearly demonstrated the enormity of their crime, that they never after touched a grain of his barley! In a similar manner he reclaimed two crows from habitual dishonesty! These birds, being a little apt to disregard the nice distinctions of property, had plucked off the best straws from the saint's dwelling, for the purpose of building their nests; but Cuthbert cited them personally to appear before him, and so sermonized them, and rendered them so penitent, that they prostrated themselves at his feet for absolution, and the next day brought him a piece of pork,* to make amends for the injury they had done his roof. Almost every one of the 40 chapters of the life of this saint is embellished with a separate prodigy, equally incredible as those we have just related. He is even said to have raised the dead, and to have converted water into wine by the mere touch of his mouth. As Robert Nagg, the author of the *Legendary history of St. Cuthbert in 1626*, asserts, the monks of Lindisfarne have indeed plundered all the miracles of the saints in holy writ, and bestowed them on Cuthbert, their patron saint, from whom the church of Northumbria derived immense riches and honours.

Who may his miracles declare!
Even Scotland's dauntless king and heir—
Although with them they led
Galwegians, wild as ocean's gale,

And Gordon's knights all sheathed in mail,
And the bold men of Teviotdale,—
Before his standard fled.
'Twas he, to vindicate his reign,
Edged Alfred's falchion on the Dane,
And turned the Conqueror back again.
When, with his Norman bowyer band,
He came to waste Northumberland.

MARMION, Canto ii. v. 15.

Though St. Cuthbert lived in close retirement, singly combating with the devil, "the prints of whose feet are," it is said, "to be seen in many places," the fame of his sanctity became so resplendent in the world, that he was invested with the bishopric of Hexham, which he exchanged for Lindisfarne in 685, having a great predilection for that island, where he had formerly resided. So wedded were his affections to the retirement of his cell and his habitual austerities, that when he was chosen bishop he left them with great reluctance, though this dignity "was prophesied to him long before, whilst he was a child, by an infant of three years old, who gravely reproved him, by saying,—Eye, St. Cuthbert! what!—a presbyter, and a bishop, and playing among boys?—as if at that time he had seen him in his myter and crosier staffe." Before St. Cuthbert's elevation, the northern churches had received few endowments; but several munificent grants were now made by Egbert to the new bishop of Lindisfarne. He received a donation of all the land from St. Peter's at York, round to the south wall of the city; and also the village of Craike, where he founded a monastery. He was also invested with the city of Caer-leil, (Carlisle,) and the lands for 15 miles round it. Here the pious bishop restored a decayed nunnery, and instituted a public school: but the value of these, and many other gifts received by St. Cuthbert, were greatly enhanced by immunities subsequently annexed to them. St. Cuthbert had a great antipathy to females, which he carried to such an excess, that he would not permit a cow to come near his sacred walls, because, "where there is a cow there must be a woman, and where there is a woman there must be mischief." He had only enjoyed the mitre two years, when, finding his health declining, he resigned it, and returned to his hermitage at Farne, where he died two months afterwards, in the 39th year of his monastic life, A.D. 687. So highly was the memory of St. Cuthbert venerated, that more than forty churches and chapels in the northern counties were dedicated to him; and King Alfred honoured his name upon his coins, which were inscribed on one side *ÆLFRED REX*, and on the other *CYÐBERT*.† St. Cuthbert's banner, and his Corporax cloth, were often raised in battle to inspire the Christians of England with courage against the Danes and the Scots; and his shrine was visited by several successive kings, who there purchased the saint's favour and protection—as they were made to believe—by bestowing large donations of land, money, &c., upon the bishops and monks of this diocese, which has since been the richest bishopric in the kingdom. Wilfred, on the demise of St. Cuthbert, was restored to his church of Hexham, and, during a vacancy of one year, ex-

* Whether the crows came by the pork honestly or otherwise, does not appear,—observes the writer of the account of this bishopric, in Parson and White's extremely interesting and curious History, &c., of Durham and Northumberland, to which we are indebted, amongst other authorities, in the preparation of this article.

† In the 'Philosophical Transactions,' Nos. 247 and 260,—and in Gibson's edition of 'Britannia,'—a curious jewel, representing St. Cuthbert, is described as having been found near Athelney in Somersetshire. The figure is enamelled on gold, and is seated in an episcopal chair, with the following inscription round it:—"ÆLFRED MEL HET GWYRLAN,"—which is construed thus;—Alfredus Me Jussit Fabricari. This memorial was found on the very place which the Great Alfred fortified in time of war, and used as a monastery during peace, and where he secured his retreat and deliverance from the Danes in consequence of a vision in which St. Cuthbert is said to have appeared to him, and predicted his future triumph over the infidels, and the resplendent regal dignity to which he subsequently raised himself.

exercised the episcopal function for Lindisfarne, until the consecration of Eadbert, the seventh bishop, in the year 688. During the ten years in which the benevolent Eadbert held the bishopric, he never exacted tithes or church-dues* from the poor. He erected Lindisfarne cathedral; and on the right side of the high altar he raised a beautiful tomb, in which he deposited the body of St. Cuthbert. Eadbert died in 698, and the succeeding bishops of Lindisfarne were, Eadfrid, who translated the gospels into Latin;—Ethelwold, abbot of Melrose;—Cignewolf, who was inducted in 740, but afterwards incurred the displeasure of King Eadbert, who kept him a close prisoner at Bambrough during a long period, for having refused to give up to justice the assassinator of Offa, (a person of the royal line,) who had taken refuge in the church of Lindisfarne;—High-bald, during whose occupation of the episcopal throne from 781 to 803, the church of Lindisfarne, and many other religious establishments in the diocese, were plundered and desecrated by the Danes, whose course, in 797, was marked by the mangled bodies of monks, and priests, and of nuns, whom they had violated and massacred:—Egfrid, who became bishop in 830, and contributed largely to the honour and opulence of the church;—and Eardulph, the 16th and last bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in the year 900: he possessed the see at the era of the second descent of the Danes, under Halfden, when they pillaged and destroyed Tynemouth priory, and afterwards proceeded northward, destroying and plundering almost every church and monastery in Northumberland. Ere these barbarians could reach Lindisfarne, the bishop and his numerous colony of monks had fled, taking with them the body of St. Cuthbert and other precious relics: viz. the head of St. Oswald, the bones of Aidan, Eadbert, Eanfred, and Ethelwold, and a ponderous stone-cross, together with their sacred vessels, altars, shrines, &c., all which they enclosed in one shrine or ark, and away they went wandering, like the Israelites in the wilderness.† The infidels, on their arrival at Lin-

disfarne, being disappointed of their anticipated booty, immediately set fire to the sacred edifices, and thus an end was for ever put to the glory of Lindisfarne, which thenceforth "became a hand-mayde to Durham, which was then nothing but a rude grove; for, after the sea settled at Durham, it was made a cell of that rich monastery, being itself, in yearly value, not above 49 pounds."—Lambard's Top. Die.

In the year 941, this island suffered much by the ravages of war, and also in 1061, when Malcolm, king of Scotland, plundered and harassed the inhabitants. During the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I. the island was retained and garrisoned by the parliament; and after the termination of that troubled period nothing remarkable occurred in it, till the rebellion in 1715, when two men, Launcelot and Mark Errington decoyed nearly the whole of the garrison, consisting of 12 men, on board their ship, where they were rendered impotent by strong liquor, and thus, by stratagem, they took possession of the castle for the Pretender: but they were speedily dislodged by a party of the king's troops detached from Berwick. The antiquity of the castle is not known; but, from the great strength of its situation, it was, no doubt, used as a place of refuge by the monks, shortly after the erection of the abbey. Guns remained upon the battery till 1819, when they were removed by order of government.

HOLY-OAKES, a liberty in Dry-Stoke parish, Leicestershire. Acres 700. House l. A. P. £943. Pop., in 1811, 4; in 1831, 3.

HOLYWELL,

Or **TREFFYNNION**, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Coleshill, union of Holywell, Flintshire, North Wales; 9 miles north-north-west of Mold, and 204 north-west by west of London, on the river Dee. Houses 1,790. A. P. £9,257. Pop., in 1801, 5,567; in 1831, 8,969.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph's; rated at £9 15s.; gross income £290. Patrons, Jesus college, Oxford. The church is a plain neat structure, with a square tower at the west end. It was erected in 1769; but with it were incorporated the columns of a prior ancient fabric, separating the nave from the aisles, and apparently of Norman origin. The church is situated at one end of the town, on a site so low that the prayer-bell can be heard only at a very little distance. This defect was curiously remedied by a person hired, with a leathern strap fastened round his neck, having a bell of tolerable weight suspended at the end of it, and over one of his knees a cushion buckled, so that in walking his rounds the bell might be struck and sounded at every step. Here are an Independent church, formed

* **ORIGIN OF TITHES.**—"The laws of Ina, king of the West Saxons, are supposed to have taken place about the year 690; the fourth section of which is to the following purport:—"The first-fruits of seeds, or the church-dues arising from the product of corn, &c., are to be paid at the feast of St. Martin; and let him that fails in the payment forfeit 40s." as Lambert reads it; or 60s., according to Sir Henry Spelman, and, besides, pay the dues twelve times over. And in section 62d, "Church-dues are to be paid where the person owing them dwells in the midst of winter." These laws are mentioned, as they appear to be the first on record touching such kind of maintenance for the church. The oblations and gifts of the people, which first arose in benevolence, as acts of piety, were transformed, by usage and custom, into a right, and now advanced into the firmer title of ordinance. Hence modern lawyers say that tithes are due of common right, as having existed from the first establishment of churches, and made regular from the division of parochial limits."—Hutchinson's Hist. of Durham, second ed., vol. i. p. 35.

† The first instance of sanctuary recorded in the history of this church, where the privilege seems to have originated from the sanctity and veneration in which St. Cuthbert's remains were held, and not from regal authority; though it was subsequently confirmed by several successive monarchs during the Saxon dynasty, when it was not without its beneficial effects, as it allowed time for criminals to make restitution, and for the falsely accused to prove their innocence, whilst, without this respite, they must have suffered immediate pains and punishments. Thus, sanctuary, when kept in due restraint, was once a great public benefit, and moderated the rigour of the common law, but, by an enormous extension of its privileges, it became a fire-brand in the hands of the clergy, and produced infinite mischiefs to the community and to the state.

‡ "The saint," says Sir Walter Scott, in 'Marmion,' "was a most capricious fellow-traveller, which was the more intolerable, as, like Sinbad's old man of the sea, he journeyed upon the shoulders of his companions."

—When the rude Dane burned their pile,
The monks fled forth from Holy Isle;
O'er northern mountain, marsh, and moor,
From sea to sea, from shore to shore,
Seven years St. Cuthbert's corpse they bore,
They rested them in fair Melrose;

• But though, alive, he loved it well,
Nor there his relics might repose,
For, wondrous tale to tell!
In his stoop-coffin forth he rides,—
A ponderous bark for river tides,—
Yet light as gossamer it glides,
Downward to Tillmouth cail.

Nor long was his abiding there,
For southward did the saint repair
Guesfer-le-street, and Rippon saw
His holy corpse, ere Wardlaw
Hailed him with joy and fear;
And after many wanderings past,
He chose his lonely seat at last,
Where his cathedral, huge and vast,
Looks down upon the Wear.
There deep in Durham's Gothic shade,
His relics are in secret laid;
But none may know the place,
Save of his holiest servants three,
Deep sworn to solemn secrecy,
Who share that wondrous grace.

§ See article **FARNH ISLES**.

in 1788; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1808; and a Calvinistic Methodist. There are 11 Sunday, 26 daily, and 2 boarding, schools in the parish. One of the daily schools, containing 114 males and 79 females, is National, and wholly supported by subscription: joint salary of master and mistress £70 per annum. Another, commenced in 1830, is partly supported by the parish authorities: a third, partly by the proceeds of a small endowment, for which, aided by subscription, 14 out of 50 scholars are educated. Charities, in 1836, £107 7s. per annum, chiefly for behoof of poor, and of which £15 arose from a recent bequest by David Pennant the younger, to his father David Pennant, Esq., "to be employed as he might see best for the promotion of charitable objects." One year's income of this charity had been realized in 1836. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,704 3s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Holywell, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 400 persons. The Holywell poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes; with a population returned, in 1831, at 36,608. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,119. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,778.

General description, &c.—With all the noise, bustle, and appearance of business produced by its numerous manufactories, the little valley in which Holywell stands may yet be called a picturesque scene, "the only instance of that sort of beauty," says Warner, "we had ever seen blended with so much mechanism, and so many specimens of human art. It is a deep glen, with well-wooded banks on each side, having the Chester channel in the distance. The works are kept in such excellent order, that one of the first emotions occurring to the mind is that of wonder, at so much work carried on with so much cleanliness." One of the chief causes of the celebrity of Holywell, as the most important seat of trade and manufacture in the whole county, is the stream of water-power arising from the famous 'Holy well' of St. Winifrid, whence the town derives its name. This curious spring, which is without exception the most copious in Britain, boils up, with great impetuosity, into a beautiful polygonal well, from a rock at the foot of a steep hill at the bottom of the town; casting perpendicularly up through it, according to the accurate observations of Mr. Pennant, the enormous volume of 21 tons of the clearest water every minute. It never freezes; and has been said, though somewhat erroneously, never to vary in the quantity of water thrown up. It is not easy to account for this phenomenon, but it has been supposed that as it rises in a well which is nearly encircled with hills, it is most probably the united produce of these, conveyed by subterraneous passages to a general reservoir above the well, and that the head of water, and a continual and regular occasion the violence with which it is thrown up. This fountain discharges itself into a reservoir, the reservoir or bath, enclosed by a wall, and for the

reception of those who choose to try the effects of its 'miraculous waters:' they are accommodated with dresses by women living in an adjoining cottage. The well itself, the shrine or chapel that covers it, and the school and justices' court-room for the quarter-sessions over it, are said to have been built by the countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII., and afford elegant specimens of the rich Gothic which marks the architectural taste of that period. The arch which springs from the well is particularly light and beautiful, covered with figures of animals, escutcheons, family-arms, and other ornaments peculiar to that luxuriant style of architecture. An absurd but curious legend is told of the origin of this well, according to which, the fair Winifrid, daughter of the noble Thewith, and niece to St. Beuno, in attempting to escape from Cradocus, son of King Alen, who desired to ravish the virgin, had her head chopped off by the sword of this furious prince: the head rolled down to the site of the holy well, and rested there, when,—mirabile dictu! instantly the waters rushed out, and formed the fountain which has never since ceased to flow: the flying Daphne's dripping head,—more wonderful still than the head of Orpheus, which warbled forth a farewell elegy as it rolled down the Hebrus,—was picked up by the damsel's tutor, St. Beuno, and joined so neatly to its native shoulders, that the virgin once more sprung to life and light; the place of separation being only marked by a white line encircling her neck! Cradocus dropped down upon the spot where he had committed the atrocious act; and the legend informs us, that it is not known whether the earth opened to receive his impious corpse, or whether his master the Devil carried it away. The sides of the well were covered with a sweet-scented moss, and the stones at the bottom became tintured with her blood. Winifrid survived her decapitation about 15 years, and, towards the latter end of that time, having received the veil from St. Elerius, at Gwytherin, in Denbighshire, died abbess of that monastery, and was buried there, where four upright stones are still shown as Winifrid's tomb. According to Dugdale, the bones of St. Winifrid were translated from Gwytherin, to the abbey at Shrewsbury, in 1138, by order of Robert, a monk, afterwards made abbot.—See his life of Winifrid, 1566. The well, after her decease, became endowed with many miraculous properties. The sweet-scented moss, growing plentifully on the sides of this well, is nothing more than *Jungermannia asplenoides*. The supposed tincture of her blood upon the stones at the bottom, is also a vegetable production, called *Byssus jolithus*. The devotees of the saint were formerly very numerous, but of late years they have fallen off. The supposed sanctity of the waters, and their credited healing powers, for centuries attracted crowds, both of the Romish pale and the Protestant church, to the shrine of St. Winifrid, on the 21st June,—the festival of the saint;—and many important cures are said to have been performed on the devotees. Much of its celebrity, however, has long since vanished, probably more from want of faith in the patients than loss of any sanative efficacy which the waters may have ever had. Even as late, however, as the time of Pennant, the Lancashire pilgrims were to be seen in deep devotion, up to their chins for hours, sending up prayers, and making a prescribed number of evolutions; and Nicolson, in his *Cambrian Sketches*, printed in 1813, observes, that "if one can judge from 7 crutches, and 2 hand-barrows, stuck among the Gothic ornaments of the roof, the well has but recently been forsaken:" a pamphlet had recently been published to substantiate the supernatural character of the well, in evidence of which the miraculous cure of Winifrid

* A singular discovery was made in the head mine, near Moia, Flintshire, in 1831. The end of one of the levels, were surprised, and, in consequence of an immense rupture, burst in upon them. After three days the water appeared; and, on cautiously proceeding to the place, an opening through which the water had issued, 18 inches in diameter. Hearing a sound as of a head, they entered inside, they enlarged the aperture so as to admit of a person passing through, and found that it was the head of a stone figure, which in all probability affords the principal source to St. Winifrid's Well, from which it is distant about 100 yards down, and were astonished to find several large stones to the right and left, from the roofs and sides of which were suspended numerous and beautiful specimens of white spar of various

exercised the episcopal function for Lindisfarne, until the consecration of Eadbert, the seventh bishop, in the year 688. During the ten years in which the benevolent Eadbert held the bishopric, he never exacted tithes or church-dues* from the poor. He erected Lindisfarne cathedral; and on the right side of the high altar he raised a beautiful tomb, in which he deposited the body of St. Cuthbert. Eadbert died in 698, and the succeeding bishops of Lindisfarne were, Eadfrid, who translated the gospels into Latin;—Ethelwold, abbot of Melrose;—Cignewolf, who was inducted in 740, but afterwards incurred the displeasure of King Eadbert, who kept him a close prisoner at Bambrough during a long period, for having refused to give up to justice the assassinator of Offa, (a person of the royal line,) who had taken refuge in the church of Lindisfarne;†—Highald, during whose occupation of the episcopal throne from 781 to 803, the church of Lindisfarne, and many other religious establishments in the diocese, were plundered and desecrated by the Danes, whose course, in 797, was marked by the mangled bodies of monks, and priests, and of nuns, whom they had violated and massacred;—Egfrid, who became bishop in 830, and contributed largely to the honour and opulence of the church;—and Eardulph, the 16th and last bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in the year 900: he possessed the see at the era of the second descent of the Danes, under Halfden, when they pillaged and destroyed Tynemouth priory, and afterwards proceeded northward, destroying and plundering almost every church and monastery in Northumberland. Ere these barbarians could reach Lindisfarne, the bishop and his numerous colony of monks had fled, taking with them the body of St. Cuthbert and other precious relics: viz. the head of St. Oswald, the bones of Aidan, Eadbert, Eanfred, and Ethelwold, and a ponderous stone-cross, together with their sacred vessels, altars, shrines, &c., all which they enclosed in one shrine or ark, and away they went wandering, like the Israelites in the wilderness.‡ The infidels, on their arrival at Lin-

disfarne, being disappointed of their anticipated booty, immediately set fire to the sacred edifices, and thus an end was for ever put to the glory of Lindisfarne, which thenceforth “became a hand-mayde to Durham, which was then nothing but a rude grove; for, after the sea settled at Durham, it was made a cell of that rich monastery, beinge itself, in yearly valeu, not above 49 pounds.”—Lambard’s Top. Dic.

In the year 941, this island suffered much by the ravages of war, and also in 1061, when Malcolm, king of Scotland, plundered and harassed the inhabitants. During the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I. the island was retained and garrisoned by the parliament; and after the termination of that troubled period nothing remarkable occurred in it, till the rebellion in 1715, when two men, Launcelot and Mark Errington decoyed nearly the whole of the garrison, consisting of 12 men, on board their ship, where they were rendered impotent by strong liquor, and thus, by stratagem, they took possession of the castle for the Pretender; but they were speedily dislodged by a party of the king’s troops detached from Berwick. The antiquity of the castle is not known; but, from the great strength of its situation, it was, no doubt, used as a place of refuge by the monks, shortly after the erection of the abbey. Guns remained upon the battery till 1819, when they were removed by order of government.

HOLY-OAKES, a liberty in Dry-Stoke parish, Leicestershire. Acres 700. House 1. A. P. £943. Pop., in 1811, 4; in 1831, 3.

HOLY WELL,

Or **TREFFYNNION**, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Coleshill, union of Holywell, Flintshire, North Wales; 9 miles north-north-west of Mold, and 204 north-west by west of London, on the river Dee. Houses 1,790. A. P. £9,257. Pop., in 1801, 5,567; in 1831, 8,969.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph’s; rated at £9 15s.; gross income £290. Patrons, Jesus college, Oxford. The church is a plain neat structure, with a square tower at the west end. It was erected in 17th cent. but with it were incorporated the columns of an ancient fabric, separating the nave from the choir, and apparently of Norman origin. The church is situated at one end of the town, on a site so low, that the bell can be heard only at a very little distance. This defect was curiously remedied by the tower being surmounted with a leathern strap fastened to the neck, having a bell of tolerable weight, which, at the end of it, and over one of his knees, the sexton knuckled, so that in walking his round he might be struck and sounded at every step. In 1801, an Independent church, formed

* **ORIGIN OF TITHES.**—“The laws of Ina, king of the West Saxons, are supposed to have taken place about the year 690; the fourth section of which is to the following purport:—‘The first-fruits of seeds, or the church-dues arising from the product of corn, &c., are to be paid at the feast of St. Martin; and let him that fails in the payment forfeit 40s.’” as Lambert reads it; or 60s., according to Sir Henry Spelman, and, besides, pay the dues twelve times over. And in section 62d, ‘Church-dues are to be paid where the person owing them dwells in the midst of winter.’ These laws are mentioned, as they appear to be the first on record touching such kind of maintenance for the church. The oblations and gifts of the people, which first arose in benevolence, as acts of piety, were transformed, by usage and custom, into a right, and now advanced into the firmer title of ordinance. Hence modern lawyers say that tithes are due of common right, as having existed from the first establishment of churches, and made regular from the division of parochial limits.”—Hutchinson’s Hist. of Durham, second ed., vol. i. p. 35.

† The first instance of sanctuary recorded in the history of this church, where the privilege seems to have originated from the sanctity and veneration in which St. Cuthbert’s remains were held, and not from regal authority; though it was subsequently confirmed by several successive monarchs during the Saxon dynasty, when it was not without its beneficial effect, as it allowed time for criminals to make restitution, and was falsely accused to prove their innocence, whilst, without this respite, they must have suffered immediate pains and punishments. Thus, sanctuary, when kept in due restraint, was once a great public benefit, and moderated the rigour of the common law, but, by an enormous extension of its privileges, it became a fire-brand in the hands of the clergy, and produced infinite mischiefs to the community and to the state.

‡ “The saint,” says Sir Walter Scott, in ‘Marmion,’ “was a most capricious fellow-traveller, which was the more intolerable, as, like Sinbad’s old man of the sea, he journeyed upon the shoulders of his companions.”

When the rude Dane burned their pile,
The monks fled forth from Holy Isle;
O’er northern mountains, marsh, and moor,
From sea to sea, from shore to shore,
Seven years St. Cuthbert’s corpse they bore,
They rested them in fair Melrose;

But though, alive, he loved it well,
Nor there his relics might repose,
“For, wondrous tale to tell!
In his stout-coffin forth he rides,—
A ponderous bark for river tides,—
Yet light as gossamer it glides.”
Downward to Tilmouth cell.

Nor long was his abiding there,
For southward did the saint repair
Cuesfer-le-street, and Rippon saw
His holy corpse, ere Wardlaw
Hailed him with joy and fear;
And after many wanderings past,
He chose his lordly seat at last,
Where his cathedral, huge and vast,
Looks down upon the Wear.
There deep in Durham’s Gothic shade,
His relics are in secret laid;
But none may know the place,
Save of his holiest servants three,
Deep sworn to solemn secrecy,
Who share that wondrous grace.

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* A singular discovery was made in Blaen-y-nant lead mine, near Moia, Flintshire, in 1837. The workmen, at the end of one of the levels, were surprised, and obliged to run for their lives, in consequence of an immense rush of water suddenly bursting in upon them. After three days the water totally disappeared; and, on cautiously proceeding to the place, they found an opening through which the water had issued, of about 4 inches in diameter. Hearing a sound as of a heavy run of water inside, they enlarged the aperture so as to admit of their passing through, and found that it was the bed of a subterraneous river, which in all probability affords the principal supply to St. Winifred's Well, from which it is distant about 12 miles. The stream being then shallow they explored it about 60 yards down, and were astonished to find several large caverns to the right and left, from the roofs and sides of which were suspended numerous and beautiful specimens of white spar or stalactites.

White, of Wolverhampton, in 1805, was adduced. But the water is now subservient to much wiser and more important purposes than the superstitious uses to which it was formerly dedicated. In the short course of little more than a mile from its first appearance out of the rock, to its confluence with the Chester channel and the Dee, this torrent drives the machinery of numerous factories, several of which are very large; and on these the prosperity of Holywell mainly depends. Near St. Winifrid's well are the remains of an old British fortification, called Dinas Basing, 'the fort of the bottom;' and in a meadow, on an eminence near the town, are the remains of the abbey of Basingwerk or Greenfield.

The town of Holywell was at one time but a small village, but it has now become a flourishing town, the largest and most considerable in the county. It consists principally of one street on the slope of a hill, and extending along the road, running by the side of the stream from St. Winifrid's well, by Greenfield; but a considerable part of it runs in the line of this road, north and south, beyond the well. It is partly situated in the township of Holywell, and partly in that of Greenfield. Many of the houses are well-built and respectably inhabited. Under the reform act it unites with FLINT, &c.,—which see,—in returning one member to parliament. The number of electors registered, for 1837, was 150: the number polled at the general election, in 1837, was 115.

Trade, manufactures, &c.—The mineral district of Flintshire runs through the parish—see FLINTSHIRE: there are valuable collieries and great lead mines in this vicinity. The Holywell level, or great Holyhead lead mine, was opened in 1773. It is entered from the bottom of a hill near the town: the entrance is called a water-level: it is a subterranean passage, or canal, penetrating the mountain to the distance of nearly seventeen hundred yards, cut through the solid rock, six feet high and four feet wide. The water, which is a running stream, and discharges itself at the mouth of the level, forms a channel of nearly three feet deep, navigated by boats, long, narrow, flat, and sharp at each end. The interior of the mine is very extensive, and contains apartments hewn through vast beds of quartz which, reflecting and refracting the rays of tapers, and being beautifully variegated with the tinge of sulphur and other minerals, display a specimen of natural architecture that exceeds all the efforts of art. Various shafts or perpendicular passages are cut through the mountain in which the mine is situated, and pursue the ore in all its ramifications. The Rev. Richard Warner, who visited this mine, thus describes one of these shafts with a cavern, and the vein of ore to which it led:—"We had to encounter a shaft, properly so called. This is a vertical pit, about four feet square, and of uncertain depth, sometimes boarded, in other instances having only pieces of wood fixed to the sides of the rock one above the other, and at the distance of two feet apart, so that the position of the person ascending, with his legs and arms stretched out to the utmost, is much the same as if he were extended on a Greek cross. But our trouble was sufficiently recompensed. After mounting forty or fifty yards, and scrambling through an horizontal passage, we reached another stupendous cavern, lately discovered, seventeen yards long and twenty or thirty feet high. The rude sides of this hollow, embossed with spar, and its lofty fretted roof, seemed to realize the descriptions we had met with in tales that amused our early years, of the palaces of Genii, or the dwellings of Necromancers. A short distance from hence we came to the ore, a very rich vein, nearly six feet in thickness, and dipping down, as the miners express it, in an oblique direction towards

the level. Here those laborious beings who are content to sacrifice health and safety for the scanty gain of about twenty-pence per day, are seen busied in their horrible employ, shut out from the blessed light of day, and tearing down from the heart of the mountain, amidst dust, and noise, and confusion, the fatal mineral, the instrument of fate, and messenger of death to thousands. Though we had spent four hours in the bowels of the mountain, and threaded a number of its passages, yet so numerous are the cuts which have been made, and the shafts sunk in search of the mineral, that we had not visited a tenth part of the excavations in our expedition.

"The products of the Holywell level mine are as follow:—

Limestone, burned for manure and building.

Chert, or Petrosilex, used in the potteries.

Lead ore, of which there are two sorts, galena, or potter's lead ore, and the steel ore, which contains a proportion of silver.

Calamine, an ore of zinc, which, combined with copper, (in proportion of one part to three of copper,) forms the compound metal called brass.

Blende, or black jack, another ore of zinc, containing that metal in combination with iron and sulphur, and used for the same purpose as the last article.

Of these substances the lead ore is the most valuable, and found in the largest quantities. It is extracted from the mountain, and delivered at the mouth of the level by the workmen at a certain sum per ton." The miners are subject to a disease called ballan, which seems to be peculiar to the lead mines: it consists in an obstinate constipation produced by imbibing into the system minute particles of lead, and is of uncertain duration, but attended with acute and intolerable pain. The mines in this vicinity give employment to upwards of 500 hands.

Brass is formed and manufactured at Holywell. "The calamine used in its composition is brought from the great mines which cover the top of Pen-y-Bawn, being first roasted, in order to divest it of the sulphur, with which, in the raw state, it is combined. It is then cleansed and separated from the lead also, which always accompanies it, and undergoes the process of calcination. A pounding-mill next receives it, where a quantity of ground charcoal is mixed, and pounded with it. This compound is afterwards put into a crucible, containing alternately a layer of this compound, and another of small masses of copper: then the copper becomes completely united with the zinc, and the brass is produced. The plates procured by this process are oblong masses of metal, about 15 inches long, (as they appeared to the eye,) eight broad, and two and a-half thick. These being baked, or made red-hot, in order to render them malleable, are placed between cylindrical rollers of immense pressure. Entering on one side in their original size and form, they are delivered on the other reduced in thickness to about half-an-inch, and increased proportionally in longitudinal extension. Again they are heated, and again pass through the cylindrical rollers; the process being repeated till the plates are reduced to the thickness required by the manufacturer. Exclusive of foreign articles, large pans and smaller utensils are made for the English market. The great vessels are formed out of flat sheets of brass of a circular form, (cut to that shape by steel scissors worked by water,) and of a proper thickness, by being subjected to the action of heavy hammers worked by the same power, which beat upon them with such astonishing velocity as to give from one to eight hundred strokes in a minute. The utensil is held the while by a workman, who sits at the side of the battering-hammer, and continues moving it under the blows of the engine, till it has assumed the form required. A small peg then stops the motion of the water-wheel, the hammer

loses its power in a moment, the intonations cease, and all is quiet and silent."—Warner.

There are also copper mills to which the pigs of copper are brought from Swansea and Stanley, and again melted, cast into plates, reduced to the proper thickness, and cut to the requisite size, by means similar to those made use of in the manufactory just described. This manufactory is chiefly occupied in preparing copper sheets for sheathing ships of war. The manufactured brass and copper is all shipped on the Dee, at a small creek or harbour near the factory, to Liverpool, with which there is a constant and reciprocal trade, and whence it is sent in large cargoes to London, India, and America. In the wire mills, slips of copper are drawn into strings of any thickness desired, by the action of an engine that pulls them through holes bored in iron plates. The Hand-loom weavers' commissioners state, that end of 1838, the work was plentiful in this district: average of earnings and wages:—

Smelting, weekly wages,	£0 13 0
Collieries,	0 15 6
Mining, piece-work,	10 to 12 0
Do. weekly wages,	0 10 0

Besides all these works, which employ about 600 hands, and corn mills,—most of the machinery being moved by the stream already noticed, though steam-power has also been introduced, as the power of the stream for working machinery has been all fully occupied,—there are, in this parish, 4 cotton mills, which alone, in 1838, employed 714 hands. A cotton-twist manufactory is carried on upon a great scale; and there is a small trade in the manufacture of gallions and doubles, for which one of the water-mills contains 60 looms. Formerly the weaving was performed by male adults, but it was found, as the result of a strike, that women, at cheaper labour, could perform the work; and, hence, male labour has been superseded by female. When the Hand-loom weavers' commissioners were here, end of 1838, they were informed that there were about 1,400 members of total abstinence societies, or tee-totalers, here, principally amongst the operatives. The easy access to the sea, and the numerous manufactures and mines in this vicinity, have rendered Holywell the great mart of this part of the realm. There is a market on Friday; and there are branches here of the North and South Wales bank, and the Northern and Central bank of England.

HOLYWELL WITH NEEDINGWORTH, a parish and village in Hurstingstone hund., union of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; 2 miles south-east of St. Ives, on the river Ouse. Living, a rectory with Needingworth curacy, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £30 6s. 3d.; gross income £560. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Manchester. A well in the churchyard is supposed to have given name to the village. Here are 5 daily and 2 infant schools. Charities, in 1830, £24 13s. 6d. per annum, of which £6 13s. 6d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £453 11s. Acres 3,290. Houses 207. A. P. £6,883. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 951.

HOLYWELL, a hamlet in Shitlington parish, Bedfordshire. Pop., in 1821, 50. Other returns with the parish.

HOLYWELL WITH AWNBY, a chapelry in Castle-Bytham parish, Lincolnshire; 5½ miles north-west of Stamford. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Bytham. Here is a small daily school. Acres 2,350. Houses 16. A. P. £1,455. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 119. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 12s.

HOLYWELL, a township in Earsdon parish, Northumberland; 4½ miles north-north-west of

North Shields. Here are 2 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 80. A. P. £2,201. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 478. Poor rates, in 1838, £50 3s.

HOLYWELL, a parish in the liberties of the city of Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; gross income £80. In the patronage of Merton college, Oxford. Here are 5 daily schools. Acreage and A. P. with that of the city. Houses 155. Pop., in 1801, 732; in 1831, 944.

HOM-LACY, or **HOLM-LACY**, a parish in Web-tree hund., union and county of Hereford; 5½ miles south-east of Hereford, on the river Wye. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Bolston, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £8; gross income £550. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. S. Stanhope. Here is a daily school. The endowed charities connected with Hom-Lacy, consist of,—a rent-charge of 40s. yearly, granted to the poor of this parish by Sir John Scudamore, Knight, of Hom-Lacy, in 1619: it issues out of the estate of Sir Edwin Scudamore Stanhope, Bart., in this parish;—a rent-charge of £117 2s., yearly, granted to 10 poor men of different parishes, in equal proportions, selected by Sir Edwin Stanhope; £10 of the amount to be given to the curate of Amberley, for the performance of divine service every Sunday in the chapel, and the administration of the sacrament there three times a year; and £2 2s. to the same person for preaching an annual sermon:—this rent-charge issues out of the estate of Amberley, in the parish of Marden, in virtue of a sum of £2,200 bequeathed by the Hon. Jane Scudamore, in 1699, to her daughter the Hon. Mary Prince, in trust, for that purpose;—a rent-charge of £14 yearly, granted to the poor of this parish, by the Hon. Mary Prince, of Oxford, in 1718;—a rent-charge of £50 yearly to 5 necessitous women of Hom-Lacy, supposed to have been granted by one of the former dukes of Beaufort;—and a bull, of the value of about £20, donor unknown, but provided yearly by Sir Edwin Stanhope, and divided amongst all the poor of Hom-Lacy, Ballingham, and Bolston, in quantities varying from 4 lb to 10 lbs., according to the number of each family. Poor rates of the parish of Hom-Lacy, in 1838, £269 7s. Here was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded in the reign of Henry III. Hom-Lacy court, the manor-house in this parish, was rebuilt by John, second Viscount Scudamore, of Sligo, in the kingdom of Ireland. It is of dark stone, and may be ranked among our National curiosities, as it presents a perfect specimen of the style of building preferred by our immediate ancestors. Sir James Scudamore was the legendary "Sir Scudamore" of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." In this house Pope frequently resided: here he wrote his "Man of Ross;" and in this mansion is preserved a portrait of Lord Strafford, copied by Pope from Vandyke. John, the first Viscount Scudamore, is celebrated as the introducer of the long famous Red-streak apple into Herefordshire. Philips, in his poem on Cider, thus notices the circumstance:—

"But how with equal numbers shall we match
The Musk's surpassing worth?
Yet let her to the Red-streak yield, that once
Was of the sylvan kind, unciviliz'd,
Of no regard, till Scudamore's skilful hand
Improved her, and by courtly discipline
Taught her the savage nature to forget:
Hence styl'd the Scudamorean plant."

In the reign of Charles II., Sir John Scudamore, Bart., Lord Viscount Scudamore, of Sligo, attempted, by a charitable bequest, to introduce the linen and woollen manufacture into Herefordshire; but up to the present time the attempt has proved unsuccessful—see article **HEREFORDSHIRE**. At the death of

the Duchess of Norfolk, many claimants to the Scudamore property came forward. E. F. Stanhope, Esq., who took the name of Scudamore, succeeded in obtaining one half: the remainder was divided between Mr. Parsons, who took the name of Higford, and Lieut. Gen. Burr. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 53½ acres. Acres 3,310. Houses 78. A. P. £3,344. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 430.

HOMERSFIELD, a parish in Wangford hund. and union, county of Suffolk; 4¼ miles south-west of Bungay, on the river Waveney. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of Sandcroft, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £360. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £140, rectorial. Patron, in 1835, A. Adair, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 580. Houses 31. A. P. £809. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 233. Poor rates, in 1838, £100.

HOMERTON, a hamlet in Hackney parish, Middlesex, consisting chiefly of the country residences of opulent merchants and tradesmen connected with the metropolis. The Independents have an excellent academical institution here—see HACKNEY.

HOMINGTON, a parish in Cawden-and-Cadworth hund., union of Alderbury, Wiltshire; 3½ miles south-south-west of Salisbury. Living, a perpetual curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Salisbury; returned at £42 ls.; gross income £57. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. The church contains a marble monument to the memory of G. Stanley, Gent., who died in 1719, aged 151. Acres 1,340. Houses 39. A. P. £1,482. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 200. Poor rates, in 1838, £80.

HONDDHU, or HONDDY. See HONTHY.

HONEYCHURCH, a parish in Black Torrington hund., union of Okehampton, Devonshire; 5½ miles east by south of Hatherleigh. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £6 7s. 8d., returned at £90; gross income £70. Patron, in 1835, J. Alliston, Esq. Acres 710. Houses 10. A. P. £432. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 72. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 4s.

HONILY, a parish in Snitterfield division of Barlichway hund., union and county of Warwick; 5½ miles north-west by north of Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; returned at £105; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, C. Granville, Esq. It is recorded that the lordship of Honily was anciently an episcopal bishopric privileged with peculiar jurisdiction; and "that Peche's parke, alias Rudfyn parke, was within this manor, as also Row-close, Lubberhirst, Blackwell wood, Symon's-hill, Cowhouse, and Cowhouse-grounds, all which premises, Symon Mountford, sometimes Earl of Leicester, did give to the lord-abbot of Kenilworth, and to his monastery for ever, that the said abbot and his successors should, twice every year, for ever, sing mass and dirige in the church of Honily, for the said Mountford's soul, and the souls of the lords of the said manor, his successors, for ever, paying yearly for the premises one sparrow-hawk upon St. James' day, or else 11s., and one fee buck, and one fee doe, in reasonable time, out of the said parke. That the aforesaid premises were the ancient demesnes of the manor and lordship of Honily Harlingdon, alias Honeley, where Symon Mountford did then dwell, and that this was the first manor and lordship of Mountford's barony." Acres of the parish 660. Houses 13. A. P. £793. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 60. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 11s.

HONING, a parish in Tunstead hund., union of Tunstead and Happing, Norfolk; 3 miles east-south-

east of North Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Dilham. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1832, £40 3s. per annum; of which £15 6s. were expended in educating 14 or 16 poor children, and £13 in relieving the poor; the residue being applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £146 3s. Acres 1,310. Houses 46. A. P. £1,167. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 307.

HONINGHAM, a parish and village in Forehoe hund., union of St. Faith's, Norfolk; 8¼ miles east by south of East Durham, on a branch of the Wensum. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of East Tuddingham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 12s. 6d.; gross income £503. Patron, in 1835, Lord Bayning. The church stands on an eminence a little east of the village, and has a square tower with 4 bells. Here is a day and Sunday school. A meadow, supposed to have been given by one of the former owners of Honingham-hall, for the benefit of the poor, contains about 1½ acre with 7 cottages, erected at the expense of the parish. They are occupied by parish paupers rent-free, with the adjoining land, which is divided into gardens. Other charities, in 1834, £1 11s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £165 16s. Honingham-hall, built by Lord-chief-justice Richardson, and situated in an extensive and well-wooded park, is a fine old mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Acres 2,780. Houses 60. A. P. £2,333. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 365.

HONINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, union of Grantham, Lincolnshire; 5 miles north-north-east of Grantham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 0s. 5d.; gross income £240. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £220 vicarial. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. H. Apreece. Here is a daily school. There is a small Roman camp in this parish, with a double fosse and vallum, in the vicinity of which large quantities of coins, and other Roman relics, have been found. Acres 1,250. Houses 30. A. P. £2,332. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 177.

HONINGTON, a parish in Blackburn hund., union of Thetford, county of Suffolk; 7¼ miles north-east by north of St. Edmund's-Bury. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 13s. 4d.; gross income £339. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £63 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £135 17s. Robert Bloomfield, author of the "Farmer's Boy," was born here in 1766. He served his apprenticeship here as a shoemaker, and was self-taught to an extraordinary extent. Acres 1,450. Houses 24. A. P. £1,500. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 248.

HONINGTON, a parish in Brailles division of Kington hund., union of Shipton-upon-Stour, Warwickshire; 1½ mile north of Shipton-upon-Stour. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £9 6s. 8d., and returned at £60; gross income £82. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Townsend. Acres 2,600. Houses 45. A. P. £3,945. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 341. Poor rates, in 1838, £182 13s.

HONITON, a parish, borough, and market-town in Axminster hund., union of Honiton, Devonshire; 16½ miles east-north-east of Exeter, and 148 west-south-west of London, on the river Otter, and intersected by a small streamlet tributary to that river. Acres 2,800. Houses 709. A. P. £10,698. Pop., in 1801, 2,377; in 1831, 3,509.

The living of the parish is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £40 4s. 2d.; gross income £972; nett income £866. Patron, in 1835,

the Earl of Devon. The old church, situated on a bold eminence near the town, was originally a small chapel for Mendicant friars, but was enlarged in 1482, chiefly at the expense of Courtenay, bishop of Exeter, who also presented the curious screen, separating the chancel from the nave. Amongst several ancient monuments in this church, one was erected to Dr. T. Marwood, physician to Queen Elizabeth, who died at the age of 105. An act of parliament for building a new parish-church in the town of Honiton, was passed in 1835. A spacious edifice was completed in April, 1838, and consecrated by the bishop of Exeter. It is a splendid structure of Gothic architecture, in length from north to south 132 feet; breadth 53 feet; and 44 feet in height to the ceiling of the nave. It contains 1,530 sittings, of which 500 are free. The tower is a magnificent specimen of the Norman style, 104 feet in height, with elaborately worked pinnacles; and it was contemplated to raise on it a spire of 50 feet. Mr. C. Fowler, of London, was the architect; and Mr. W. Lee, of Honiton, the builder. This important work has been executed at an expense of £6,600, and a noble organ erected at a cost of £400, by Flight and Robson. Here are a chapel-of-ease, built of flint; a Baptist church, formed in 1812; and an Independent, formed in 1696. There are 9 daily, 2 day and Sunday, and 4 boarding, schools. One of the daily schools is a grammar-school, with an endowment of £9 per annum for 9 boys. One of the day and Sunday schools is National, and was attended, in 1833, by 134 males and 63 females, daily, and 19 males and 49 females additional on Sundays: the other is a school of industry, in which 30 females are clothed: both of these schools are supported by subscription. Various charities for miscellaneous purposes have been vested in certain trustees, or feoffees, for behoof of the inhabitants of this parish. The income derived from these, in 1820, was £174 14s. 11½d. per annum; besides occasional fines on renewal of leases, &c. Other charities, £111 10s. 9d. per annum, of which £85 9s. constituted the income of St. Margaret's hospital, founded previous to 1641, for poor and lazar people of Honiton. The funds having been at that time misapplied to private purposes, it was decreed anew, in 1642, that this hospital "and the profits of the lands should be employed for the habitation, relief, and maintenance of one governor, and 4 leprous persons for ever, according to the intention of the first founders of the said hospital, or of other poor people instead of such leprous persons, in case no leprous people should sue to be admitted thereto." The hospital is situated near the town of Honiton, and consists of a chapel, a house and garden occupied by the governor, and 8 other houses and gardens for poor persons, there being now no lepers in this country. Poor rates, in 1833, £1,076 11s.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Honiton, by the poor-law commissioners. The Honiton poor-law union comprehends 23 parishes, embracing an area of 131 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 22,330. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,244. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,229.

The town of Honiton is situated in a beautiful vale upon a rising ground, on the south side of the river Otter. Before the entrance to the town is a hill, commanding one of the finest rural prospects in Britain. The town principally consists of one handsome straight and spacious street of considerable length, and respectable appearance, well-paved and lighted: other small streets branch off at right angles. The houses are almost all modern and slated, an im-

provement that originated in fires, which nearly destroyed the town at four different periods; namely, in 1747, when three-fourths of the houses were burnt down; in 1765, when 160; in 1790, when 37; and in 1797, when 30 houses were destroyed. Through the main street runs a stream of excellent water, from which the inhabitants are supplied by a dipping-place opposite almost every door.

Honiton is an ancient borough by prescription, with a portreeve and bailiff annually chosen. The jurisdiction, however, is vested in the county magistrates, the portreeve merely acting as the returning officer. After having ceased, on its own petition, through pecuniary inability, to return and support members to parliament, the privilege was restored in 1640. In 1710 the right of voting was vested in scot and lot, and in 1744 declared to be in the inhabitants, housekeepers, commonly called Potwallers, and amounting to about 450; the greatest number polled, for 30 years previous to 1831, being 447. The boundaries of the borough previous to the reform act were uncertain, but they appear to have been limited to the immediate space occupied by the town. Under the reform act the boundaries coincide with those of the parish, and the borough still returns two members. The number of electors registered for 1837, was 455, of whom 372 were potwallers: the number polled at the general election, in 1837, was 435, of whom 370 were potwallers: but the great body of the voters classed under this head, are likewise entitled to the £10 qualification. Honiton is a polling-place for the county.

It is said that the manufacture of serge was first introduced by the persecuted Lollards into Devon, at Honiton; but the principal manufacture afterwards consisted of the celebrated broad Honiton bone or thread lace edgings, also called Bath-Brussels lace. It is known that the lace manufacture was flourishing at Honiton in the reign of Charles I.: but this branch of manufacture also declined, although the lace still maintained its superiority, and was much patronized by the royal family. In the beginning of the present century the manufacturers of Honiton employed 2,400 hands in the town and neighbouring villages, but in 1820 they did not employ above 300. The Honiton lace was chiefly disposed of in the metropolis, to which also great quantities of its celebrated butter and cheese have been sent; but trade here, latterly, has been principally for its own supply, and that of the rural vicinity. The market is on Saturday, and a cattle fair is held on 20th July.

In 1590, on account of the plague, the assizes were held at Honiton, when 17 criminals were executed, chiefly for murder. On 25th July, 1664, King Charles was with his army at Honiton on his route westward, and again on 23d September, on his return. Fairfax also halted here with his army on his march into Devon, on 14th October, 1645.

HONLEY, a chapelry in Almondbury parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-west of Huddersfield, on the river Colne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; gross income £179. Patron, the vicar of Almondbury. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1795; a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1819, and 12 daily schools: there is also an infant school. Fancy and other woollen goods are manufactured here to a very great extent, and, with scribbling and fulling-mills and dye-works, furnish employment to a great number of the inhabitants. The Earl of Dartmouth is lord of the manor, and holds a court by his steward annually in October, when a constable is appointed, and cases of trespass and damage are adjudged. Acres 2,790. Houses 825. A. P.

£4,803. Pop., in 1801, 2,529; in 1831, 4,523. Poor rates, in 1838, £816 17s.

HONTHY, or **HONDDHU** (THE), a river in Brecknockshire, South Wales. It rises in the Hattal range of mountains, on the borders of Herefordshire, and running south-eastwards through a sequestered narrow and romantic valley by **CWMYR**—which see—with **EWYAS**, passes to the north of **Llanvihangel-Crucorney**, and falls northwards into the river **Munnow**.

HOO HUNDRED, in the lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent, is bounded on the north by the river **Thames**; on the east and south by the river **Medway**; and on the west by the hundred of **Shamwell**. Area 17,760 acres. Houses 417. Pop., in 1831, 2,490.

HOO, a parish in **Loos** hund., union of **Plomesgate**, county of **Suffolk**; 7 miles north of **Woodbridge**, south of the river **Deben**. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of **Suffolk** and dio. of **Norwich**; rated at £18, returned at £50; gross income £46. Patroness, in 1835, **Mrs. Reynolds**. Acres 540. Houses 22. A. P. £1,700. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 186. Poor rates, in 1838, £182 14s.

HOO. See **Hoe**, **Norfolk**.

HOO, or **ST. WERBURGH**, a parish in **Hoo** hund. and union, lathe of **Aylesford**, county of **Kent**; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of **Rochester**, on the banks of the **Medway**. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of **Rochester**; rated at £18 6s.; gross income £401. Patrons, the dean and chapter of **Rochester**. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £5 per annum. This parish has the right of sending three persons to **Cobham college**. See **COBHAM**. Poor rates, in 1838, £481 12s.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of **Hoo**, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 160 persons. The **Hoo** poor-law union comprehends 7 parishes, embracing an area of 27 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 2,623. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £2,419. Expenditure in 1838, £1,897; in 1839, £1,383 6s. Acres 4,460. Houses 170. A. P. £3,663. Pop., in 1801, 550; in 1831, 910.

HOO (ST. MARY'S), a parish in the above hund., union and county; 5 miles north-north-east of **Gillingham**, south of the **Thames**. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of **Rochester**; rated at £6 12s. 1d.; gross income £502. Patroness, in 1835, **Mrs. S. Burt**. Charities, in 1836, £2 per annum. This parish has the power of appointing one person to **Cobham college**. See **COBHAM**. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 14s. Acres 1,920. Houses 36. A. P. £1,870. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 296.

HOOD-GRANGE, a township in **Kilburn** parish, west riding of **Yorkshire**. Acres 600. Houses 3. Pop., in 1811, 49; in 1831, 21.

HOOE, a parish in **Ninfeld** hund., rape of **Hastings**, union of **Hailsham**, **Sussex**; 6 miles south-west of **Battle**, on the river **Ashburn**. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of **Lewes** and dio. of **Chichester**; rated at £7 2s. 6d.; gross income £182. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £220 7s. 4d. impropriated, and £314 16s. 4d. vicarial. Patron, in 1835, **Sir G. Webster, Bart.** The church is an antique stone edifice, and comprises a low and massive embattled tower, a nave and chancel, with a small chapel on the north side, used as a vestry. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. "The manor of **Hoee** being given to the abbey of **Bec** in **Normandy**, by **Henry**, earl of **Ewe**, between A. D. 1096 and 1139, here was (according to the general usage in such cases), shortly after erected an alien priory of

Benedictine monks to that foreign house, though sometimes reckoned as parcel of its principal cell in **England**, **Okeburn**. It was given by **King Henry VI.** with **Preston**, to **Eaton college**; and by **King Edward IV.** to **Ashford college** in **Kent**."—**Tanner's** **Not. Mon.** On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 38 acres; average of hops charged 48,766 lbs.; of duty, £406 7s. 8d. A fair for pedlery is held here on **May 1st**. Acres 2,290. Houses 66. A. P. £2,602. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 525. Poor rates, in 1838, £503 14s.

HOOK, a hamlet in **Kingston-upon-Thames** parish, **Surrey**; 3 miles south of **Kingston-upon-Thames**. Acreage with the parish. Houses 43. A. P. £702. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 189. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 7s..

HOOK, a parish in **Eggerton** hund., union of **Beaminster**, **Dorsetshire**; 4 miles east of **Beaminster**. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of **Dorset** and dio. of **Bristol**, now in the dio. of **Salisbury**; rated at £9 18s. 10d., returned at £80 15s.; gross income £100. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £40 rectorial. Patroness, in 1835, the **Countess of Sandwich**. Here are 2 daily schools and a **Sunday National school** supported by subscription. Acres 1,190. Houses 51. A. P. £2,771. Pop., in 1801, 1,094; in 1831, 269. Two adjoining parishes are supposed to be included in the pop. for 1801. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 3s.

HOOK, a chapelry in **Snaith** parish, west riding of **Yorkshire**; 2 miles south of **Howden**, on the western bank of the river **Ouse**. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of **York**, a peculiar; rated at £3 13s. 4d., returned at £48 13s. 4d.; gross income £59. Patron, in 1835, **Lord Petre**. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which was endowed with £6 per annum, and a house and garden, by **Joshua Jefferson**, who also, in 1721, founded and endowed almshouses for three poor widows, each of whom receives £6 per annum. Other charities, in 1824, £13 2s. 2d. per annum, of which £3 11s. 6d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £238. Acres 1,620. Houses 134. A. P. £1,857. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 650.

HOOLE, a township in **Plemonstall** parish, **Cheshire**; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of **Chester**. Acres 860. Houses 44. A. P. £2,376. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 249. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 10s.

HOOLE HEATH, in the hund. of **Broxton**, county of **Cheshire**; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of **Chester**; is celebrated for having been one of the asylums or places of reception for strangers, which **Hugh Lupus** established soon after his promotion to the earldom of **Cheshire**, for the purpose of peopling his newly acquired dominions. This station was particularly allotted to the fugitives of **Wales**, who flocked to the earl's sanctuaries in great numbers; many of the discontented chiefs of that mountainous country making alliances with their invaders. The names of the other asylums are **Over-Mark**, near **Farndon**; and **Rud-Heath**, near **Middlewich**.

HOOLE (LITTLE), a township in **Hoole** parish, **Lancashire**; 6 miles south-west of **Preston**. Here is a daily school, the children of which are provided with books from a charitable fund. Acres 1,090. Houses 33. A. P. £1,491. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 189. Poor rates, in 1838, £83 18s.

HOOLE (MUCH), a parish in **Leyland** hund., union of **Preston**, **Lancashire**; 7 miles south-west by south of **Preston**, on the river **Douglas**. It includes the townships of **Hoole (Little)**, and **Hoole (Much)**. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of **Chester**; rated at £6 14s.; gross income

£276. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. M. Barton. Here is a daily school, endowed with land producing, in 1833, £14 per annum, and farther supported by an annual allowance of £10 from the rector. Other charities, in 1825, £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £297 17s. Hoole was separated from the parish of Croston, and made a distinct parish by act of parliament, 17^o Charles I. Acres 2,500. Houses 164. A. P. £4,610. Pop., in 1801, 596; in 1831, 934.

HOONE, a township in Marston-upon-Dove parish, Derbyshire; 2 miles north-north-east of Tutbury, north of the Dove. Acreage with the parish. Houses 4. A. P. £1,490. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 31. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 11s.

HOOSE, or OULSE, a township in West Kirkby parish, Cheshire; 9 miles north-north-east of Great Neston, on the sea-shore. Acres 230. Houses 44. A. P. £118. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 196. Poor rates, in 1838, £8.

HOOTON, a township in Eastham parish, Cheshire; 5 miles east by north of Great Neston. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £80 impropriated. Acres 1,020. Houses 22. A. P. £2,875. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £107.

HOOTON-LEVET, a township in Maltby parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles west of Tickhill. Acres 470. Houses 19. A. P. £637. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 92. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 9s.

HOOTON-PAGNELL, a parish and township in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{6}{11}$ miles north-west of Doncaster. The parish comprises the townships of Bilham, Stotford, and Hooton-Pagnell. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £5 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £248. Patrons, the governors of Wakefield grammar-school. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1827, about £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £152 13s. Acres 2,740. Houses 83. A. P. £3,731. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 425. Houses of the township 68. A. P. £2,429. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 340.

HOOTON-ROBERTS, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Rotherham, west riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{6}{11}$ miles south-east by south of Darfield. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £7 11s. 8d.; gross income £340. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £255 rectorial. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is a small edifice; the interior is evidently of Norman architecture. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,050. Houses 39. A. P. £1,517. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 178. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 9s.

HOPE, a parish and township in High-Peak hund., union of Chapel-en-le-Frith, county of Derby; 6 miles north-north by east of Tideswell, on the river Noe. Acres 36,160. Houses 784. A. P. £18,229. Pop., in 1801, 3,302; in 1831, 3,927. Houses of the township 85. A. P. £2,178. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 426. The parish comprises the chapelry of Fairfield, the townships of Fernilee, Grindlow, Highlow, Hope, Stoke, and part of Wardlow; the hamlets of Abney, Aston and Thornton, Brough and Shatton, Bradwell, Great-Hucklow, Nether-Padley, Offerton, Thornhill, and Woodland-Hope; with the liberties of Hazelbadge and Little-Hucklow. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; rated at £13 13s. 4d., returned at £110; gross income £139. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians, have places of worship in this parish. Here are 13 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £8, and another with £3 per annum. In the chapelry of

Fairfield there is a daily school endowed with landed property to the amount of £39 per annum. Other charities, in 1827, about £27 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,240 10s.; of the township, £155 1s. Here are manufactories for lace, thread, ropes, twines, hats, sackings, &c. Mining operations, &c., are carried on at BRADWELL—which see. In 1838, 3 cotton mills here employed 92 hands. The market-day is Friday; and fairs are held on May 12th, and September 29th, for cattle. The village of Hope consists of a group of picturesque and respectable dwellings, with the parish-church, which stands on an insulated plot of ground by the road-side. It is nearly surrounded by a double row of lime-trees, and presents a very pleasing picture. Hope-Dale, in the tourist's eye, is adorned with a thousand beauties. "It is, indeed, a lovely valley, and though inferior in beauty to many other parts of the same county, it yet contains some charming scenes, which, like light thrown into a picture by the hand of a master, have a magical effect. The traveller, whose chief object is to reach the end of his journey with all possible expedition, beholds them with pleasure, and the artist loiters amongst them with sensations of delight. A beautiful river winds gracefully through the dale, watering some excellent meadow land as it moves along. The cottages with which the valley is studded are of a sober grey tone of colouring, and pleasant to the eye. The villages of Hope and Brough, half hid among surrounding trees, and half revealed, increase the loveliness of the scene. Near Malham bridge, where the road to Castleton crosses the Derwent, some very beautiful views occur; and farther on in the dale the near approach to Hope is extremely picturesque. The little river that passes by this village is overhung with ash and alder, which grow luxuriantly on its banks, amidst hazels, honey-suckles, and wild roses. Where the two rivulets, the Bradwell and the Now, meet, a Roman town formerly stood. The site it occupied is a field now called the Halsteads, near which a stone column, evidently Roman, a bust of Apollo, and the mutilated head of another deity, both of rude workmanship, were found. Near this place bricks and urns, impressed with Roman letters, have occasionally been turned up with the plough and the spade; and at Brough Mill, a gold coin of the emperor Vespasian, in a good state of preservation, has been dug up. These circumstances all concur to prove the fact of the Romans having had a settlement here; and the opinions of that venerable antiquarian, the late Rev. Mr. Pegge of Whittington, and the northern tourist, Mr. Bray, favour the same conclusion."*—Rhodes.

HOPE, a township in Barningham parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south of Barnard castle. Acres 2,430. Houses 9. Pop., in 1811, 43; in 1831, 35. Poor rates, in 1838, £10 4s.

HOPE, or EASTYN, a parish and village in Maylor hund., union of Wrexham, Flintshire, North Wales; $\frac{5}{11}$ miles south-east by south of Mold, on the river Alen, over which there is here a fine old bridge. It comprises 8 townships, including the township, village, and borough of CAERGURLEY,—which see. Houses 534. A. P. £6,403. Pop., in 1801, 1,924; in 1831, 2,747. Living, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; gross income of the former, £561; of the latter, £215; both in the patronage of the bishop of St. Asaph. In

* The moors of this parish have afforded extraordinary instances of the preservation of human bodies interred in them, one of which was exhibited in the case of Mr. Barber and his maid-servant, who had perished in a snow-storm, and were buried here in 1674: the bodies were found nearly perfect after the lapse of 42 years.

the church is an ancient mural monument to the memory of Sir John Trevor, comptroller of the navy, during the period of the meditated descent of the Spanish Armada. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1837, £16 2s. 8d. per annum, of which £4 15s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £708 11s. The village of Hope slopes gently towards the river, and consists of three broad parallel streets, intersected by three others at right angles. This place, with Caergurley, constitutes a prescriptive borough, returning, with FLINT—which see, and its other contributaries, one member to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and two bailiffs. On the summit of a lofty rock are the ruins of Hope castle, whose founder is unknown, but in the reign of Owen Gwynedd it belonged to Gryffydd Maelor, and was subsequently conferred by Edw. I. upon Queen Eleanor. Its present remains consist of a mutilated circular tower, and a few fragments of walls. There are two mineral springs in this parish, impregnated with muriate of soda, and efficacious in removing cutaneous diseases. Some beautiful specimens of entrochi and astroites are found in the limestone of this district; and the uncommon species, usually denominated the arborescent sea star, has also been discovered here.

HOPE, a township in Buttington parish, Montgomeryshire, North Wales; about a mile east of Welshpool, on the river Severn. Houses 34. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 162. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 14s.

HOPE-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in the liberty and union of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, county of Kent; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-west of New-Romney. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £10 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £136 6s. 2d.; gross income £176. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 1,550. Houses 5. A. P. £3,639. Pop., in 1811, 36; in 1831, 24. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 5s.

HOPE-BAGOT, a parish in Stottesden hund., union of Ludlow, Shropshire; 5 miles east by south of Ludlow. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £100; gross income £90. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Cleveland. Acres 650. Houses 14. A. P. £476. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 62. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 10s.

HOPE-BOWDLER, a parish in Munslow hund., union of Church Stretton, Shropshire; 12 miles north-north-west of Ludlow. It includes the townships of Chilnwick, and Ragdon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £131 0s. 7d.; gross income £228; in the patronage of trustees. Charities, in 1830, £1 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 5s. Acres 2,470. Houses 28. A. P. £1,097. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 202.

HOPE-MANSELL, a parish in Greytree hund., union of Ross, Herefordshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Ross. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 5s., and returned at £119; gross income £205. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £187 6s. 2d. rectorial. Acres 1,190. Houses 29. A. P. £923. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 141. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 3s.

HOPE-SAY, a parish in Purslow hund., union of Clun, Shropshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Bishop's-Castle, on the river Clun. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £16 12s. 6d.; gross income £628. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Hardinge. Here is a daily school, endowed with £2 10s. per annum. Other charities, in 1830, £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £342 6s. Acres 3,010. Houses 121. A. P. £3,548. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 571.

HOPE-SOLLERS, a parish in Greytree hund., union of Ross, Herefordshire; 6 miles north-north by east of Ross, on the Wye. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of How-Caple. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,250. Houses 36. A. P. £1,071. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 179. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 5s.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, a parish in Wolphy hund., union of Leominster, Herefordshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Leominster, on the river Lugg, and intersected by one of its tributaries. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4, and returned at £93 8s.; gross income £82. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. The church contains several ancient and beautiful sepulchral monuments of the Coningsby family. Here is a day and Sunday school, with a lending library attached. Charities, in 1837, £2 per annum. The poor of this parish have the right of turning their sheep, &c., on a piece of waste called West Hope-hill, which consists of about 60 acres of grass land. Poor rates, in 1838, £187 14s. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; average of hops charged, 24,410 lbs.; of duty, £203 8s. 4d. Acres 3,660. Houses 112. A. P. £3,003. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 555.

HOPPEN, a township in Bambrrough parish, Northumberland; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east by east of Bedford. Houses 8. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 43. Poor rates, in 1838, £25.

HOPPERTON. See ALLERTON-MANLEVERER.

HOPSFORD. See WITHBROOK with HOPSFORD.

HOPTON, a township in Wirksworth parish, Derbyshire; 2 miles west of Wirksworth. In 1719, almshouses, consisting of 2 rooms each, were erected here by Sir Philip Gell, for 4 poor persons, and endowed by him with a rent-charge of £22 6s.: each person receives 2s. weekly. Other charities, in 1829, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £85 4s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 21. A. P. £1,711. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 118.

HOPTON and COTTON, a liberty in St. Mary and St. Chad parish, Staffordshire; 3 miles north-east of Stafford, south of the Grand Trunk canal, and east of the river Sow. Here is an infant school; and there is a lunatic asylum within the liberty. The ruins of an ancient priory may still be seen here, near a corn mill, on the northern bank of the river Sow. On Hopton-heath, now enclosed, a severe battle was fought, in 1643, between the king's forces, under the earl of Northampton, and the parliamentary army, commanded by Sir John Gell, and Sir William Brereton. The latter having encamped at this place, the former immediately led his force against them; and, notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers, attacked them with incredible impetuosity: after an obstinate contest, the earl having had his horse shot under him, was surrounded and slain; but the royalists continued the battle, and, according to their account, gained a decided victory: the parliamentary army, on the other hand, insisted that, though defeated at first, they were in the end successful. It is said that out of 600 dead bodies found on the field of battle, next morning, more than 500 were royalists. Acres 1,770. Houses 80. A. P. £6,141. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 642. Poor rates, in 1838, £193 13s.

HOPTON, a parish in Blackburn hund., union of Thetford, Suffolk; 8 miles west of Diss. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 5s.; gross income £284. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 4 daily schools. Acres 1,440. Houses 77. A. P. £1,389.

Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 581. Poor rates, in 1838, £270 3s.

HOPTON, a parish in Lotheringland and Mutford hund. and union, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Lowestoft, on the sea-shore. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £100, and returned at £100; gross income £102; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. Charities, in 1829, £25 6s. 8d. per annum: of which £25 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £83 2s. Acres 1,250. Houses 54. A. P. £1,669. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 260.

HOPTON-CASTLE, a parish in Purslow hund., union of Clun, Shropshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Bishop-Castle, on a branch of the Clun. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5; gross income £260. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Beale, Esq. Acres 2,260. Houses 22. A. P. £1,347. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 145. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 18s.

HOPTON-IN-THE-HOLE, or **HOPTON-CANGEFORD**, a parish in Munslow hund., union of Ludlow, Shropshire; 4 miles north-east of Ludlow. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 13s. 8d.; gross income £51. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Boughton, Bart. Acres 320. Houses 5. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 30. Poor rates, in 1838, £21 9s.

HOPTON-MONKS, a parish in Wenlock hund., union of Bridgnorth, Shropshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Much-Wenlock. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 13s. 8d.; gross income £56. Patron, in 1835, Lord Wenlock. Acres 3,190. Houses 29. A. P. £2,534. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 208. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 8s.

HOPTON-WAFERS, a parish in Stottesden hund., union of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire; 8 miles east by north of Ludlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 16s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £248. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £154 rectorial. Patron, in 1835, T. Botfield, Esq. Here are two daily schools. Acres 1,890. Houses 95. A. P. £1,665. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 473. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 7s.

HOPWAS. See **WIGGINTON**, Staffordshire.

HOPWAS HAYES, an extra-parochial liberty in Tamworth parish, Staffordshire; 2 miles west by north of Tamworth, and partly within the parliamentary boundaries of the borough. It is skirted on the east by the Coventry canal and the river Tame. The hamlet of Hopwas adjoins it on the south-south-east. It is chiefly covered with wood. This liberty was, at an early period, granted to the bishop of Lichfield, for the purpose of supplying stone to repair his cathedral. Acres 500. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 2.

HOPWELL, a liberty in Sawley parish, Derbyshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Derby. Acreage with the parish. Houses 4. A. P. £965. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 23. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 4s.

HOPWOOD, a township in Middleton parish, Lancashire; 4 miles south-south-west of Rochdale, in the line of the Rochdale canal. It contains a modern chapel-of-ease at **BIRCH**: which see. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £51 14s. 6d. rectorial. Here are 4 daily schools. In 1762, Robert Hopwood, M. D., bequeathed £21 per annum, for the purpose of clothing 7 poor men and 7 poor women connected with this township. The clothes are delivered to them ready made. Other charities, in 1827, £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £447 5s. Great part of this district was lately a

waste, called Siddal moor. Hopwood-hall has long been occupied by the family of Hopwood. It is a neat old-fashioned rural mansion. Acres 2,180. Houses 236. A. P. £2,256. Pop., in 1801, 948; in 1831, 1,413.

HORBLING, a parish in Aveland wapentake, union of Bourn, Lincolnshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Folkingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 10s.; gross income £276. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower at the intersection. It exhibits specimens of different styles of architecture. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £26 per annum. Acres 2,620. Houses 101. A. P. £4,978. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 559. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 18s.

HORBURY, a chapelry in Wakefield parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-west of Wakefield; intersected by the Manchester and Leeds railway, which passes through a tunnel here, 200 yards in length. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £7; gross income £225. Patron, the vicar of Wakefield. The chapel is a monument of the taste and liberality of the late Mr. Carr the architect, who was a native of this place, and who designed and built it at his own expense. It is in the Grecian style, consisting of an oblong with a kind of transept, and a lofty tower and spire at the west end: cost £8,000. The Independents have also a chapel here; and there are 7 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £22 5s. per annum. There are also unendowed almshouses for 4 poor widows. Other charities, in 1826, £238 16s. per annum, of which about £200 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £555 12s. The manufacture of cloth is carried on to a considerable extent here. Acres 1,130. Houses 495. A. P. £2,948. Pop., in 1801, 2,101; in 1831, 2,400.

HORDLE, or **HORDWELL**, a parish in Christchurch hund., union of Lymington, New Forest, east division of Southampton; 4 miles south-west of Lymington. Living, a curacy annexed to Milford vicarage. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 1,930. Houses 146. A. P. £1,932. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 699. Poor rates, in 1838, £400 15s.

HORDLEY, a parish in Pimhill hund., union of Ellesmere, Shropshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Ellesmere, intersected by the Ellesmere canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £3 19s. 2d.; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Kynaston. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,980. Houses 58. A. P. £3,159. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 325. Poor rates, in 1838, £124 6s.

HORETHORNE HUNDRED, in the county of Somerset; is bounded on the north by the hundreds of Catsash and Norton; on the west by the hundred of Stone and part of Taunton Dean; and on the south and east by Dorsetshire and part of the hundred of Norton. Area 26,370 acres.* Houses 1,439. Pop., in 1831, 7,663.

HORFIELD, a parish in the lower division of Berkeley hund., union of Clifton, Gloucestershire; 2 miles north of Bristol; on the post-road from Bristol to Gloucester. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Bristol, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £3, returned at £80; gross income £91. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 1,190. Houses 62. A. P. £3,534. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 328. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 13s.

HOREHAM, a parish in Hoxne hund. and union, Suffolk; 4 miles east-south-east of Eye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12 7s. 1d.; gross income £322. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. B. Mack. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1829, £9 16s. 8d. per annum, of which £7 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £200 5s. Acres 1,660. Houses 56. A. P. £2,037. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 464.

HORKESLEY (GREAT), a parish in Colchester division of Lexden hund., union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; 5 miles north by west of Colchester, on the river Stour. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £15; gross income £750; nett income £609. Patron, in 1835, Earl de Grey. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1837, £32 10s. per annum; £30 of which arose from property bequeathed, in 1509, by John Guyon. A portion of this sum was expended in relieving 7 of the most aged parishioners, and the remainder, after deducting incidental expenses, was appropriated to apprenticing poor boys belonging to the parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £490. Acres 2,880. Houses 138. A. P. £4,271. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 697.

HORKESLEY (LITTLE), a parish in the above hund., union and county; 2 miles south-west of Neyland. Living, a donative in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, returned at £40; gross income £69. Patronesses, in 1835, Mrs. Warren and Miss Blair. Charities, in 1837, £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £170. Here was "a priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the monastery of that order at Thetford in Norfolk, founded by Robert Fitz Godebold and Beatrix his wife, temp. Hen. I., to the honour of St. Peter. When Cardinal Wolsey suppressed it, Sir Roger Wentworth claimed to be founder in right of his wife. It was then valued at £27 7s. 11d. per annum."—Tanner's Not. Mon.—Acres 1,060. Houses 43. A. P. £1,819. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 223.

HORKSTOW, a parish in the north division of Yarborough hund., union of Glanford Brigg, Lincolnshire; 4 miles south-west by south of Barton-upon-Humber. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 18s. 4d.; gross income £228. Patron, in 1835, Lord Yarborough. Here is a daily school. Roman coins have been found here. In 1796 fragments of three tessellated pavements were discovered near Horkstowhall: the largest of these is divided into three compartments, one of them exhibiting a curious representation of a chariot race. Acres 1,890. Houses 39. A. P. £2,291. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 240. Poor rates, in 1838, £198 12s.

HORLEY, a parish in Bloxham hund., union of Banbury, Oxfordshire; 3½ miles north-west of Banbury. It includes the chapelry of Hornton. Living, a vicarage with that of Hornton, in the dio. of Lincoln, a peculiar; rated at £16 13s. 4d.; gross income £410. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are two daily schools, one of which—the free school—is supported by an endowment of £44 per annum: the other is endowed with £14 per annum. Other charities, in 1824, 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £487 3s. Acres 2,370. Houses 210. A. P. £3,939. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1831, 881.

HORLEY, a parish in Reigate hund. and union, county of Surrey; 5 miles south-south-east of Reigate; intersected by the London and Brighton railway, from which a branch here diverges to Honham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £14 1s. 0½d.; gross income £410. Patron, Christ's hospital, Lon-

don. The church is a handsome stone edifice, comprising a nave, south aisle, chancel, and tower, with a lofty spire. Here are 4 daily schools. On Thundersfield common, in this parish, there formerly stood a castle, covering nearly two acres: the site is so much overgrown with wood as scarcely to leave any traces of the foundations. Acres 7,640. Houses 166. A. P. £6,421. Pop., in 1801, 871; in 1831, 1,064. Poor rates, in 1838, £512 10s.

HORMEAD (GREAT), a parish in Edwinstree hund., union of Buntingford, Hertford; 2¼ miles east by south of Buntingford; on the Quin river. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £6 3s. 9d., returned at £150; gross income £132. Patron, St. John's college, Cambridge. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £21 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £388 8s. Acres 2,160. Houses 119. A. P. £2,189. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 576.

HORMEAD (LITTLE), a parish in the above hund., union and county; 2½ miles east-south-east of Buntingford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £332. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £252 14s. 10d. rectorial. Patron, St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1823, Mr. J. W. Porter bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to the poor of this parish: annual dividend, in 1834, £47 19s. 8d. Other charities £1 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 14s. Acres 2,160. Houses 20. A. P. £1,487. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 107.

HORMER HUNDRED, in Berkshire; is bounded on the north and east by Oxfordshire; on the south and south-west by the hundred of Ock; and on the west by part of the hundred of Ock and part of Oxfordshire. Area 21,460 acres. Houses 631. Pop., in 1831, 3,323.

HORN, or **HORNFIELD**, a parish in Alstoe hund., union of Oakham, Rutlandshire; 2 miles east by north of Exton. Living, a sinecure rectory, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £1 6s. 8d., returned at £24; gross income £70. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. Acreage with Exton. Houses 3. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 18.

HORNBLUTTON, a parish in Whitestone hund., union of Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire; 3½ miles west-north-west of Castle-Cary. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 2s. 1d.; gross income £239. Patron, in 1835, J. G. D. Thring. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,330. Houses 20. A. P. £1,445. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £93.

HORNBY, a chapelry and market-town in Mellington parish, Lancashire; 10 miles north-east of Lancaster; on the river Wenning, at its junction with the Lune, and in the line of the projected railway up the valley of the Lune to Penrith and Carlisle. See **LANCASHIRE**. Acres 2,290. Houses 78. A. P. £2,415. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 333. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 13s., returned at £88; gross income £92. Patrons, in 1835, the proprietors of Hornby castle. The church is a Gothic structure, with an octagonal tower. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here; and there are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1825, £14 5s. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 16s. The ancient town is small but neat, and pleasantly situated between the rivers Lune and Wenning, over the former of which there is here a stone-bridge of three arches. The cotton manufacture constitutes the chief business of this place: the trade is increased during summer by the resort of visitors on their return from the tour of the lakes. The weekly market is disused, but there is a cattle-

fair held fortnightly on Tuesdays: fairs are also held annually on June 20th and July 30th, for horses and horned cattle. Hornby castle, the principal object of attraction in the parish of Melling, was built, soon after the Conquest, by Nicholas de Mont Begons. It became the residence, in later years, of William, Lord Monteagle, to whom the mysterious letter was sent, which led to the discovery of the gunpowder treason. This noble Gothic edifice has been repaired in the ancient style, and is now occupied as a modern mansion. It is seated on an eminence, and commands the most delightful views. The picturesque and fertile vales of the Lune and the Wenning are spread before the eye, with the hills of Ingleborough, Wherside, and Pennigint, in the distance. The ruins of a Saxon fortification stand in this honour, and also the remains of a premonstratensian priory.

HORNBY, a parish and township in the east division of Hang wapentake, union of Northallerton, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-west of Bedale. The parish comprises the townships of Hackforth, Hornby, and Ainderly-Myers with Holtby. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £6 15s. 6d., and returned at £85; nett income £93. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1821, £9 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £203 14s.; of the township, £84 7s. Hornby-castle, a magnificent seat of the duke of Leeds, is in the township. A large portion of this noble edifice is as old as the Norman conquest. The apartments are superbly finished, and there are numerous paintings, many of them by the first masters. From the battlements of the castle the rich and picturesque valley of Bedale is seen to great advantage, stretching up to the western moors, and forming a grand and imposing contrast. Acres 3,690. Houses 64. A. P. £5,281. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 364. Houses of the township 20. A. P. £2,324. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 132.

HORNBY, a township in Great Smeaton parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-east by south of Darlington, on the Tees. The Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,050. Houses 51. A. P. £2,577. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 262. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 18s.

HORNCASTLE SOKE, in Lindsey division of Lincolnshire, is situated south-east of the wapentake of Gartree, and north of the fens. Area 24,780 acres. Houses 1,677. Pop., in 1831, 8,656.

HORNCASTLE, a parish and market-town in Horncastle soke and union, Lincolnshire; 20½ miles east by south of Lincoln, and 134 north of London, on the river Bane. Acres 2,510. Houses 783. A. P. £9,896. Pop., in 1801, 2,015; in 1831, 3,988.

Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 4s. 2d.; gross income £614. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1822; and a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1805. The Primitive Methodists and Calvinistic Baptists have also chapels here; and there are 15 daily schools, one of which is conducted on the Lancastrian plan, and a day and Sunday National school, with a lending library attached. Here are also 3 infant and 2 day and boarding schools. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed by Edward, Lord Clinton and Saye, Lord-high-admiral of England, under the authority of letters-patent, dated 25th June, 1652: the endowment consists of houses and land situated at Horncastle, Hemingby, Sutton, Huttoft, and Winthorpe, yielding about £200 per annum. The government of this school is intrusted to 10 persons, who

are a body corporate, and possess a common seal. They are also trustees of another public school for poor girls, founded in 1784, by Mr. Richard Watson. In 1790, a literary society was formed here: it possesses an extensive library. There is a public dispensary supported by subscription. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,378 10s.—The Horncastle poor-law union comprehends 68 parishes, embracing an area of 177 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 20,484. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,520. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,556; in 1839, £8,867 6s.

The town, which is neat and well-built, is pleasantly situated at the bottom of the wolds, on the river Bane, which has been rendered navigable from Horncastle to its junction with the Witham. The principal part of the town occupies an angle formed by the confluence of the Bane and the Warring, where stood an ancient fortification, the site of which is still visible. Within the last century its appearance is completely changed. The handsome re-edification of many houses in the principal streets, has given to the town an air of modern respectability; but the effect which would thus be produced in its general appearance, is materially diminished by the narrowness and irregularity of the streets. The entrances to the town have been improved by the enclosure of the surrounding fields, for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1803. Tanning constitutes the chief branch of trade. Considerable business is also done in corn and wool, and, from its situation in the midst of a populous district, the town enjoys a large retail trade. The market-day is Saturday; and three fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held here annually. The first, which concludes on 22d June, has declined very much, and though chartered for 8 days, seldom continues more than three. The second, which terminates on 21st August, has long been celebrated as one of the largest fairs for horses in the empire: it continues about 10 days, being 3 days more than the time appointed by the charter. To this fair are brought for sale horses of all descriptions in great numbers; and besides the most extensive dealers of this country, it is attended by purchasers from different parts of Europe, and even from America. The third fair, which is held on 28th and 29th October, was removed hither, in 1768, from Market-Stanton, £200 being given to the lord of the manor of that place to permit the removal. The Lincoln and Lindsey banking company have a branch here. Horncastle is one of the polling-places for the members for the parts of Lindsey. The petty-sessions are held here.

This is supposed to have been the Banovallum of the Roman geographer Ravennas: an opinion the more readily adopted from the etymology of the name; the latter part of the word being Latin, and the whole signifying a fortification on the river Bane. The Romans were, no doubt, induced to make a station at this place, from its advantageous situation, being easily rendered defensible by a vallum, or temporary barrier, drawn across the aperture of the two rivers from one bank to the other,—whence its designation. They afterwards built a stone wall, the vestiges of which, after the lapse of ages, are manifest throughout nearly its whole circuit. The Roman street from Horncastle to Lincoln, nearly coincided with the present road. Another Roman via branched off to Caistor, and thence to the Hummer: it is still called the High-street: there are several tumuli on the waysides. The space enclosed by the Roman fortress appears to have been nearly a parallelogram of about 600 feet in length, and 350 in breadth on the east, and 300 on the west

The wall was 15 or 16 feet thick, composed of small blocks of loosely aggregated sandstone, dug from the neighbouring hills. It was formed with casing stones on the outside, the internal parts being filled up with diagonal courses, run together by fluid mortar, forming a most durable cement. Of the casing stones none are now to be seen, except in cellars which have been formed by the side of the wall. Where the fragments are sufficiently high, those portions of the Roman masonry which remained after the destruction of the fortress, may be perceived rising to about 6 or 7 feet above the ground, the diagonal courses of stone then ceasing. Above this the construction is marked by masses of larger dimensions than the lower parts; a circumstance evincing that another structure of a different period has been erected on the original foundation: this was probably a reparation made in the time of the Anglo-Saxons. At the north-east corner of the enclosure the remains of a circular turret are still visible; but of the towers or gateways no traces are left. Near the junction of the two rivers, on the south-west of the town, was formerly one of those mazes common to Roman stations, called the Julian Bower. In these the youth were exercised in a martial game, called Troy Town, which, in after years, though divested of its martial character, continued to be amongst the healthy pastimes of the young, in their evening assemblies of pleasure and sport; and to this day, vestiges of 'the walls of Troy' may frequently be found, throughout this country, in localities where traces,—much more useful and important,—of 'The Rule of Three'—or, 'Compound Multiplication,' ought to be;—viz., on the hopeful tablets of the rising generation. Cultivation has long since effaced every vestige of the Trojan maze at Horncastle; but the piece of land on which it stood still retains the name of the Julian Bower Close. Mr. Weir, historian of Horncastle, notices a peculiar rustic ceremony, which used to be annually observed at this place, and doubtless,—like that still held at HELSTONE, in Cornwall,—which see,—derived its origin from the Floral games of antiquity. "On the morning of May-day, when the young of the neighbourhood assembled to partake in the amusements which ushered in the festivals of the month of flowers, a train of youths collected themselves at a place to this day called the May Bank. From thence, with wands unwreathed with cowslips, they walked in procession to the May-pole, situated at the west end of the town, and adorned on that morning with every variety in the gifts of Flora. Here, uniting in the wild joy of young enthusiasm, they struck together their wands, and scattered around the cowslips, testified their thankfulness for that bounty, which, widely diffusing its riches, enabled them to return home rejoicing at the promises of the opening year. That innovation in the manners and customs of the country, which has swept away the ancient pastimes of rustic simplicity, obliterated, about the year 1780, this peculiar vestige of the Roman Floralia." In the fields on the south side of the town, the ground abounds with fragments of cinerary urns, and several perfect ones have there also been discovered. From these circumstances, together with the appearance of the soil, it seems certain that in this part the Romans used to burn their dead on the funeral pile. The coins which have been found here are numerous, and though chiefly of small brass of the lower empire, they include many extremely fine and varied specimens of the earlier imperial coins, both of a larger size and of other metals. In deepening the bed of the river Bane, to complete the navigation, in 1802, an ornamental brass spur, part of a brass crucifix, and a

dagger, were found together at a short distance from the north basin of the navigation.

"When the Romans, in the decline of their empire, had withdrawn from Britain, and the country had fallen under the dominion of the Saxons, that people, according to the practice which prevailed amongst them of changing the names of Roman stations, gave to this place the appellation of Hyn-castre or Horncastre, from its situation in an angle formed by the junction of the two rivers, which denotes a fortification in a corner, of which the present name Horncastle is evidently a corruption. The Roman fortress was at that time either destroyed, or in a very dilapidated state; for Horsa, the Saxon general and brother of Hengist, is stated to have much improved the fortress of Horncastle. This fortification, however, did not continue long; for Horsa being defeated in an engagement with the Britons, under the command of Raengeires, at the neighbouring village of Tetford, Vortimer, king of the Britons, caused it to be beaten down and rendered defenceless."—History of Lincoln, 1834. That there was a castle here, however, in the 11th century, during the reign of William II., surnamed Rufus, appears from the following brief notice by Lambard, "Kinge William the redd, thinkinge that his uncle Odo, (who had excited his brother Robert of Normannie against him,) had bene within this castle, besieged, wan, and rased it; but when he found that he had fled to Pymsey, he folowed and besieged it also."

HORNCHURCH, a parish in the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, union of Romford, county of Essex; 17½ miles south-west of Chelmsford, intersected by the projected Thames Haven railway. Acres 4,920. Houses 400. A. P. £15,932. Pop., in 1801, 1,331; in 1831, 2,186. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar, and in the patronage of New college, Oxford, not in charge; gross income £740. The church is a venerable pile, with a handsome spire about 170 feet in height. At the chancel end of the church is a piece of carved work of a bullock's head, the horns of which are gilt. Here are 7 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum, left by Mrs. Aylet, for the education of 10 poor boys, and the interest of £200 bequeathed by Mr. Jacob. In 1807, Mr. John Massu, of Langtons, bequeathed £1,000 East India stock, the interest to be divided equally among 10 poor men of this parish. Other charities, in 1837, about £96 per annum, part of which is carried to the building-fund, for repairing several unendowed almshouses. A boy from Hornchurch is eligible to be apprenticed on Hide's charity in Romford—which see. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,419 6s.

An ancient custom of wrestling for a boar's head on Christmas-day, arising out of a charter granted by Henry II., still obtains in this parish, as will be seen from the following brief account of its anniversary in 1838, extracted from a periodical of the day. "At Hornchurch, on Monday, the 26th ult., Christmas-day being on Sunday, the annual wrestling match, continued, according to custom immemorial, took place for a board's head, the gift of Messrs. J. and P. Bearblock, lessees, under St. John's college, of the rectory of the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower. The scene of contention was highly picturesque, the country being whitened with snow: it was upon the new cricket-ground lately made in a deep pit opposite the hall. The ground was in most beautiful order, namely, as hard as frost could make it. The spectators were ranged in a large ring, on the margin of which, held by the senior workman on a high pole, was the boar's head, tastefully decorated with holly and light blue

ribands, and a lemon placed beneath his ample tusks. About 10 couple entered the ring, but the hard and cold embraces of mother-earth seemed to chill the ardour of the competitors. After the usual number of falls, two out of three having been enjoyed by all but the winner, the conqueror was declared, and the prize paraded round the village, amidst the acclamations of his friends, and afterwards feasted upon by the party at one of the inns." This parish, Lambard informs us, "toke the name of a religious fellowship or brotherhoode, called the Horners, the memorie whereof is contynued till this day by two things, thone, that theare remayneth fixed at thest end of the church a pair of great hornes: tother, that yearly the shyreve of the shyre levyeth the somme of — in money, by this title, de magistro cornuti monasterii, &c. But at what time it was founded, or when it was suppressed, I cannot hytherto understande."

HORNCLIFF, a township in Norham parish, Durham; 4½ miles south-west of Berwick-on-Tweed. Here are 2 daily schools. From Horncliff-hall, an elegant edifice erected by William Alder, Esq., a fine prospect is obtained of the fertile plain of Merse, and the luxuriant banks of the Tweed. Acres 840. Houses 72. A. P. £1,660. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 369. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 4s.

HORNDON (EAST or GREAT), a parish in Barstable hund., union of Billericay, county of Essex; 4 miles south-east of Brentwood. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £281. Patron, in 1835, Earl of Arran. Here are 6 daily schools. Acres 2,090. Houses 72. A. P. £2,358. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 438. Poor rates, in 1838, £183 15s.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Orset, county of Essex; 6 miles north-north by east of Gravesend, in the line of the projected Thames Haven railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £14 6s. 8d.; gross income £210. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Here are 2 daily schools, and unendowed almshouses for 3 poor persons. Other charities, in 1837, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £226 17s. A fair is held here on 29th June, for wool. The parish stands upon a hill, from which the prospect of the surrounding country is extensive and beautiful. Acres 2,390. Houses 78. A. P. £3,865. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 511.

HORNDON (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Billericay, county of Essex; 3½ miles south-south-east of Brentwood. Living, a rectory with that of Ingrave, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £14 13s. 4d.; gross income £347. Patron, in 1835, Lord Petre. Horndon-hall, the princely residence of the noble family of Petre, stands in this parish. Acres 470. Houses 10. A. P. £1,366. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 63. Poor rates, in 1838, £136 12s.

HORNE, a parish in the first division of Tandridge hund., union of Godstone, county of Surrey; 4½ miles south-south-west of Godstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £4 17s. 11d.; gross income £450. Patron, in 1835, T. Poynder, Esq. Acres 4,270. Houses 107. A. P. £3,213. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 595. Poor rates, in 1838, £332 3s.

HORNHAM. See **FORNHAM-ALL-SAINTS**.

HORNING, a parish and village in Tunstead hund., union of Tunstead and Happing, Norfolk; 3¼ miles south-east of North-Walsham, between the navigable rivers Bure and Ant, over the former of which here is a ferry to Woodbaston. Living, a discharged vicarage

in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich: rated at £30, and returned at £108 8s.; gross income £193. Vicarial tithes due to the bishop of Norwich, lord of the manor, commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £317 10s.: other tithes commuted in 1840. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Here are 2 daily schools. A fair is held here on Monday after August 2d., for horses and pedlery. "The celebrated abbey of St. Bennet's at Holm, stood in this parish, on the north side of the Bure, in a fenny place called Cowholm, where there had previously been an hermitage. It was founded by King Canute, in 1020, for black monks of the order of St. Benedict, who fortified it so strongly, that it resembled a castle more than a cloister, and held out against the attacks of the Norman Conqueror, till betrayed by one of the monks, who was induced to this treachery by a promise of being made abbot, which was done; but immediately after receiving the mitre, he was hanged as a traitor. The ample endowments and privileges first granted to this mitred abbey, were greatly increased by Edward the Conqueror, the Empress Maud, and other royal benefactors. According to Speed, they were valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £677 9s. 8d. In the following year, William Rugge or Reppes, the abbot, who had been a powerful instrument in aiding the lascivious propensities of Henry, was translated by that monarch to the see of Norwich, together with the revenues of the abbey, Henry having appropriated to himself those of the bishopric, by an agreement with the preceding bishop, Richard Nix, who died in the tower, January 14th, 1535; but the new bishop being bound to provide for the prior and twelve monks, was unable to maintain his state and dignity, and obtained leave to retire with a pension of 200 marks. The abbacy is still annexed to the bishopric, but no monks were appointed after the death of those on the foundation when the revenues were alienated. All the abbots had a seat in the house of lords; consequently, the present bishop has a double claim to his seat there; and he is the only abbot in England, being styled, in legal documents, 'Bishop of Norwich and abbot of St. Benedict,' or St. Bennet's, at Holm. The walls which surrounded the abbey, enclosed an area of 36 acres, defended on the south by the river Bure, and on the other sides by a deep fosse. Part of their foundations may still be traced; but the walls of the once stately abbey are no more, except the chapel converted into a barn, and part of the magnificent gateway, now partially obscured by a draining mill erected over it. The abbots had their grange, or country seat, at Ludham hall." Acres of the parish 2,480. Houses 104. A. P. £1,997. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 468. Poor rates, in 1838, £278 3s.

HORNINGHOLD, a parish in Gartree hund., union of Uppingham, Leicestershire; 8¼ miles north-east of Market-Harborough. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £6 16s. 8d., returned at £65 16s. 7d.; gross income £83. Patron, in 1835, W. Chamberlayne, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1837, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 4s. Acres 1,120. Houses 21. A. P. £1,906. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 97.

HORNINGLOW, a township in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire; 3½ miles south-east by south of Tutbury, intersected by the Grand Trunk canal, on which there are here several wharfs and warehouses. The township includes the hamlets of Outwood and Whetmore. Acres 2,430. Houses 79. A. P. £4,335. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 391. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 9s.

HORNINGSEA, a parish in Flendish hund., union

of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Cambridge, on the river Cam. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Ely, exempt from visitation; rated at £50; no return. Patron, St. John's college, Cambridge. Charities, in 1836, £4 5s. per annum. This parish enjoys a right to one of the fens in Bottisham, jointly with the inhabitants of that parish, and to another fen situated in Qui and Horningsea, jointly with the inhabitants of the former. Poor rates, in 1838, £180 5s. Acres 1,580. Houses 63. A. P. £1,668. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 272.

HORNINGSHAM, a parish in Heytesbury hund., union of Warminster, Wiltshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Warminster. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; returned at £75 16s.; gross income £170. Patron, the prebendary of Heytesbury. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1566. Four infant and daily schools, containing, in 1833, 52 children of both sexes, are supported by an endowment of about £30 per annum, arising from Craig's charity. There is also a daily school, with a lending library attached, and partly supported by the marquis of Bath. Other charities, in 1833, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £688 11s. Acres 2,320. Houses 270. A. P. £3,145. Pop., in 1801, 1,030; in 1831, 1,323.

HORNINGSHEATH, a consolidated parish, formerly consisting of the parishes of Great and Little Horningsheath, in Thingoe hund. and union, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of St.-Edmund's-Bury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 13s. 9d.; gross income £463. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bristol. Here is a daily school, endowed with £9 2s. per annum. The school-house was built by the Marquis of Bristol. Other charities, in 1830, £20 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £278 17s. Acres 1,780. Houses 109. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 586.

HORNINGTOFT, a parish in Launditch hund., union of Mitford and Launditch, Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Fakenham, west of the river Wensum. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Whissonet. Charities, in 1834, 3s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 9s. Acres 1,460. Houses 39. A. P. £1,392. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 293.

HORNSEA WITH BURTON, a parish and market-town in the north division of Holderness wapentake, union of Skirlaugh, east riding of Yorkshire, bordering on the German ocean; 13 miles east-north-east of Beverley, and 190 north of London. Living, a vicarage with the rectory of Riston, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £13 3s. 4d.; gross income £400. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church is a large Gothic structure. It comprises a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which was blown down in a hurricane. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; and there are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, £114 7s. per annum, of which £107 8s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £253 13s. Hornsea, which is much frequented as a watering-place, has a fine chalybeate spring, and good accommodation for visitors. The Marine hotel, situated immediately upon the beach, affords delightful views of the German ocean. The market-day is Monday; and fairs are held on August 13th and December 17th for horses and cattle. Races are held annually between the 17th and 24th of July. On the west side of the town is a lake, covering about 436 acres, adorned with picturesque islands, and containing abundance of every variety of

fresh-water fish. Trees have been planted along the margin, where there is a delightful promenade. This parish has suffered severely from continual encroachments of the sea. Not many years ago, a part of the town, called Hornsea-Beck, was swept entirely away; and tradition asserts, that the same fate befell a village called Hide, which stood at the distance of 10 miles north-north-east of the town. Acres 3,160. Houses 177. A. P. £5,012. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 780.

HORNSEY ST. MARY, a parish and village in Finsbury division of Ossulstone hund., union of Edmonton, county of Middlesex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of St. Paul's, London, on the New river. Acres 2,960. Houses 814. A. P., in 1815, £20,926; in 1828, £25,192. Pop., in 1801, 2,716; in 1831, 4,856. The parish includes the hamlets of Crouchend, Muswell-hill, Stroud-green, a considerable part of Highgate, and a part of Finchley common. It is remarkable for the rural character of its scenery. The surrounding country is eminently attractive, by its s s ranges of hills; and the New river, meandering through the parish, forms a beautiful and enlivening object in the landscape. This is a favourite rural retreat with the citizens of the metropolis. Living a rectory in the archd. and dio. of London; rated at £22; gross income £506. Patron, the bishop of London. In the church a magnificent window was erected, in 1835, by Mr. David Evans of Shrewsbury.* This production, for general beauty of character, imposing dignity, and richness and depth of tone in colouring, stands unrivalled by any previous efforts in glass-staining, and entitles the artist to the highest rank in this class of his profession. This splendid window, displaying all the rich and mellow tints of the finest specimens of the old masters, consists principally of two tiers of lights, containing eight full-length figures, drawn in an easy and natural attitude, and with peculiar fidelity and intelligence of outline. At the same time a remarkably expressive boldness of character, unusual in the generality of modern attempts of glass-staining, pervades the whole figures, which are relieved in their respective niches by a rich grey back-ground. The figures stand on rich Gothic pedestals, surmounted by canopies of the most delicate crocketed tabernacle work. The three principal compartments within the pointed arch of the window are filled with designs of 'The adoration of the Shepherds,' from Guido; 'The Wise Men's Offering,' by Rubens, the colouring of which is very rich; and in the apex is 'The Annunciation,' from Carlo Maratti. These subjects, with the ornamental designs that occupy the minor portions of the tracery, harmonize beautifully with the figures below. In three of the side-windows of the church are shields encircled by ancient mantling, &c., containing the armorial bearings of the bishop of London, Lord Mansfield, and C. W. Towers, Esq. There are 25 daily schools in this parish, one of which, the Highgate grammar-school, was founded by Sir Roger Cholmley, in 1565; another, an endowed school for girls, was founded, about 1726, by Mr. Pouncefort.—See HIGHGATE. Charities belonging to this parish, other than those already noticed under article HIGHGATE, produced an income, in 1827, of £161 8s. 8d. per annum, of which £20 constituted the income of a charity, for apprenticing, to freemen of London; £34 of further

* The many splendid specimens of the art of glass-staining with which several ecclesiastical buildings and noblemen's mansions have been embellished by Mr. Evans, have completely disproved assertions made some years since, that the powers of this ancient art had formerly extended beyond the hope of future emulation. The mystery of this beautiful art, once considered as entirely lost, has been effectively revived by this gentleman.

endowments for apprenticing : £33 1s. 6d. applicable to church wardens' account, and the remainder chiefly for behoof of the poor; £20, arising from Plat's charity, being intended for fuel and clothing to 6 poor people of Hornsey, and 14 of St. Pancras. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,676 4s.

The village of Hornsey, anciently called Haringay, is a long straggling place, situated in a low and extremely pleasant valley. The New river flows through the village. From Muswell-hill, at the north-western extremity of the parish, are some beautiful and varied prospects with numerous detached villas. On this hill is a spring, the source of the river Mere, and formerly termed Mousewell, famous in tradition for "a great cure performed on a king of Scots, who was, by some divine intelligence, advised to take the water of a well in England called Muswell." A chapel was erected on the spot dedicated to Our Lady of Muswell. This chapel, an appendage of the priory of Clerkenwell, had fallen into decay previous to the reign of Elizabeth; but the well yet remains, though it is not now supposed to possess any medicinal virtues. At Crouch-end, on the Islington road, are some substantial and desirable houses, and a small dissenting chapel. Between Hornsey and Highbury-barn is a small coppice, called Hornsey wood, a favourite resort. The Hornsey wood house, long since acquired celebrity as a house of entertainment. From this quarter an extensive view may be commanded. Norden, who, in 1593, published an Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex, remarks, of Highgate, that "upon this hill is most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful, for the expert inhabitants there report that divers that have long been visited with sickness not curable by physicke, have, in a short time, repayed their health by that sweet salutarie aire." The manor belonged to the see of London from time immemorial. The bishops had a palace here. The more ancient edifice, occasionally inhabited by the prelates, is supposed to have stood on Lodge-hill, at the eastern extremity of Lord Mansfield's wood; and the remains of a moat are still to be seen. The "great park," formerly belonging to the bishops, has been long cultivated. There are some interesting historical reminiscences connected with this district. In the reign of Richard II. the duke of Gloucester, with the earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham, and several other nobles, armed for the avowed purpose of opposing Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, whom the king had, in the excess of his partiality, created duke of Ireland: they assembled in the "great park." Among the persons seized, in consequence of the supposed conspiracy against Henry VI., in which the duchess of Gloucester bore a part, were Roger Bolingbroke, an astrologer, and Thomas Southwell, a canon of St. Stephen's. The former was said to have devised necromantic means for wasting and destroying the king's person; and Southwell "said masses in the lodge at Hornsey-park, over the instruments which were to be used for that purpose." In this park the Lord Mayor of London, and a train of citizens, met the youthful and ill-fated Edward V., when he approached the capital, shortly after his father's decease, and conducted him into the city. The citizens, in official array, also met Henry VII. at the same place, on his return from a successful Scottish war. Brownswood manor forms the chief part of a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, once held by Bishop Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Lands descend according to the custom of Gravel kind, in the manor of Hornsey.

HORNTON, a chapelry in Horley parish, Oxfordshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by Banbury. Living,

a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Horley. Here is a daily school, endowed with £14 per annum. Acres 1,400. Houses 132. A. P. £2,052. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 551. Poor rates, in 1838, £300 9s.

HORSEBRIDGE, a hamlet in Hellingley parish, county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Hailsham. Fairs for horned cattle and pedlery are held here on May 9th, and September 26th. Pop. returned with the parish.

HORSEBRIDGE-COMMON, in the rape of Bramper, county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Steyning. A fair for pedlery is held here on September 11th.

HORSEBRIDGE. See HENGESTON-DOWNS.

HORSEHEATH, a parish in Chilford hundred, union of Linton, Cambridgeshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Linton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Ely; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £368. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £12 10s. due to the master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity college, Cambridge; £450 rectorial; £2 8s. due to the rector of Bartlow; 4s. due to the rector of Castle Camps; and £2 due to the vicar of Shady Camps. Patrons, the governors of the Charter-house. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £11 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £236 19s. Acres 1,677. Houses 97. A. P. £2,947. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 430.

HORSEHOUSE, a chapelry and township in Coverham parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south of Middleham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Coverham. Pop. returned with the parish.

HORSELL, a parish in Godley hundred, union of Chertsey, county of Surrey; 4 miles north-west by west of Ripley, in the line of the Southampton and London railway, and the Basingstoke canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; returned at £29 7s. 4d.; gross income £83. Patrons, the trustees. Here is a day and Sunday National school. Acres 2,890. Houses 100. A. P. £3,004. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 673. Poor rates, in 1838, £419 5s.

HORSELEY, a parish and township in Longtree hundred, union of Stroud, Gloucestershire; 3 miles south-west of Minchin-Hampton. Acres 4,480. Houses 799. A. P. £6,317. Pop., in 1801, 2,971; in 1831, 3,690. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £7 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £80 3s.; gross income £133. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. The church is a large building, with a handsome tower at the west end. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1715; and 3 daily schools, one of which, the Horseley free-school, is endowed with property producing, in 1833, £54 6s. 4d. per annum, out of which the master and mistress are paid the sum of £25 per annum each, and are at liberty to charge for those children who learn to write on paper. Other charities, in 1827, £15 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,206 15s. Horseley was formerly a place of more importance than it is at present. The houses are ancient and irregularly built; and the inhabitants are partly employed in the woollen manufacture. In 1838, 9 woollen mills here employed 135 hands. Trade has declined so much in this parish, that the Hand-loom weavers' commissioner has recommended migration to the stripe weavers, as the mildest and best remedy in their permanently distressed circumstances. "Many weavers," observes the commissioner, "have declared that they consider the condition of a prisoner to be superior to their own, inasmuch as he is supplied with food and clothing, and they can scarcely obtain either the one or the other." Petty-

sessions for the district of Longtree are held here, and at Tetbury, and Rodborough, alternately. The county house of correction stands in this parish. It is enclosed by a high boundary wall, not overlooked by other buildings, and comprises 92 cells, 3 day-rooms, and 4 airing-yards. The principal means by which the inmates, who, in 1835, amounted to 353, are supplied with hard labour, is the tread-wheel. The weekly cost for food and clothing in this prison, is 2s. 4d. per head. Soon after the Conquest a priory was founded here, of which the only remaining part is an ancient gateway standing near the church.

HORSELEY, a township in Eccleshall parish, Staffordshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Eccleshall. Acres 2,520. Houses 101. Pop., in 1811, 427; in 1831, 491. Other returns with the parish.

HORSELEY (EAST), a parish in Woking hund., union of Guildford, county of Surrey; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Leatherhead. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £12 16s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £281. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £6 15s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £145 3s. "In the old catalogue of religious houses ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury, is mention made of a priory of Black nuns at Horse-lege in Surrey, temp. Rich. I. vol. R. Joan."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 1,740. Houses 36. A. P. £1,576. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 291.

HORSELEY (WEST), a parish in the above hund., union and county; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Guildford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £22 17s. 1d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, F. F. Weston, Esq. The church, which is a building of considerable antiquity, consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire. Here are 4 daily schools, and a Sunday National school for poor boys, endowed, in 1813, by the Rev. W. Fullerton, a former rector, with £24 per annum, part of which is applied to the purchase of clothing for the scholars. Mr. Fullerton also bequeathed, in 1817, £3,200, 3 per cent. consols. for the support of six poor housekeepers of the parish,—'3 men and 3 widows,'—each of whom receives £8 half-yearly. Other charities, in 1823, £30 11s., the whole of which is applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £349 10s. The venerable old mansion, which formerly belonged to the Raleigh family, stands in this parish. In the chapel, which is the burial-place belonging to the manor house, is interred Carew Raleigh, Esq., son of Sir Walter. On digging a grave here next his coffin, a human skull, without any other bones or covering, was found in a small cavity of chalk rock: this is conjectured to be the remains of the head of Sir Walter Raleigh, brought hither by his son, with the view of having it interred in the ground to be afterwards occupied by his own body. Acres 3,000. Houses 129. A. P. £2,798. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 702.

HORSEMONDEN, a parish in Brenchley and Horsemonden hund., lathe of Aylesford, union of Tonbridge, county of Kent; 3 miles north-east of Lamberhurst. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £26 3s. 9d.; gross income £1,000; nett income £596. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. M. S. Marriott. Here are an infant and a daily school, and 2 endowed day and Sunday schools. Other charities, in 1836, £132 13s. 10d., the principal part of which was applied to the support of indigent widows. Poor rates, in 1838, £715 19s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 298 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres: average of hops charged, 221,430 lbs.; of duty, £1,845 5s. A fair is held here on July

26th. The timber in this parish is remarkably fine, and iron-ore is found in abundance. Acres 4,300. Houses 131. A. P. £3,873. Pop., in 1801, 852; in 1831, 1,197.

HORSENDON, a parish in Aylesbury hund., union of Wycombe, Buckinghamshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Wendover. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bucks and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 17s., returned at £147 14s. 1d.; gross income £138. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £135 14s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1835, J. Grubb, Esq. Acres 780. Houses 5. A. P. £563. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 37. Poor rates, in 1838, £12.

HORSEPATH, a parish in Bullington hund., union of Headington, Oxfordshire; 4 miles east by south of Oxford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; gross income £91. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £135 14s. 11d. rectorial. Patron, Magdalene college, Oxford. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1824, £1 9s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 19s. Acres 1,310. Houses 58. A. P. £1,555. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 275.

HORSEPOOL. See STANTON-UNDER-BARDON, with HORSEPOOL, Leicestershire.

HORSEY, a parish in Happening hund., union of Tunstead and Happening, Norfolkshire; 8 miles south-east by south of Happisburgh, on the sea-coast. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £3 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £125; gross income £135. Patrons, the governors of North Walsham school. There is an infant school in this parish. Charities, in 1832, £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 1s. About 40 years ago this parish consisted chiefly of low marshes and bogs; but it has been drained and wonderfully improved by Robert Rising, Esq., who purchased the manor of Sir G. B. Brograve and others. Little Waxham, formerly a parish, but now destitute of village and church, both having been swept away by the incursions of the sea, stands within the bounds of Horsey, on the sea-bank. Acres 2,490. Houses 15. A. P. £420. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 111.

HORSEY-ISLAND, is formed by an inlet of the sea on the eastern coast of Essex, and lies 4 miles south-south-west of Harwich, opposite Walton-lights, near Kirby and Walton. It is 6 miles in circumference, and abounds with game.

HORSFORD, a parish in Taverham hund., union of St. Faith's, Norfolkshire; 5 miles north-west of Norwich, on a branch of the river Bure. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £185. Patrons, in 1835, Admiral Stephens and others. Here are 2 daily schools. The ancient lords or barons of Horsford had a castle here, some traces of which may still be seen. Acres 4,030. Houses 119. A. P. £2,250. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1831, 543. Poor rates, in 1838, £313 2s.

HORSFORTH, a chapelry and township in Guisley parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-west of Leeds, on the river Aire, over which there is here a bridge to Calverley. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £6 11s. 8d., returned at £73; gross income £158. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £172, due to the rector of Guisley. Patron, in 1835, J. S. Stanhope. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1801; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1798, and another of the New Connexion in 1825: also a Friends' meeting-house. This chapelry possesses 5 infant, and 3 daily, besides 6 Sunday, schools. Charities, in 1825, £2 1s. 4d. per annum.

Poor rates, in 1838, £674 18s. Special sessions are held here every fortnight. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture. In 1838, there were 360 handlooms in the trade; but it was found, by the handloom commissioners, that the weavers in this chapelry were unemployed one-sixth part of their time. Acres 2,820. Houses 672. A. P. £5,790. Pop., in 1801, 2,099; in 1831, 3,425.

HORSHAM, a parish, borough, and market-town, in Fishergate hund., rape of Bramber, union of Horsham, county of Sussex; 26 miles north-east by north of Chichester, and 35 south-south-west of London, on the river Arun,—here an inconsiderable stream,—and in the line of the proposed railway between London and Portsmouth. The London and Horsham railway terminates in the centre of the town: it is 10 miles in length, and joins the London and Brighton railway at the 17th mile, in the parish of Horley:—capital, £200,000 in £20 shares. Acres of the parish 20,040, including 11,160 acres, the area of St. Leonard's Forest. Houses 907. A. P. of the borough, £2,215; of the parish, £6,684. Pop., in 1801, 3,204; in 1831, 5,105.

Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £25; gross income £788. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a venerable edifice, with a tower and eight bells. The interior has been thoroughly repaired, but preserves its original character throughout, and contains several ancient and interesting monuments. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1700; an Independent, formed in 1776; a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1832; a mechanics' institute, and 9 daily schools, one of which—the free grammar-school—was endowed, in 1532, by Richard Cellyer, from property granted to the Mercers' company, on certain trusts, as to the maintenance of this school. The income arising from this charity, in 1819, was £515 per annum, of which £357 constituted the average expenditure on the school, though it seemed questionable whether the trust estate was liable for more than £16 13s. 4d. per annum, and repairs of school premises. In Lambard's time (1576), the whole income was only £20. There are also here 2 day and Sunday National schools, partly supported by voluntary contributions; 2 Lancasterian schools, chiefly supported by subscription; and 2 infant schools, also partly supported by subscription. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,030 3s.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Horsham, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Horsham poor-law union comprehends ten parishes, embracing an area of 76 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 12,270. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £14,068. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,155; in 1839, £6,796 16s.

Horsham is a borough by prescription, and has been governed by a steward, two bailiffs, and two constables elected at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It is not included in the schedules of the new municipal act. It returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. till the passing of the Reform act. The right of election was vested in all such persons as possessed an estate by inheritance, or for life, in burghage houses or burghage lands, lying within the borough. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years, previous to 1831, was 73. The boundaries of the borough were restricted to the immediate vicinity of the town, which indeed, on two sides, stretched beyond the boundary-line; on the west into a continuation of West-street, called the Bishopric; and on the east to a considerable distance in a straggling form

along the Brighton road, which bears the name of the East Parade, as far as some good houses on this road, about half-a-mile from the end of the town. On the north also beyond Springfield, on the London road, and near the pleasure-grounds of Horsham-park, called North Parade, a row of very good houses stretch beyond the old borough boundaries, but have no pretension to be considered as part of the town. Under the Reform act the boundaries of the borough were extended so as to coincide with the whole of this extensive parish, which runs nearly 8 miles from north to south, and about 3 in average breadth. The borough was also limited to the return of one member. The number of electors registered for 1837, was 338, of whom 6 voted in respect of rights reserved in the act: the number polled at the general election in 1837, was 292, including 5 of the burghage voters. Horsham is one of the polling-places for the western division of the county.

The town, though respectable, is small and inconsiderable: with the exceptions already noticed, it is also irregularly and poorly built, many of the houses being of timber, though new faced with brick, and rarely exceeding a single story in height. It is well-supplied with water, but was very indifferently paved, and neither lighted nor watched at the time of the parliamentary inquiry: it is now, however, well-paved. The principal street runs to a considerable distance east and west, with small ones branching from the middle and western side of the town, northwards and southwards. The street through which the church is approached is agreeably planted with rows of fine majestic trees. The mixture of trees amongst the houses gives it a more sylvan aspect than most other country towns. The town-hall and sessions-house is a very handsome building, with a stone front. It was enlarged by the duke of Norfolk for the accommodation of the judges of assize, the spring assizes for the county having been, till recently, at the midsummer quarter sessions for the western division still are, held here. The county-jail,—a commodious structure, partly built with stone,—is situate near the eastern extremity of the town. It is adapted for the classification of prisoners, and comprises 56 wards, 7 day-rooms, and 4 airing-rooms. A small garden extends along the front of the building, which has two spacious court-yards of about half an acre each, with gravel walks surrounding a fine grass plot. The enclosing wall encircles the whole prison. There are numerous seats and mansions in the vicinity of the town; and the parish, altogether, in the centre of which the town is situated, is traversed by good turnpike roads in every direction, and constitutes one of the most luxuriant and fertile districts in Sussex, adorned with upwards of 1,200 acres of excellent wood and coppice, with much interesting scenery, and containing nearly 8,500 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture lands. Mineral springs, chiefly impregnated with iron, abound in the vicinity of the town; but they are now in no great repute.

A very considerable trade has been carried on here, but has in some degree declined, since the removal of the barracks, which were once kept here. Its great thoroughfare situation, however, has hitherto insured it a certain trade and consequence, and given it an air of liveliness superior to most other towns in this vicinity; and although the railways already in progress, or projected, may produce great changes in this quarter, it is probable that Horsham,—the agricultural importance of which is well-known, and fully entitles it to all the advantages and conveniences of railway communication,—will be ultimately much benefited, and probably in no way injured by the lines of railway now opening

up in its vicinity. There is an established bank in the town, and a good market-house. The market is on Monday and Saturday. Fairs, principally for sheep and lambs, are held on April 5th, and Monday before Whitsuntide; on July 18th for cattle, sheep, and lambs: on November 17th is a large fair for Welsh cattle, called St. Leonard's fair, from its having formerly been held in the adjoining forest of that name: on November 27th a fair is held for cattle and pedlery; and on the last Tuesday in every month for cattle, sheep, &c. On the Saturday after the July fair is a fair for pedlery and toys. Horsham is generally supposed to have derived its name from Horsa, the brother of Hengist,—see HENGESTON-DOWNS,—and who is said to have been slain in the battle of Aylesfield in 457, and buried in the immediate vicinity of the town; but a much better etymological guess is, that the name was acquired from its situation in the midst of the *Sylva Anderida*,—an almost impenetrable wood, which stood here in days of yore, and that it designated the 'Ham' in the 'hurst,' or Hurst ham, whence by corruption, Hors-ham. This place, says Lambard, in 1576, was anciently "frequented with trade and merchandise, until the decay of Shorham haven: notwithstanding which decay, it hath in the parishes 1,500 house-lings people."

HORSHAM-ST.-FAITH'S, usually called, for brevity, **ST. FAITH**, a parish and village in Taverham hund., union of St. Faith's, Norfolkshire; 4 miles north of Norwich, on the post-road from Norwich to Cromer. Acres 1,750. Houses 237. A. P. £1,640. Pop., in 1801, including the hamlet of Newton-St.-Faith's, 883; in 1831, 1,279. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £20, and returned at £38 0s. 2d.; gross income £60. Patron, in 1835, Admiral Stephens. This parish possesses 8 daily schools. Poor rates, in 1838, £703 19s. Horsham-St.-Faith's house of industry, erected, in 1805, by 14 incorporated parishes, stands on an eminence at the north end of the village. It is capable of accommodating 300 persons. St. Faith's poor-law union comprehends 30 parishes, embracing an area of 75 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,126. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,525. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,837; in 1839, £6,227 1s. In 1839 there were 120 hand-loomers in the village, of which only about 30 were employed. A fair is held here annually on 17th October, for cattle. There was formerly "a priory of Black monks here, dedicated to St. Faith, the Virgin and Martyr, by Robert Fitz-Walter, and Sibill (de Cayneto) his wife, A. D. 1105. It was at first a cell to the abbey de Conchis in Normandy; but, 16th Rich. II., was made 'Prioratus indigena,' and appeared 26th Henry VIII. to have been endowed with £162 19s. 11d., ob. per ann. Dugd.; £193 2s. 3d. ob. Speed. The site was granted 35th Henry VIII., to Edward Ebrington and Richard Southwell. An hospital in this town, belonging formerly to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and by them granted to the prior and convent of St. Faith's, is mentioned in the bull of Pope Alexander III. A. D. 1163."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

HORSINGTON, a parish in the south division of Gartree wapentake, union of Horncastle, Lincolnshire; 4 miles west of Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 11s. 3d.; gross income £235. Patron, Magdalene college, Oxford. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 1,700. Houses 71. A. P. £2,218. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 323. Poor rates, in 1838, £210 15s.

HORSINGTON, a parish in Horethorne hund., union of Wincanton, Somersetshire; 3½ miles south by west of Wincanton. It includes the hamlet of Horsington-Marsh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £18 6s. 0½d.; gross income £920; nett income £729. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £819 rectorial; 12s. due to the rector of Cucklington, Steker, Ister cum Bayford; and 12s. due to the rector of Kelmington. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £19 17s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £827 17s. Acres 3,710. Houses 172. A. P. £4,179. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 968.

HORSLEY, a parish and township in Morleston and Litchurch hund., union of Belper, county of Derby; 2½ miles south-east by south of Belper, on the river Derwent. The parish comprises the townships of Horsley, Horsley-Woodhouse, and Kilbourne. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £7 5s. 5d., returned at £94; gross income £110. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Chesterfield. Here are 3 day and Sunday National schools, besides a daily and an infant school. Charities, in 1826, £12 11s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £484 18s.; of the township, £209 17s. Here are the ruins of Horeston-castle, erected in the early part of the 13th century. Acres 2,920. Houses 363. A. P. £5,032. Pop., in 1801, 1,476; in 1831, 1,948. Houses of the township 26. A. P. £1,854. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 649.

HORSLEY, a township in Ovingham parish, Northumberland; 10 miles east by north of Hexham, situated on a declivity sloping toward the south. The houses on the north stand upon a steep eminence. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £203 19s. 8d. improproriated. The Presbyterians have a place of worship here; and there is a daily school. Houses 56. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 293. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 1s.

HORSLEY-LONG, a parish in the west division of Morpeth ward, union of Morpeth, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north-west by north of Morpeth; intersected by a branch of the Coquet. The parish comprises the townships of Bigges or Carlisle's-Quarter, Freeholder's-Quarter, Riddle's-Quarter, Stanton, Longshaws, Todburn, Wingates, and Witton-Shields. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £7 13s. 4d.; gross income £396. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1720; and 3 daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1830, £3 18s. 6d. per annum, applied in educating 6 children. Poor rates, in 1838, £426 6s. Acres 13,240. Houses 197. A. P. £11,346. Pop., in 1801, 844; in 1831, 952.

HORSLEY-WOODHOUSE, a township in Horsley parish, Derbyshire; 3½ miles east-south-east of Belper. Here is a daily school. Six boys of this township are eligible as scholars and pensioners to John and Samuel Richardson's school at Smalley, in the parish of MORLEY—which see. Other charities, in 1826, 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 16s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 128. A. P. £992. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 709.

HORSTED, or **LITTLE HORSTED**, a parish in Rushmonden hund., union of Uckfield, county of Sussex; 2½ miles south-west of Uckfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7; gross income £382. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £438 8s. 4d. rectorial. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Simpson. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 46½ acres; average of hops charged, 35,695 lbs.; of duty, £297 9s. 2d. Acres 2,240. Houses 28. A.

P. £1,410. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 300. Poor rates, in 1838, £169 1s.

HORSTEAD WITH STAININGHALL, a parish and village in Taverham hund., union of St. Faith's, Norfolkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Aylesham. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Bure. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 10s.; gross income £402. In the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1832, £10 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £404 8s. Horstead-hall, erected in 1835, in the Elizabethan style, stands in a picturesque and romantic vale, on the margin of the Bure. Acres 2,490. Houses 106. A. P. £2,214. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 593.

HORSTED-KEYNES, a parish in Danehill-Horsted hund., union of Cuckfield, county of Sussex; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles east-north-east of Cuckfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £353. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £527 7s. 7d. rectorial. Patron, Thomas Austen, Esq. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, exhibiting specimens of the early and decorated styles of English architecture. The Baptists have a place of worship at Dane-hill. Here are an endowed daily school, and a day and Sunday National school with a lending library attached. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of $17\frac{3}{4}$ acres; average of hops charged, 4,890 lbs.; of duty, £40 15s. Fairs for cattle and pedlery are held here on May 27th, and September 12th. There is a fine chalybeate spring in the parish. Acres 6,210. Houses 116. A. P. £2,659. Pop., in 1801, 591; in 1831, 782. Poor rates, in 1838, £518 19s.

HORTON, a parish in Stoke hund., union of Eton, Buckinghamshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-west of COLNBROOK—which see. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bucks and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £22 9s. 4d.; gross income £395. Patron, in 1835, J. P. Williams, Esq. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1832, including the chapel of Colnbrook, £95 4s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £400 6s. The poet Milton passed some of his juvenile years at Horton with his parents. His mother, who died in 1637, lies entombed in the church. Acres 1,610. Houses 150. A. P. £3,596. Pop., in 1801, 647; in 1831, 480.

HORTON, a township in Tilston parish, Cheshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Malpas. Here is a daily school. Acres 450. Houses 26. A. P. £1,124. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 148. Poor rates, in 1838, £79.

HORTON-WITH-PEELE, a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire; 1 mile north of Tarvin. Acres 240. Houses 4. A. P. £854. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 36. Poor rates, in 1838, £19.

HORTON, a parish in Badbury hund., union of Wimborne and Cranborne, Dorsetshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Cranborne. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Woodland's, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 13s. 10d., returned at £50; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Shaftesbury. Here is a daily school. Acres 7,000. Houses 61. A. P. £1,369. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 421. Poor rates, in 1838, £152 17s.

HORTON, a parish in the upper division of Grumbald's-Ash hund., union of Chipping-Sodbury, Gloucestershire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Chipping-Sodbury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £16;

gross income £668. Patron, in 1835, T. Brooke, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1827, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £211. Acres 3,560. Houses 84. A. P. £5,446. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 477.

HORTON, a chapelry in Chartham parish, Kent; 3 miles south-west of Canterbury. Living, a curacy annexed to Chartham rectory. Pop. returned with the parish.

HORTON, a parish in Wymersley hund., union of Hardingsstone, Northamptonshire; 6 miles south-east of Northampton, intersected by the post-road from Lutterworth to Newport-Pagnel. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Piddington, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 17s. 1d., and returned at £70; gross income £98. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. H. Gunning, Bart. Acres 2,790. Houses 14. A. P. £1,794. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 115. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 16s.

HORTON, a parish and township in the east division of Castle ward, union of Tynemouth, Northumberlandshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Morpeth. The parish comprises the townships of Bebside, Cowpen, East-Hartford, West-Hartford, and Horton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £16, returned at £80; gross income £91. Patron, the vicar of Woodhorn. The church, which appears to have been larger at one period, is a very ancient building. There are 4 daily schools in this parish. Acres 5,360. Houses 417. A. P. £8,753. Pop., in 1801, 1,197; in 1831, 2,631. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 10s. Houses of the township 29. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 175. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 13s.

HORTON. See **STUDLEY WITH HORTON**.

HORTON, a township in Wem parish, Shropshire; about 2 miles north-west by north of Wem. Houses 19. Pop., in 1821, 99; in 1831, 97. Other returns with the parish.

HORTON, a township in Gisburn parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Skipton. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1743; and a daily school. Acres 1,780. Houses 35. A. P. £2,631. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 200. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 11s.

HORTON (GREAT), a chapelry in Bradford parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-west of Bradford. It includes the hamlet of Little Horton. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £32, returned at £44; gross income £99. Patron, the vicar of Bradford. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1813, and altered and enlarged in 1840; a Primitive Methodist, formed in 1825; a Swedenborgian; and 10 daily schools. One of the schools, designed as a free grammar-school, was founded in the reign of Charles I., by Christopher Scott, and endowed with £68 per annum. The Stanbury school was erected in 1805, and endowed with £30 per annum. Other charities, in 1826, £60 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,337 8s. In 1839, a Mechanics' institute was established in this chapelry. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent: during 1839—including Little Horton—1,768 hand-loomers were employed in this trade. Horton is one of the most important and populous villages in the parish. Horton house was the seat of the Sharpe family. Acres 2,070. Houses 2,131. A. P. £8,348. Pop., in 1801, 3,459; in 1831, 10,785.

HORTON (LITTLE). See **HORTON (GREAT)**.

HORTON AND HORTON-HAY, a parish in the north division of Totmonslow hund., union of

Leeke, Staffordshire: $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Leeke. It includes the townships of Blackwood and Crowborough. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £20, returned at £85 16s.; gross income £105. Patron, in 1835, C. Antrobus, Esq. Here is a daily school, endowed with a small residence, a school-house, and half an acre of land. Other charities, in 1824, £18 1s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £161. Acres 4,570. Houses 186. A. P. £4,602. Pop., in 1801, 752; in 1831, 970.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE, a parish in the west division of Staincliffe and Ewecross wapentake, union of Settle, west riding of Yorkshire; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kettlewell, at the sources of the rivers Ribble and Wharfe. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £13, returned at £55; gross income £108. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Holden. Here is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed, in 1725, by John Armitstead, who bequeathed property for its support, producing, in 1825, £160 per annum. Other charities, in 1825, £30 13s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £406 1s. In the eastern part of this parish is Pennigent-hill, a towering mountain, at the base of which are two fearful chasms, called Hulpit and Huntpit holes; through each there runs a subterraneous brook which emerges at a considerable distance. On the west side of the mountain are the remains of ancient places of interment, called the Giants' Graves. Skeletons of the ordinary size have been here disinterred. Towards the western boundary of the parish are the skirts of Ingleborough-hill, a mountain 2,361 feet in height above sea-level: the top is flat and nearly a mile in circumference: the summit is of a gritty sandstone, and commands a noble prospect. Here was formerly a beacon for sudden alarm. Ingleborough is the first land descried by sailors in the voyage from Dublin to Lancaster. Acres 18,970. Houses 111. A. P. £6,745. Pop., in 1801, 570; in 1831, 567.

HORTON-GRANGE, a township in Ponteland parish, Northumberlandshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ponteland. Houses 11. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 64. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 19s.

HORTON-HAY. See **HORTON** and **HORTON-HAY**.

HORTON-KIRBY, a parish in Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington hund., lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford, county of Kent; 4 miles south-south-east of Dartford, on the river Darent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £5 7s. 6d.; gross income £215. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. P. Rashleigh. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, about £38 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £314 6s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish and Farningham, to the extent of 108 acres; average of hops charged, 66,737 lbs.; of duty, £556 2s. 10d. Acres 1,800. Houses 114. A. P. £3,126. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 666.

HORTON-MONKS, a parish in Stouting hund., lathe of Shepway, union of Elham, county of Kent; 5 miles north-north-west of Hythe, on the line of the South Eastern railway. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to the vicarage of Brabourne. Charities, in 1836, £7 8s. 9½d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 3s. Here, according to Tanner, was "a cell of Cluniac monks to the priory of Lewes, who had the manor here pretty early in the time of King Henry II., by the gift of Robert de Vere, constable to the king of England. It was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Pancras, made by King Edward III., 'Prioratus indigena,'

and so continued till the general dissolution, when it was valued at £95 12s. 2d. per ann. Dugd.; and £111 16s. 11d. ob. Speed. The site was granted 30th Henry VIII. to Richard Tate, and after to — Mantell." Acres 1,220. Houses 31. A. P. £1,175. Pop., in 1811, 160; in 1831, 156.

HORWICK, a chapelry in Dean parish, Lancashire; 5 miles south-east by south of Chorley, in the line of the post-road from Chorley to Manchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £220. Patron, the vicar of Deans. The old chapel has been superseded by a fine Gothic structure, erected, in 1830, from designs by Mr. Bedford. Here are 2 Independent churches,—one formed in 1765, the other in 1720. There are also 6 daily schools; and a National school, which contained, in 1833, 72 pupils. Charities, in 1827, £13 7s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £475 7s. There are large establishments here for calico printing; and the bleaching-works of Messrs. Ridgway are very extensive. Ridgmount is the family residence. According to tradition, cotton yarn was spun here in the reign of Henry VIII. Acres 3,230. Houses 579. A. P. £5,766. Pop., in 1801, 1,565; in 1831, 3,562.

HORWOOD, a parish in Fremington hund., union of Barnstaple, Devonshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Bideford, on a branch of the Torridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £7 8s. 4d., and returned at £131 9s. 5d.; gross income £157. Patron, in 1835, John Dene, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,280. Houses 23. A. P. £906. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 130. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 13s.

HORWOOD (GREAT), a parish in Cottesloe hund., union of Winslow, Buckinghamshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Winslow. It includes the hamlet of Singleborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 4s. 2d.; gross income £304. Patron, New college, Oxford. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1821; and there are 3 daily schools. Acres 3,120. Houses 153. A. P. £2,917. Pop., in 1801, 537; in 1831, 720. Poor rates, in 1838, £425.

HORWOOD (LITTLE), a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 3 miles north-east by north of Winslow. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St. Alban's and dio. of London; rated at £5 6s. 8d., and returned at £92; gross income £111. Patron, in 1835, E. Bartlett, Esq. Acres 1,950. Houses 90. A. P. £2,034. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 431. Poor rates, in 1838, £305 7s.

HOSE, or **HOWES**, a parish in Framland hund., union of Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire; 7 miles north of Melton-Mowbray, in the line of the Grantham canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 2s. 6d., and returned at £105; gross income £105. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £4 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 8s. Acres 2,140. Houses 73. A. P. £3,025. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 385.

HOSPITAL, a tything in Great Farringdon parish, Berkshire; 2 miles eastward of Great Farringdon. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1811, 62. Other returns with the parish.

HOTHAM, a parish and village in Hunsley-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, union of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of North-Cave. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £10 0s. 7½d.; gross income £333. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £44 11s. 1d. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £2 per

annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £205 1s. A Roman road passes near the village, in a direction towards North and South Newbald. Acres 2,530. Houses 67. A. P. £1,952. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 286.

HOTHAMPTON. See **BOGNOR.**

HOTHFIELD, a parish in Chart and Longbridge hund., lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford, county of Kent; 3 miles north-west by west of Ashford, in the line of the South Eastern railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £17 5s.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Thanet. Here is a daily school, endowed, by the late earl of Thanet, with £20 per annum. Other charities, in 1836, £58 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £274 3s. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 15½ acres; average of hops charged, 14,022 lbs.; of duty, £116 17s. Acres 1,900. Houses 72. A. P. £2,340. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 410.

HOTHORPE, a hamlet in Thedingworth parish, Northamptonshire; 4¼ miles south-west of Market-Harborough. Charities, in 1830, £10 4s. 7d. per annum. Acres 1,150. Houses 5. A. P. £1,860. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 26. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 14s.

HOTON, or **HOUGHTON**, a chapelry in Prestwold parish, Leicestershire; 3½ miles north-east of Loughborough. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Prestwold. Charities, in 1837, £1 1s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £260 7s. The Marquis of Hastings is lord of the manor. Acres 1,850. Houses 85. A. P. £2,951. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 401.

HOT-WELLS. See **CLIFTON**, Gloucestershire.

HOUGH, a township in Wyburn parish, Cheshire; 4 miles east by south of Nantwich. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,080. Houses 37. A. P. £1,567. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 252. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 5s.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Loveden wapentake, union of Grantham, Lincolnshire; 6½ miles north of Grantham, and comprising the hamlets of Brandon and Gelston. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Brandon, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 6s. 8d., returned at £83 4s. 8d.; gross income £103. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum.—“About A.D. 1164, King Henry II. gave this manor to the abbey of St. Mary de Voto at Cherburgh in Normandy,—which was founded by his mother, the Empress Maud, and himself—so that here was an alien priory of some Austin canons subordinate to that foreign monastery. This cell, valued at £20 per annum, was seized into the king's hands, and granted by Richard II. during the wars, first to the priory of the Spittle on the Street, in this county, and after to the Carthusians of St. Ann's near Coventry. It was restored, 1° Henry IV., to Cherburgh, but was, with the rest of the alien priories, totally suppressed in the next reign, and granted, 9° Henry V., to the priory of Montgrace in Yorkshire, and, as parcel thereof, was granted to John, Lord Russell, 33° Hen. VIII.”—Tanner's Not. Mon.—Acres 3,600. Houses 113. A. P. £4,567. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 565. Poor rates, in 1838, £357 14s.

HOUGHAM, a parish, partly in Bewsborough hund., lathe of St. Augustine, and partly in Folkestone hund., lathe of Shepway, union of Dover, county of Kent; 2½ miles west-south-west of Dover, in the vicinity of the South Eastern railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income

£221. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are 3 small daily schools, and a Sunday school endowed with the interest of £100, 3 per cent. consols. The most populous part of this parish adjoins the town of Dover, and the children generally attend the schools there. A rent-charge of £1 was bequeathed by Thomas Pepper, one of the jurats, to the poor of Hougham, who have the privilege of occupying one almshouse at DOVER: which see. Poor rates, in 1838, £525 7s. Acres 2,770. Houses 180. A. P. £2,002. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 1,151.

HOUGHAM. See **HAIGHAM.**

HOUGHTON. See **HOTON.**

HOUGHTON, or **HAUGHTON**, a township in Manchester parish, Lancashire; 3½ miles north-north-east of Stockport, on the river Tame. Here are 4 daily schools. This township is noted for its extensive manufacture of hats. Acres 1,130. Houses 472. A. P. £2,449. Pop., in 1801, 1,139; in 1831, 2,914. Poor rates, in 1838, £185.

HOUGHTON, a township in Stanwix parish, Cumberlandshire; 2½ miles north of Carlisle, in the line of the post-road from Carlisle to Annan. Houses 69. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 384. A chapel has recently been built here, and a district attached to it.

HOUGHTON, a parish in Hurstingstone hund., union of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; 2 miles west by north of St. Ives, on the river Ouse. Living, a rectory with Wyton curacy, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon, and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £34 17s. 8½d.; gross income £721. Patroness, in 1835, Lady O. Sparrow. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,640. Houses 87. A. P. £2,627. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 372. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 15s.

HOUGHTON, a parish in King's Sombourn and Buddesgate hunds., union of Stockbridge, South-amptonshire; 2 miles south-west by south of Stockbridge, in the line of the Andover canal. It includes the tything of Houghton-Drayton. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Winchester, and peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent; rated at £28 8s. 2½d.; gross income £488. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1825, £3 16s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £319 3s. Acres 1,790. Houses 60. A. P. £1,430. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 435.

HOUGHTON (GREAT), a township in Darfield parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles east of Barnesley, in the line of the North Midland railway, and between the Barnesley and Darfield stations. Here is an endowed daily school. Acres 1,900. Houses 59. A. P. £2,121. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 292. Poor rates, in 1838, £204 18s.

HOUGHTON (GREAT), a parish in Wymersley hund., union of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire; 2½ miles south-east by east of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £22; gross income £560. Patron, Magdalene college, Oxford. Here are three infant schools. Charities, in 1830, £4 7s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £173 13s. Acres 1,570. Houses 62. A. P. £3,410. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 305.

HOUGHTON (LITTLE), a parish in Wymersley hund., union of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire; 3½ miles east by south of Northampton. Living, a vicarage with that of Brayfield-on-the-Green, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £6 9s. 2d.; gross income £285. Patrons, in 1835, trustees. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £21 per annum. Other charities, in 1830, £43 8s. per annum, of which

£20 were applied to parochial purposes. Here are 6 houses and gardens occupied by poor persons, rent free. Poor rates, in 1838, £340 9s. Acres 1,070. Houses 116. A. P. £1,585. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 539.

HOUGHTON (LITTLE), a township in Long Houghton parish, Northumberland; about 1 mile north-west of Long Houghton. A lead-mine here was opened so early as 1763. Coal, of a peculiar description, has also been found. Acreage with the parish. Houses 20. A. P. £1,160. Pop., including the township of Little Mill, in 1801, 78; in 1831, 80. Poor rates, in 1838, £34 2s.

HOUGHTON (LITTLE), a township in Darfield parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Darfield, in the line of the North Midland railway. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £157 5s. 3d. due to the master, fellows, and scholars, of Trinity college, Cambridge, and rector of Darfield. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,130. Houses 24. A. P. £1,104. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 132. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 5s.

HOUGHTON (LONG), a parish in the south division of Bambrough ward, union of Alnwick, Northumberland; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by north of Alnwick. It comprises the townships of Little Houghton, Long Houghton, and Bulmer with Seaton-house. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £9 9s. 4d.; gross income £173. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1830, £13 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £330 18s. Limestone, lead, and coals, are found in this parish. Acres 3,990. Houses 137. A. P. £5,231. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 690. Houses of the township 94. A. P. £3,595. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 470. Poor rates, in 1838, £212 3s.

HOUGHTON (NEW), or **HOUGHTON** in the **BRAKE**, a parish in the hund. of Gallow, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 10 miles west of Fakenham, and 6 north of Rougham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5; gross income £70. Patron, in 1829, the marquis of Cholmondeley. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 15s.

HOUGHTON-HALL, one of the seats of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the owner and lord of the manor, stands in this parish. It was begun in 1722, by the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole, who finished it in 1735. It is a magnificent mansion, and ranks as the first of the kind in Norfolk. The large and valuable collection of pictures, placed here by the founder at a vast expense, was sold, in 1779, by the earl of Orford, to Catherine, empress of Russia, for £40,555. The grounds are ornamented with beautiful gardens and extensive plantations. It was here that Sir Robert Walpole passed, in tranquillity, the closing years of his life. "Here," he remarked, "my flatterers are all mutes; the oaks and beeches seem to contend which best shall please the lord of the manor: they cannot deceive: they will not lie." He died in 1745. Acres 1,510. Houses 21. A. P. £1,259. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 277.

HOUGHTON in the **BRAKE**. See **HOUGHTON (NEW)**.

HOUGHTON WITH CLOSE-HOUSE, a township in Heddon-on-the-Wall parish, Northumberland; $\frac{8}{10}$ miles west by north of Gateshead. Here is a daily school. Houghton-hall, erected in 1799, is a large, elegant structure, surrounded, by beautiful plantations, and pleasure-grounds adorned with sheets of water. Acreage with the parish. Houses 22. A. P. £1,213. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 19s.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a parish in Redborne-Stoke hund., union of Amptill, Bedfordshire; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles north of Amptill. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £15 9s. 2d.; gross income £665. Patron, St. John's college, Cambridge. Here is a daily school, endowed in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Francis Clark, Bart., with a salary of £16 per annum, and a residence for the schoolmaster. An almshouse was also erected and endowed by Sir Francis for six poor persons belonging to the parish, each of whom receives about £2 per month:—income, in 1822, about £70 per annum, of which £10 were applied to clothing 30 poor persons, including the almspeople. Other charities, £19 17s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £293 9s. Acres 3,380. Houses 134. A. P. £4,576. Pop., in 1801, 507; in 1831, 796.

HOUGHTON-IN-THE-DALE (ST. GILES), a parish in the north division of Greenhoe hund., union of Walsingham, Norfolk; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of Little Walsingham, on the river Stiffkey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8, returned at £146 10s. 10d.; gross income £149. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. L. Warner. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £69 13s. 8d. vicarial. On the west side of the parish is a small ancient chapel, supposed to have been an appendage to Walsingham abbey, but now occupied as a barn. Acres 1,060. Houses 47. A. P. £1,186. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 215. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 19s.

HOUGHTON-GLASS, a township in Castleford parish, west riding of Yorkshire; about 2 miles north-west of Pontefract. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 1,500. Houses 87. A. P. £1,394. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 446. Poor rates, in 1838, £168 8s.

HOUGHTON-HANGING, a hamlet in Lamport parish, Northamptonshire; $\frac{6}{10}$ miles south-west of Rothwell. Acreage with the parish. Houses 23. A. P. £1,940. Pop., in 1801, 117, in 1831, 114. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 6s.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Gartree hund., union of Billesdon, Leicestershire; 6 miles east by south of Leicester. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £16 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £270. Patron, in 1835, T. Freer, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £5 1s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 8s. There is a mineral spring in this parish. Acres 2,450. Houses 94. A. P. £3,490. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 395.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in South Greenhoe hund., union of Swaffham, Norfolkshire; $\frac{4}{10}$ miles north-west of Watton, on the river Wissey. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of North Pickenham. The church is a small edifice, with a tower and bell. Acres 470. Houses 8. A. P. £556. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 52. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 7s.

HOUGHTON WITH MIDDLETON AND ARBURY, a township in Winwick parish, Lancashire 2 miles north of Warrington. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1828, £11 per annum, applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £145 10s. Acres 620. Houses 47. A. P. £1,552. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 286.

HOUGHTON-REGIS, a parish in Manshead hund., union of Luton, Bedfordshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Dunstable. It includes the hamlet of Bedwell-Green. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11

13s. 4d.; gross income £229. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Bedford. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with land bequeathed by Thomas Whitehead in 1634, and producing, in 1820, £50 per annum. In 1664, William Strange left to the poor of this parish "that frequent God's ordinances and divine services, and not Quakers or common beggars," a rent-charge of £10. Poor rates, in 1838, £860. Acres 4,500. Houses 280. A. P. £5,481. Pop., in 1801, 784; in 1831, 1,424.

HOUGHTON-LE-SIDE, a township in Gainford parish, county of Durham; 6 miles north-west of Darlington. Acres 1,240. Houses 27. A. P. £1,155. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 130. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 10s.

HOUGHTON-LE-SKERNE. See **HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE**.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a parish, township, and market-town, in the north division of Easington ward, union of Houghton-le-Spring, co.-palatine of Durham; 6½ miles north-east of Durham, and 10 south-east of Newcastle, on a tributary to the Wear, and in the line of the Great North of England railway, which was opened from York to Darlington for goods, on 4th January, 1841, thus opening up about 273 miles of a continued line of English railways towards Scotland, and within 30½ miles of Newcastle—see also **DURHAM—Railways**. There are also minor railways in this vicinity, projected or completed, connecting the district with Sunderland, Hartlepool, Durham, &c. The parish comprises the townships of South Bidick, Bourn-Moor, Cocken, Great and Little Eppleton, East, West, and Middle Herrington, Hetton-le-Hole, Houghton-le-Spring, Moorhouse, Moorsley, Morton-Grange, Newbottle, Offerton, East and West Rainton, and Wardenlaw and the chapelry of Painshaw. Acres of the parish 14,560. Houses 3,719. A. P. £27,569. Pop., in 1801, 6,414; in 1831, 20,524. Acres of the township 1,220. Houses 687. A. P. £4,445. Pop., in 1801, 996; in 1831, 3,917.

Living, a rectory, with the curacies of West Rainton and Hetton, in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £124; gross income £2,553; nett income £2,157. In the patronage of the bishop of Durham. This parish, which has greatly increased in population during the last 20 years, has been ecclesiastically divided into four distinct parishes, under the 16° sec. 58° George III. c. 45. The churches of the new parishes have been endowed out of the revenues of the mother church, one of the richest livings in the gift of the bishop of the diocese. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics; and there are 58 daily schools, 9 of which are situated in the township of Houghton-le-Spring. The free grammar-school here was founded and endowed by letters-patent, 16° Queen Elizabeth, by the Rev. Bernard Gilpin and John Heath, Esq.: including subsequent benefactions, it has a clear income of about £150 per annum. It is under the government of special visitors; but the number of free scholars was latterly reduced to six, and, like many others in England, it has now ceased to be a charitable foundation altogether, and may be more properly called a gentlemen's boarding academy. The school-house is a convenient building, situated in the churchyard, with an adjoining dwelling-house for the master. There are also in connexion with this charity, endowed almshouses for 6 poor persons. The girls' Blue coat school is endowed with £80 per annum from funds bequeathed, in 1719, by Sir George Wheeler, Knight. Other charities, in 1836, £77 3s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £4,741 2s.; of the township, £1,011 13s.—The Houghton-

le-Spring poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 22 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 21,093. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £3,520 11s.

The town is situated at the head of a beautiful vale, opening to the west, and sheltered from northern and eastern winds by the hills of Houghton and Wardenlaw. Within the last 30 years it has undergone great improvement, and it now contains many large and handsome houses. A mechanics' institution has been established here. The trade of this place depends mainly upon the numerous mines in the vicinity, the produce of which is sent to different parts of the country, and has been greatly facilitated by the formation of the lines of railway already noticed—see also **HETTON-LE-HOLE**. The coal of Houghton-le-Spring, from its superior quality, commands the highest price in the London market. Some observations on the different kinds of this important mineral will be found under article **DURHAM**—which see. This rich mineral district also contains several quarries of limestone and freestone. The soil too is fertile. The celebrated Durham white ox, weighing 1 ton 11 cwt. 22 lbs., and measuring from tail to poll 8 feet 8 inches, was reared in this parish—see **DURHAM**. The weekly market, established in 1825, is held every Friday. A fair or feast is held annually on the Sunday after New Michaelmas-day, and continues for 3 or 4 days, during which there are horse-races and various other amusements. Petty-sessions are held here every alternate Thursday. The bishop is the lord of the manor, and holds copy-hold courts by his halmote clerk, twice in the year, at which, petty cases of assault, and debts under 40s., are tried. There are several chalybeate springs in this vicinity. On the south side of the town is a field, called Kirk-Lee, where a church or religious house formerly stood; but of which no other records now exist. Coins, carved stones, and other vestiges of antiquity, have been found here. Not many years since, a large oak, upwards of 60 feet in length, and a cart load of nuts, were dug up at Wardenlaw-hill; and several human skeletons, together with bones and horns of deer, were found near Newbottle. Houghton-le-Spring is celebrated for having been the residence of the benevolent and pious Bernard Gilpin, who held the rectory from 1558 till the 4th of March, 1583. His many excellencies, and his unbounded hospitality and beneficence, obtained for him the appellation of the Apostle of the North; and it has been considered, that "the Man of Ross" immortalized by Pope, and "the Country Clergyman" by Goldsmith, are portraits particularly applicable to Bernard Gilpin.

HOUGHTON-WINTERBOURNE, a parish in Pimperne hund., union of Blandford, Dorsetshire; 4½ miles west-south-west of Blandford-Forum. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 13s. 4d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, E. M. Pleydell, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,740. Houses 38. A. P. £1,125. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 265. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 19s.

HOUND, a parish in Mansbridge hund., union of South Stoneham, Fawley division of Southamptonshire; 3¾ miles south-east of Southampton, and north-east of Southampton water. It includes Netley-Abbey and Woodstone. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Barsledon, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £5 4s. 7d.; gross income £180. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £345 6s. 8d. due St. Mary's college, Winchester, and £172 13s. 4d. vicarial. Patron, Win

chester college. Here is a daily school. Netley abbey is in this parish. It was founded, in 1239, by Henry III. for Cistercian monks. At the time of the dissolution the monastery consisted of the abbot and 12 monks, whose possessions were then valued at £100 12s. 8d. per annum, according to Dugdale. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Paulett. The mouldering remains of this once magnificent structure occupy a beautiful and secluded position on the declivity of a hill near the Southampton water: they have been celebrated by several of our modern poets. Acres of the parish 2,990. Houses 71. A. P. £2,672. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 417. Poor rates, in 1838, £302.

HOUND STREET, a tything in Marksbury parish, Somersetshire; 7 miles south-west of Bath. Pop., in 1821, 73. Other returns with the parish.

HOUNDSBOROUGH HUNDRED, in the county of Somerset; is bounded on the north by the hundreds of Tintinhul and Stone; on the east and south by the county of Dorset; and on the west by Crewkerne hundred. Area 18,890 acres. Houses 1,447. Pop., in 1831, 8,163.

HOUNDSLOW, or HOUNSLOW, a chapelry and market-town, partly in the parish of Heston, and partly in that of Isleworth, Middlesex; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Brentford, and 9 west of London, on a branch of the Colne, west of the Thames, and in the line of the principal road from London to the west of England. The pop. is returned with the respective parishes. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; gross income £140. Patron, the bishop of London. "Here was formerly a friery, called *Domus Fratrum Captivorum*, or, the Order of Trinitarians for the Redemption of Captives. They were instituted anno 1211 by Joannes Marensis, and Felix an anchorite, who having lived a while a solitary life, went to Pope Innocent III., and desired him to appoint them a certain rule of living. He ordered them to be apparelled in a white garment, signed with a blue and white cross, and commanded that they should be called brethren of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of captives, and that their main business and care should be to redeem for a price such Christians as were taken by infidels; and to that end, that they should beg alms to redeem captives. This order, as Bale says, came first into England in 1357, and the first house erected for this order, was at Jugham, in Norfolk. They professed the rule of St. Austin, but had some particular constitutions of their own, which were approved by Pope Innocent III. Who was the founder of this priory, we know not, unless some of the ancient family of the Windsor. 'Tis almost certain they were the patrons of it, because they had their burying-place in the church of this priory. Thus, Elizabeth the wife of Andrew Lord Windsor, was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity at Hounslow, between the pillars, and afterwards, viz., 34th Henry VIII., the said lord himself ordered by his last will to be laid by her, and appointed a convenient tomb of freestone to be erected for him. After the dissolution of the abbey, it was given to the Lord Windsor by way of exchange by King Henry VIII., but was soon after sold by that lord to auditor Roan, who bestowed the chapel and 40s. per annum upon the inhabitants, upon condition that they, by further contributions, should raise a competent maintenance for a minister to officiate in it. This house at the suppression was valued at £78 8s. 6d. Dugd.; £80 15s. 6d. Speed."—Mag. Brit. 1738. This religious house thus gave origin to the present church as a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Heston, in which Hounslow is in great part situated. A district church has also recently been

erected under the authority of the parliamentary commission. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1827. There are several extensive powder-mills* in Hounslow, a flax mill, and a considerable mill for rolling copper. The town of Hounslow is situated on the edge of what was formerly Hounslow-Heath, and is distant 10 miles from Hyde Park corner. It consists of a long street, on the Exeter and Salisbury road, at the point where the Bath and Bristol road branches off. It is lighted with gas and paved. This town appears to have risen into importance, principally from having been in the line of the Great Western thoroughfare; but since the opening of the Great Western railway, the trade arising from this source has been nearly destroyed. It is stated in a parliamentary survey made in 1650, that the town of Hounslow then contained 120 houses, most of which were inns and alehouses depending on travellers; but such was the increase of population, that in 1795 a greater number of houses than this was comprised within that part of the town alone belonging to the parish of Heston.

HOUNSLOW-HEATH, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above town, was the scene of a tournament held during the insurrection of the associated barons, who procured the grant of the great charter from King John. On this heath, where there are still many vestiges of ancient encampments, both the royal and the parliamentary armies were encamped at various periods during the civil war. Here also James II. had collected a large body of troops in June, 1688; when, on a visit to the camp to review his soldiers, he was alarmed by the loud exclamations of joy on the arrival of news of the acquittal of the seven prelates who had been tried for sedition, in consequence of their presenting to the king a remonstrance against his assumed power of dispensing with the established laws of the kingdom. While this encampment continued, the king granted the privilege of holding a daily market on the heath for the convenience of the troops, and also the weekly market on Thursday, which was only discontinued a few years since. A fair for horses, cattle, and sheep, is still held on Trinity-Monday, and Monday after September 29th. In 1793, barracks were erected by government on the heath, calculated to afford accommodation to upwards of 600 men. This heath was at one time notorious for highway robberies, and celebrated for races; but almost every part of it, capable of culture, has now been enclosed by act of parliament, numerous and handsome houses have been erected, and plantations made within its bounds; so that the aspect of this formerly desolate heath is now entirely changed.

HOUSEHAM. See CADNEY.

HOVE, a parish in Preston hund., union of Steyning, county of Sussex; 2 miles west by north of Brighton. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Preston. The church, which is a very ancient edifice, has recently been restored. The ancient altar-stone, and a Norman gravestone of beautiful design, were found in clearing out the foundation of the chancel. The children of this parish attend the schools at Brighton, with which place Hove unites in returning two members to parliament. Charities, in 1836, £3 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 18s. This parish is pleasantly situated on the sea-coast, and frequented as a watering-place. It has improved rapidly within the last 40 years, and

* An explosion occurred at one of these mills, belonging to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, on 5th August, 1835. The effect of the shock was perceptible for many miles round the country; but fortunately the accident happened during the breakfast hour of the men, and there were only two upon the works at the time, both of whom, however, were killed.

now contains many large and handsome buildings. Formerly it suffered severely from encroachments of the sea, which had almost swallowed it up in the year 1738. Since that period, however, the sea has been gradually receding, and has left behind it an immense barrier of beach, extending westward to Shoreham harbour. The new terrace occupies a site, which, about 60 years ago, was flooded by every tide. Acres 720. Houses 178. A. P. £1,839. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 1,360.

HOVERINGHAM, a parish in the south division of Thurgarton wapentake, union of Southwell, Nottinghamshire; 5 miles south of Southwell, on the western bank of the river Trent. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £20, and returned at £30 10s.; gross income £60. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,050. Houses 75. A. P. £1,708. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 347. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 8s.

HOVETON, ST. JOHN, and ST. PETER, two united parishes in Tunstead hund., union of Tunstead and Happing, Norfolkshire; 7 miles south of North Walsham, and comprising the village of Hoveton. Living of St. John, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of St. Peter in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; not in charge; gross income £134. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, 15s. per annum. Here are unendowed almshouses, with small gardens in front. Poor rates, in 1838, £275 7s. Acres 2,440. Houses 79. A. P. £2,325. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 522.

HOVINGHAM, a parish and township in Bulmer and Ryedale wapentakes, union of Malton, north riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles west-north-west of New Malton. The parish comprises the townships of Ayrholme and Hawthorpe, Cotton, Fryton, Hovingham, East Ness, South Holme, Scackleton, and Wath. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £20, and returned at £57; gross income £101. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Carlisle. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £12 8s. per annum, for the education of 16 children. Other charities, in 1822, £5 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £245 12s.; of the township, £115 8s. A charter was granted to Hovingham in the 36th of Henry III. for a market, fair, &c., and renewed in the 13th of George II.; the market to be held on Thursday, and fairs on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August. The market has been discontinued. In the grounds of Thomas Worsley, Esq., in this parish, a Roman hypocaust, and a small tessellated pavement, were discovered in 1745. Acres 8,630. Houses 227. A. P. £8,230. Pop., in 1801, 898; in 1831, 1,193. Acres of the township 3,110. Houses 133. A. P. £3,219. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 672.

HOW-BOUND, a township in Castle-Sowerby parish, county of Cumberland; 4 miles south-east of Hesket-Newmarket. Houses 44. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 197. Other returns with the parish.

HOW-CAPLE, a parish in Greytree hund., union of Ross, Herefordshire; 8 miles south-east by east of Hereford, and east of the river Wye. Living, a rectory with that of Sollers-Hope, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £9; gross income £374. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £156 8s. 5d. rectorial. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. S. Stackhouse. Here is a daily school. Acres 970. Houses 26. A. P. £1,225. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1821, 137. Poor rates, in 1838, £60.

HOWDENSHERE WAPENTAKE, in the east riding of Yorkshire, is bounded on the north by the

wapentake of Holme Beacon; on the east by that of Hunsley Beacon; and on the south and west by the river Ouse. Area 31,730 acres. Houses 1,637. Pop., in 1831, 8,246. This district contains the parishes of—

Blacktoft,
Cheapsides,
Eastrinton,

Howden, and
Welton.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor, church, and lands of Howden, or Hoveden, as it was anciently called, seem to have been wrested from the monastery of Peterborough: being in the hands of the king at the Norman conquest, William gave the church, with all its chapels, lands, and appurtenances, to William Karilepho, bishop of Durham, who immediately after conferred the same for ever on the monks of Durham. On the dissolution of monastic foundations, the prelates retained the manor and its privileges, and it still belongs to the see. The gift to the monks was confirmed by a bull of Pope Gregory. William Rufus, accusing William, bishop of Durham, of joining in the conspiracy of the barons, or, at least, of abetting them in various circumstances, wasted Howden and Welton, and seizing these, and several other possessions of the see, in Yorkshire, bestowed them upon Odo de Campana, the conqueror's brother-in-law, and Alan, earl of Richmond, his favourites. The manor did not long continue alienated from the see, King Henry I., by his charter, making restitution thereof, with others, the lands of which the bishop of Durham had been dis-seized: "but it appears by the record referred to," says Mr. Hutchinson, "that Henry had seized these manors at the time of his coronation at St. Alban's; so that it is probable, though we have no record to confirm the idea, that the Yorkshire manors were restored by King William Rufus to Bishop Flambard, who was a great favourite with the sovereign, and afterwards in great disgrace with his successor, till the compromise with Duke Robert took place, in consequence of which he was restored." By several records, it is stated, that the bishop of Durham shall hold all pleas within the liberty of Howden, which he holds within his county-palatine, pleas of the crown excepted; and that he should have there return of writs, and other franchises. In the pleas of quo warranto, the bishop claimed, in the eighth year of Edward I., that he had a right to exercise in this liberty all such jurisdiction as the king held elsewhere, except in pleas of the crown, insisting that the successors of St. Cuthbert held all royal liberties and franchises therein, from the time of the grant. Bishop Lewis Beaumont demised to certain foreign merchants, called in the records Alienigenis, but of what country may not be easily determined, his manors of Alerton, Howden, and Ricall, for a term of ten years. Bishop Neville, by commission, appointed justices of the peace in Howdenshire, and granted to Thomas Quickly, his serjeant-at-law and privy councillor, the franchises of Howden and Howdenshire for life, with a fee of £13 6s. 8d.; but see article DURHAM—*Jurisdiction*, &c. In the Valor Ecclesiasticus, taken in the reign of Henry VIII., the possessions of the see of Durham in Howdenshire are thus noticed:—

HOUEDEN & HOUEDENSHERE.

Temp'aria
Valent in

Sit' man'ij cum red' et firm' tam lib'or	£	s.	d.	} cccijxx xj xj	} d. a. xij
tenent' q'am tenet' ad valent dn't in					
div's villis et villat'					
P'quisit' cur' ibm coibs annis xls				} iij iij iij	} cccijxxij
Vendico fagott' xxs. grano' dodd' xxlijs.					
iiij.					

Repris' redd' resol'. Videl't in
 Red'd resolut' dno Regi exeunt' de Houden et
 Houdenshire solut' ad manus vic' Ebor. 'p. feod'
 Johi's de Ballivo lxxs. rectori ecclie Sci M'tini
 in campis p' hospicio dni London'. — £ s. d. — lxxxiij —

Bishop Barness demised to Queen Elizabeth, for a term of ninety years, the manor of Howden, with its several rights and appendages, together with the park les Groves, and three water corn-mills at 34s. 8d. yearly rent. He also demised to the queen the fisheries, shores, passages, and ferry-boat at Howden dyke, rendering yearly 10s. 4d.; also a horse-mill at Howden, at the yearly rent of 23s. 4d.; and the horse tracking, fishery and passage, from the river Ouse to the stone-bridge in Howden, in a street there, called Briggate, for fourscore years, at 12d. yearly rent. Exclusive of this lordship, the bishops of Durham have always been possessed of much property in this county.

HOWDEN, a parish, township, and market-town, in the wapentake of Howdenshire, and union of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 20 miles south-east by south of York, and 220½ by railway north-north-west of London, on the northern bank of the river Ouse, and in the line of the Hull and Selby railway. This parish comprises the townships of Asselby, Balkholme, Belby, Cotness, Kilpin, Knedlington, Metham, Saltmarsh, Skelton, Thorpe, and York-fleet, with the chapelries of Barnby-on-the-Marsh, and Lexton. Acres 14,510. Houses 915. A. P. £25,767. Pop., in 1801, 3,395; in 1831, 4,531. Acres of the township 2,820. Houses 448. A. P. £6,390. Pop., in 1801, 1,552; in 1831, 2,130.

Living, a vicarage not in charge, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; returned at £130; gross income £163. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Howden is celebrated for its ancient and interesting church, a noble edifice, which, for beauty of architecture, may vie with any other in England. It is cruciform, consisting of a nave and north-aisle, two south aisles, a chancel and aisles, with a chapter-house on the south side, and transepts with east aisles. From the centre rises a magnificent tower of excellent proportions. The west front has an elegant appearance: it consists of a fourfold pile divided by niched and panelled buttresses, the two central marking the nave, and finishing above the roof in octagonal caps, richly crocketed. The central division of this front consists of a beautiful pointed doorway, the arch recessed, and resting on numerous columns with elegant leaved capitals. The portion not occupied by the doorway is panelled with blank pointed arches. Over the doorway is a handsome four-lighted window, divided by a transom: the upper lights have trefoil heads and the lower cinquefoil. The sweep of the arch has much handsome tracery of a very original character. On each side of the window is a small buttress, terminating in a crocketed finial, and a crocketed pediment rises to the roof: within the latter is a niche with a statue of our Saviour. The design rises to a crocketed apex, terminating in a foliated cross. In the divisions on each side of the nave is a pointed window of three lights with elegant tracery. The buttresses terminate in octagonal caps, crocketed and pierced with small windows. In the extreme south aisle is a depressed arched-window of three lights. The rest of the exterior is similarly decorated with buttresses and angular caps, pointed windows and doorways. Attached to the east side of the transept is a small chapel, apparently erected in the early part of the sixteenth century. The beautiful choir is now in ruins. The south side of this portion of the church has a curious attached chapter-house of so great beauty, that Hutchinson regards it as the finest piece of pointed

architecture in England, though, without doubt, it is inferior in elegance as well as in dimensions to the chapter-house at York, which it resembles. Its form is octagonal; its width is eight paces. The style of architecture is superb; it contains thirty canopied seats, separated by clustered pilasters of various members, very small, and extremely delicate, having foliated capitals of pierced work, from which rises rich tabernacle-work, ornamenting Gothic arches. The whole is constructed of a fine durable freestone, and had a beautiful octagonal stone spire, which fell in on St. Stephen's-day, 1750. The tower of the church is a plain but well-proportioned and stately structure, built of a durable kind of stone. Its erection has by all writers been ascribed to Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham; but most probably it was only heightened by that prelate, as the following homely couplet asserts:—

"Bishop Skirlaw indeed was good to his people,
 He built them a school-house, and heightened the steeple."

"We cannot here refrain," says Mr. Bigland, "from animadverting on the dream of our celebrated antiquary, Camden, whose romantic tale has been echoed by most succeeding writers. Camden, who quotes the Book of Durham as his authority, says that Walter Skirlaw, who flourished about the year 1390, 'built a huge tall steeple to this church, that in case of a sudden inundation, the inhabitants might save themselves in it.'—Camd. Brit. fol. 737. And his commentator, falling under the same delusion, adds, 'The same person, i. e. Walter Skirlaw, had reason to build a high belfrey in order to secure them against inundations; for the several commissions that have been issued out for repairing the banks thereabouts, argue the great danger they were in: and within these seven years the ebbe, by reason of great freshes coming down the Ouse, broke through the banks and did considerable damage, both to Howden and the neighbouring parts.'—Gibson's additions to Camd. fol. 742. But it appears that neither Camden nor his commentator had ever been at Howden. The situation indeed is low, as is also the country for nine or ten miles round; but every one who has seen the place, must observe, that if the banks of the Ouse and the Derwent were levelled, the town could never be laid more than six or eight feet under water at the time of the greatest inundations. There was consequently very little need of building a steeple of one hundred and thirty-five feet in height to enable the inhabitants to keep their heads above water, when a structure of one-eighth part of that height, and more capacious, would have more effectually answered the purpose. Some doting scribe, desirous of assimilating the steeple of Howden church to the tower of Babel, has ascribed to Walter Skirlaw the ideas of the people in the plain of Shinar; and inserted in the Book of Durham the absurd story which Camden and others have adopted without examination. The small number of people to whom the tower could serve as a place of refuge, and its unfitness in every respect for that purpose, concur to render the story more ridiculous."—Bigland's 'Beauties of England and Wales,' Yorkshire, p. 567. Each front of the tower is divided by a buttress, those at the angles being larger. The lower windows are very lofty, being of three lights, with two transoms. The upper windows have a single transom. The tower is embattled, and has a peal of eight bells. The interior of the church is very spacious, and neatly fitted up for divine service. The nave is divided from the aisles by six pointed arches resting on columns, being a union of four cylinders, with octagonal capitals. In 1822 a gallery was erected at the west end: it projects to the extent of two arches, and contains a neat

organ. The ceiling is flat and panelled. Over the communion-table is a painting of the Lord's supper, which fills the bows of the close central arch between the nave and the choir. There are various interesting and splendid monuments and tablets in the interior. The dimensions of this church are as follows:

	Feet.
Length of the nave,	105
Breadth of ditto,	66
Length of the transept,	117
Breadth of ditto,	30
Length of the choir,	120
Breadth of ditto,	66
Height of the tower,	135

The old church, which is noticed in the Domesday Survey, appears to have been taken down, and the present one partly built with its materials. It was at first a rectory parochial in the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham. Hugh de Darlington, prior of Durham, from 1258 to 1272, "obtained a bull from Pope Gregory IX., for the appropriating this church towards the maintenance of 16 monks. But upon farther consideration, Robert, bishop of Durham, A. D. 1266, caused it to be divided into five prebends for secular clerks; viz., Hoveden, valued, 26^o Hen. VIII., at £18 13s. 4d. in the whole, and £12 clearly; Skelton, valued at £15 13s. 4d. in the whole, and £9 clearly; Thorp, valued at £16 11s. 4d. in the whole, and £9 18s. 4d. clearly; Saltmarsh, valued at £16 13s. 4d. in the whole, and £10 clearly; and Barnby, valued at £16 6s. 8d. in the whole, and £9 13s. 4d. clearly. To these was added, not long after, a sixth prebend, viz., Skipwith, valued at £18 in the whole, and £13 6s. 8d. clearly. There were also six vicars besides chantry priests, in this collegiate church, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul."—Tanner's Not. Mon. At the dissolution of the college the revenues which supported the fabric of the church in repair were disposed of into private hands; and the choir, becoming totally neglected, went utterly to decay, till about the year 1630, when it became unsafe for the celebration of the divine service. In 1696 the groined roof of the chancel fell, and from that time the east end of the church has exhibited the appearance of a magnificent and venerable ruin. In the years 1634 and 35 the parishioners expended great sums in new roofing and stalling the nave. "The choir fell down," says Gent, "not many years ago. But in the wicked usurper's time, the inner part was miserably rent to pieces; its comely, tuneful, and melodious organ pulled down; some of the vile miscreants, his soldiers, carrying the pipes, and scornfully striving to tone them, as they proceeded towards Wressle, two miles from that place."—Ant. and Mod. Hist. of loyal town of Rippon, 1733, p. 57. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, Osara, sister of King Osred, had a tomb of wiss in this church; and the bowels of Bishop Skirlaw were interred under a thick stone which formerly lay near one of the north pillars of the tower, with the date 1405.

On the south side of the church are the remains of the ancient palace of the bishops of Durham. What remains of it is a centre, a front, and a wing, to the west. These venerable ruins were patched up with modern building and converted into a farm-house. To the east are the ruins of several large buildings, with the remains of the ribs and groinings of an extensive cloister or vault. Over an arch on the west wing are the arms of Skirlaw, and over a gate, leading out of the yard to the granaries, the arms of Cardinal Langley. The barns or granaries form a very long range of buildings to the west. On the south side of the palace was a park extending to the banks of the Ouse. This palace was the favourite residence of

some of our greatest prelates. Here Bishop Pudsey died in 1195, and was carried for interment to the cathedral church of Durham. Bishop Walter Kirkham also died here in 1260, and was taken to Durham. In 1405, Bishop Skirlaw died here, and was carried to Durham to be interred.

There are three neat chapels in this town, viz. one for the Independents, erected in 1795, in Bridge-gate; another for the Wesleyan Methodists, in Back-street; and a Sandemanian chapel in Hail-gate, erected in 1821. An ancient building, called the Moot-hall, was taken down in 1822. There are 19 daily, 1 boarding, and 5 infant, schools in the parish. One of the daily schools, in Howden township, is National, being partly supported by subscription, and partly by payment from the children. It was commenced in 1825, and, in 1833, contained 100 males and 80 females. Charities, in 1823, from numerous but severally unimportant sources, about £200 per annum, of which £42 13s. 9d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1833, of the parish, £1,652 16s.; of the township, £568 17s. The Howden poor-law union comprehends 40 parishes, embracing an area of 102 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 12,728. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,263. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,768; in 1839, £4,681 19s.

The town of Howden is small but neat, respectable, and well-built: the houses have, in general, been rather mean, but many improvements have been effected, and the streets are now brilliantly lighted with gas. The town is situated about a mile from the Ouse, on its northern side, and is surrounded by a level and richly cultivated tract of country. On the Ouse here there is a small harbour for boats belonging to Howden, and a ferry over the river. Howden is not a manufacturing town nor one of any peculiar trade: what it does enjoy is of a local, and chiefly of a rural and agricultural character. The Howden great horse fair is now reckoned one of the first in England: indeed it is said there have recently been more horses exhibited at this fair than are ever to be seen at any other fair in the world. Many valuable horses are sold and bought at Howden for France, Italy, Germany, Russia, America, and various other countries, besides the supply of Britain itself: in 1840, 100 troop horses for the 13th light dragoons were purchased here: two Cavendish colts sold for £200, and several others from £150 to £300 each. Dealers know that if there are any good horses to be bought in England, Howden is the place at which they will be met with. First-rate hunters, carriage-horses, &c., are here dealt in, but it is principally as a colt fair that Howden is famous. The influx of foreigners, dealers, farmers, graziers, and even noblemen and gentry, in general, at this fair, is usually very great, and dealers are commissioned by various continental sovereigns to purchase Yorkshire horses at exorbitant prices at this celebrated mart.* Accommodations 'for man and beast,' at the respective

* The extension of the foreign demand for English bred horses is worthy of note, as it promises to become a considerable branch of traffic for a time: that is, till foreign breeds are sufficiently improved and extended by the cross and admixture with the finest British stock. When this is the case,—as, from the pains taken, and from the liberal encouragement, as well as outlay, given by foreign governments to promote the object, is likely to occur in a few years,—this foreign demand for horses will receive a check; for horses equal in blood and bone can then be bred and reared on the extensive plains and waste lands of Germany, Hungary, and elsewhere, at a much cheaper rate than on the dearer lands, and with the higher priced labour of this country. At the present moment foreigners and their governments are equally emulous in the imports of the best breeds in furtherance of this end.

inns of the town, are of a very superior description, and much more extensive than at many other towns where horse fairs are held. In the year 1200 King John granted, to Bishop Philip, his licence to hold this fair here: it is held on 25th September, during which there is a pleasure fair. October 2d is the great fair day. For several years, however, this fair has been progressively earlier in its commencement, and now continues about a fortnight. Fairs for horses, cattle, and linen, are also held on second Tuesday after January 11th, April 5th, Saturday before Holy Thursday, and second Tuesday after July 11th. The market is on Saturday. There are here branches of the York city and county, the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial, and the Hull, banking companies. A court is held here for the recovery of small debts; and courts-leet, baron, &c., are occasionally held. Howden is one of the polling-places for the east riding.

HOWDEN-PANS, a township in Wallsend parish, Northumberlandshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of North Shields, on the banks of the Tyne. The Wesleyan Methodists, and those in the New Connexion, have places of worship here. There is also an Independent church, formed in 1835. This township was noted, in the 16th and 17th centuries, for its extensive glass-works, and afterwards for its numerous salt-pans; but its principal support is now derived from the coal-trade, large quantities being shipped for the metropolis and other places. Several frigates and Indiamen have been built here. At present, the docks are used chiefly for building and repairing vessels employed in the coal trade. Here is a rope-work; and at East Howden there is a large manufactory for lamp-black and coal-tar. Returns with the parish.

HOWE, a parish in Clavinger hund., union of Loddon and Clavinger, Norfolkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Loddon. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Little Poringland, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 13s. 4d.; gross income £400. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Wheler. There is no school here; but 9 children belonging to Howe or Poringland, are educated in adjoining schools, from the proceeds of an endowment bequeathed, in 1738, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. Other charities, in 1834, £5 11s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 4s. Acres 970. Houses 17. A. P. £916. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 119.

HOWE, a hamlet in Pickhill parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west of Thirsk. Acres 410. Houses 8. A. P. £469. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 33.

HOWELL, a parish in Aswathurn wapentake, union of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Sleaford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 10s., and returned at £120; gross income £126. Patrons, in 1835, H. Machin and others. In various parts of the church are scattered a profusion of monuments, some of which are very ancient. On the south side, near the porch, stands a dilapidated stone-cross, which, according to Holles, was inscribed thus: 'Pray for the soul of John Spencer, rector of this parish, and I. H. C.' Acres 1,650. Houses 10. A. P. £1,231. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 71. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 17s.

HOWES. See **HOSE**.

HOWGILL, a chapelry in Sedburgh parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-east of Kendal. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £9, and returned at £69; gross income £59. Patron, the vicar of Sedburgh. Pop. returned with the parish.

HOWGRAVE, a township in Kirklington parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south of Ripon. Houses 3. Pop., in 1831, 25. Other returns with Sutton.

HOWICK, a township in Penwortham parish, Lancashire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Preston, and east of the river Ribble. Here is a day and Sunday school, supported by an endowment accruing from land, amounting, in 1825, to £29 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 13s. Acres 500. Houses 21. A. P. £1,228. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 132.

HOWICK, an extra-parochial in Caldicott hund., Monmouthshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Chepstow. Acreage with Itton. Houses 5. A. P. £455. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 47.

HOWICK, a parish and village in the south division of Bambrough ward, union of Alnwick, Northumberland; 5 miles north-east by east of Alnwick; on the shore of the German ocean. Living, a rectory annexed to the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £36 13s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which, the free school, is supported by endowment. The archdeacon of Northumberland is special visitor. The sum of £5, bequeathed, in 1749, by Sir Henry Grey, is annually distributed amongst the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £83 15s. Howick-hall, the elegant seat of Earl Grey, stands in this parish. In the park there is a fine trout stream, crossed by a stone-bridge of ashlar work: on the eastern side are the remains of a Roman encampment, where spears, swords, coins, and several gold rings, linked together in the form of a gorget, have been found. Human bones and large urns have also been discovered in the neighbourhood. Howick confers the inferior title of Viscount upon the family of Grey. Acres 1,520. Houses 42. A. P. £164. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 208.

HOWLEY, a river in Cheshire, which falls into the Peover.

HOWSHAM, a township in Scraying-sham parish, east riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of New Malton, and east of the Derwent. Acres 2,100. Houses 42. A. P. £2,690. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 240. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 18s.

HOWTELL, a township in Kirknewton parish, county of Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Wooler. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 31. A. P. £1,494. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 195. Poor rates, in 1838, £42.

HOXNE HUNDRED, in the county of Suffolk; is bounded on the north by the county of Norfolk; on the east by the hundreds of Wangford and Blything; on the south by those of Plomesgate and Loes; and on the west by the hundred of Hartismere. Area 53,070 acres. Houses 2,162. Pop., in 1831, 16,399.

HOXNE, a parish in the above hund. and county, union of Hoxne; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Eye. Living, a vicarage with that of Denham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £480. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Kerrison. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which—the free school—is endowed with £54 per annum, bequeathed, in 1734, by Thomas Maynard, Esq. Other charities, in 1829, £87 per annum, part of which was applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £746 4s.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Hoxne, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Hoxne poor-law union comprehends 24 parishes, embracing an area of 80 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 14,166. The poor-law commissioners state, "that the average annual expenditure of the parishes comprised in the Hoxne

union, during the three years preceding its formation, amounted to £19,930. That the total expenditure of the union, during the first year since its formation (including a heavy expense incurred in the migration of poor persons to the manufacturing districts), did not exceed £12,000. That this reduction has not been accomplished by causing the aged and infirm, or the sick, to suffer any privation, but by carefully investigating the cases of applicants for relief, detecting imposition, and gradually but firmly withdrawing all out-door relief from the able-bodied pauper. That previous to the formation of this union, there were usually, in the winter months, upwards of 800 labourers without employment, receiving out-door relief in the several parishes. That in the course of the first quarter after the adoption of the workhouse system in this union, viz. the quarter ending 25th March, 1836, 52 able-bodied persons accepted temporary relief within the union workhouse. That, at the present period, there are but four able-bodied men within its walls; and that the whole of this class, with those exceptions, are now maintaining themselves and their families by their own industry, instead of, as heretofore, frequenting the tavern and the beer-shop, and receiving the wages of idleness at the parish pay-table." Expenditure, in 1838, £7,312; in 1839, £8,279 4s. This parish is within the parliamentary boundary of the borough of Eye. The petty-sessions are held here, and there is a fair for pedlery on December 1st. The cattle fair, which used to be held at the same period, has been removed to HARLESTON, county of Norfolk: which see. This place was anciently denominated Eglesdune. Lambard describes it as "Hoxton, Aquiladunum, Lel., Eglesdune, Saxon; Higelesdun, Asserie, a towne in Southfolke, where Edmund, kinge of East Angle, was slayne (870) by the Danes, (of whom Inguar was the leader,) for that he most stoutly professed Christe, and detested their maumetry. After 33 years his body was removed to Bury-abbey, which beareth his name. The anniversarie, or yearly day of his death, was religiously observed by many princes, bothe before and sence the Conquest, as in the lawes of Cnout and others may appear." In the chapel erected here over the grave of this martyr-king, lamps were kept burning before his image, and pilgrimages and oblations were made to it as a sacred shrine. A priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to that of Norwich, was established at Hoxne. It was granted, 38^o Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Gresham, and valued at £18 ls. per annum. Acres 1,890. Houses 159. A. P. £6,345. Pop., in 1801, 972; in 1831, 1243.

HOXTON, anciently HOHESTON, a parochial district in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex; now forming part of the north-east suburb of London, and intersected by the Regent's canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of London; gross income £250; in the patronage of the archdeacon of London. The church was erected in 1826, from designs by Edwards. The steeple is remarkable, amongst those of modern erection, for symmetry of proportion. Here are 2 independent churches, one of which was formed in 1663; and a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1800. There are also an academy and several daily schools. The Haberdashers' almshouses are situated here. They were erected by the Haberdashers' company in 1692, from designs by Dr. Hooke, pursuant to the will of Robert Aske, Esq., who left £30,000 for building and endowing them, in order to afford lodging and board for 20 poor men of that company, and for as many boys, to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The original structure has been superseded by a handsome edifice, consisting of

a central building, and two projecting wings, designed by D. R. Roper, Esq. The apartments of the almspeople are on each side of a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of the founder. The income of this valuable charity, in 1823, was £3,550 per annum, arising from estates in Kent and at Hoxton, purchased with the original fund, bequeathed by the founder of the charity. "The payments upon the Kent estates for the year 1817, and which may be taken as the general annual amount, being for rates, taxes, and other expenses, amounted to £524, to which may be added £138 19s. 8d., as being the seventh part of the 7 years' fines for renewals, making a total of expenditure for Kent, £662 19s. 8d. The annual household expenses of the whole establishment, under which head is included the maintenance of 20 men and 20 boys; the schoolmaster, matron, nurse, and three maid-servants; the salaries paid to the officers on the establishment; books and clothing for the boys; gowns for the poor men, and workmen's bills, were £1,156 5s. 1d. Quit rents and taxes amounted to £23 16s. 5d.; clothing to £140 15s. 6d.; workmen's bills for repairs to £169 15s. 4d.; yearly salaries, occasional gratuities, and other casual payments and allowances, together with the expense of legal business, to £207 18s.; the ordinary payments for coals and other incidental expenses were £233 8s. 5d.; and £402 10s. was laid out in the purchase of £500 three per cent. consols, making a total of £2,334 8s. 9d. upon the Hoxton establishment; to which is to be added the sum of £25, as the proportion of a 7 years' insurance of the hospital. These several sums put together, make a gross expenditure for the Kent and Hoxton estates, of £3,022 8s. 5d., which being deducted from the gross income of £3,469 7s. 2d., leaves the surplus of the year 1817, £446 18s. 9d."—Charity Reports, vol. ii. p. 128. In 1693, almshouses were founded here by Mrs. Allen Badger, for 6 poor women, each of whom receives £1 annually. In 1794, almshouses were also founded here, and endowed by Judge Fuller for aged women. Early in the 17th century Hoxton was regarded as a country village, and appears to have been a favourite place of resort for the citizens. Like Islington, it was famous for cakes and ale, and also for custards. The manor belongs to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who held it prior to the Norman conquest. Petty-sessions for the Tower division are held here occasionally. Returns with the parish.

HOYLAND (HIGH), a parish and township in Staincross wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles west-north-west of Barnesley. The parish comprises the townships of Clayton-West, Hoyland-High, and part of Skelmanthorpe. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £5 3s. 4d.; gross income £471. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Beaumont. Here are 5 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1826, £19 18s. per annum; of which £6 were applied in teaching 6 children. Poor rates, in 1838, £230 7s. In 1838, one woollen and two worsted mills here, collectively employed 446 hands. Acres 3,250. Houses 232. A. P. £2,883. Pop., in 1801, 1,259; in 1831, 1,118.

HOYLAND (NETHER), a chapelry in Wath-upon-Dearn parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles south-west of Darfield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. E. Phipps. Here are 8 daily schools, one of which, at the time of the education inquiry, was in receipt of an annual donation of £10 from Earl Fitzwilliam. Acres 2,030. Houses 294. A. P. £3,256. Pop., in 1801, 823; in 1831, 1,670. Poor rates, in 1838, £416 17s.

HOYLAND-SWAIN, a township in Silkstone parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Barnesley. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,060. Houses 125. A. P. £1,936. Pop., in 1801, 562; in 1831, 790. Poor rates, in 1838, £301 14s.

HOYLE-LAKE, or **HOYLAKE**, in West-Kirby parish, Cheshire; is situated 11 miles north-north-west of Great Neston. On the sea-coast, here, commodious buildings have been erected for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing-season. A life-boat is maintained here by the Liverpool dock trustees. "Hoyle-lake is a fit place for ships bound to Liverpool to sail into at night, or wait a tide for sailing through the Rock channel; and also for vessels bound up the river Dee, when, towards evening, they have not tide sufficient to go over Chester bar;—the sea and lake lights making it as safe as in day-time. The stream runs about 2 miles an hour. This anchorage—in 3, 4, or 5 fathoms—is very safe, unless when Hoyle Sand is covered at high-water, and the wind blows strong from the north-west; at such times there will be a great sea, and hard riding."—Heather's Pilot. The Hoylake lights are situated in 53.24 north latitude, and 3.11 west longitude, near the church. There are two lights, a higher and a lower: relative position south-west $\frac{3}{4}$ south 1,200 feet. The higher is 39 feet in height of building; the lantern is 71 above high water, and the light is seen at a distance of 10 miles in clear weather; the lighthouse was erected in 1763. When in one with the lower, this light leads into Hoylake roads. The lower is 19 feet in height of building; the lantern is 47 feet above high water; and the light is seen to a distance of 9 miles in clear weather; the buildings are both white, and the lights are fixed—see article **LLAN-ASAPH**.

HUBBERHOLME, a chapelry and hamlet in Arncliffe parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Northallerton, on the northern banks of the Wharfe. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £10 6s., returned at £46 7s.; gross income £58. Patron, the vicar of Arncliffe. The chapel is very ancient. Over the entrance of the chancel is an entire and curious rood-loft of oak, very handsomely wrought, and painted with broad red lines, on the front of which is the date 1558. Pop. returned with the parish.

HUBBERSTON, or **ST. HUBERT'S TOWN**, a parish and village in Rhoose hund., union of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, South Wales; 2 miles west of Milford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; gross income £158. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £138 rectorial. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1833, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £213 4s. The village is situated west of Priory Pill, at Milfordhaven, and has an agreeable appearance. By the establishment of regular post-office packets between this part of Wales and Ireland, and a considerable export trade in corn, limestone, and coals, Hubberston has risen into consequence and opulence. The town of Hakin is situated in this parish within the parliamentary boundaries of **MILFORD-HAVEN**—which see. There is an astronomical observatory here. Houses 202. A. P. £1,861. Pop., in 1801, 641; in 1831, 1,013.

HUBBLESTONE. See **BIDEFORD**.

HUBY, a township in Sutton-on-the-Forest parish, north riding of Yorkshire; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Boroughbridge. Here are places of worship for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends. There is also a daily school. Charities, in 1822, £6 15s. per annum. Poor rates,

in 1838, £297. Acres 4,790. Houses 102. A. P. £4,491. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 526

HUCKING, a parish in Eyborne hund., union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; 6 miles east by north of Maidstone. Living, a curacy annexed to Hollingbourn vicarage. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 13 acres. Acres 1,290. Houses 25. A. P. £697. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 139. Poor rates, in 1838, £474 16s.

HUCKLECOT, a hamlet in Churchdown parish, Gloucestershire; 3 miles east of Gloucester. Here are 2 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 89. A. P. £2,296. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 465. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 4s.

HUCKLESTONE. See **HACKLESTON**.

HUCKLOW (GREAT), a township in Hope parish, Derbyshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Tideswell. Here are a Presbyterian church, which has existed more than 100 years; and a daily school. Charities, in 1827, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 19s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 43. A. P. £1,583. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 253.

HUCKLOW (LITTLE), a liberty in the above parish and county; 2 miles north-north-east of Tideswell. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 32. A. P. £316. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 163. Poor rates, in 1838, £18 8s.

HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE, a hamlet in Sutton-in-Ashfield parish, Nottinghamshire; 44 miles west-south-west of Mansfield. Here are 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £5 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £244 11s. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 179. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 929.

HUCKNALL-TORKARD, a parish in the north division of Broxtow hund., union of Basford, Nottinghamshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 18s. 1½d., returned at £100; gross income £135. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Devonshire. The church contains several monuments of the Byron family, of whom Richard Lord Byron, with his 7 brothers, bore arms for Charles I. Here, in 1824, were deposited the remains of the late Lord Byron, to whose memory there is a tablet of white marble inscribed thus:—"In the vault beneath, where many of his ancestors and his mother are buried, lie the remains of George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, the author of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*. He was born in London on the 22d of January, 1758: he died at Missolonghi in Western Greece, on the 19th of April, 1824, engaged in the glorious attempt to restore that country to her ancient freedom and renown. His sister, the honourable Augusta Maria Leigh, placed this tablet to his memory." The body, at its entrance into Nottingham, was received and attended by the corporation of the town. Here are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, and those of the New Connexion, and also for General Baptists. There are 5 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1829, £70 16s. per annum; of which £15 13s. 4d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £624 19s. Acres 3,270. Houses 394. A. P. £3,119. Pop., in 1801, 1,497; in 1831, 2,200.

HUDDERSFIELD,

A parish, township, market-town, and parliamentary borough, in the upper division of Agbrigg-and-Morley wapentake, union of Huddersfield, west riding of Yorkshire; 45 miles south-west of York, and 187

north-north-west of London, on the western bank of the river Colne, south of the river Calder, and of the Leeds and Manchester railway, and intersected by the Ramsden and Huddersfield canals. The parish comprises the townships of Golcar, Lockwood, Quarumby-cum-Lindley, Scammonden, Slaithwaite, and Marsden, besides Huddersfield. Acres 15,080. Houses 5,795. A. P. £30,224. Pop., in 1801, 14,848; in 1831, 31,041. Acres of the township 3,950. Houses 3,612. A. P. £17,993. Pop., in 1801, 7,268; in 1831, 19,035.

General description.—This parish consists of the valley of the Colne, with the collateral gullies which fall into its course, the neighbouring mountains, and many miles of moorland. It extends for nearly 12 miles in length, and the town of Huddersfield is situated at its southern extremity. The Colne, of course, constitutes the principal feature in the physical geography of this extensive parish. It is a small stream rising not far from the source of the Don above Holmfirth: running northward through this parish, it falls into the navigable river Calder near Nunbrook. From the high hills with which the town of Huddersfield is surrounded, and with which the parish and neighbourhood are intersected, there occasionally occur sudden floods in the valleys, destructive to property and dangerous to life. "In 1799, several mills and houses between Holmfirth and Huddersfield were swept away by the floods, and one individual lost no fewer than 800 pieces of finished goods. In 1815, at Marsden, the inhabitants were alarmed by the exhibition of that singular phenomenon, a water-spout, apparently formed of a dense black cloud, and resembling a long inverted cone, the lowest part of which seemed nearly to touch the ground, whilst above it the clouds were white and fleecy, and seemed much agitated by the water, which, after falling, appeared to rise again rapidly up the vaporous spout with a spiral motion. A terrible tempest and a destructive flood ensued. The bursting of the great reservoir on Standedge, was one of the most disastrous events of the kind which ever occurred in this part of the country."—Parsons' Hist. of Leeds, &c., 1834.

The principal valley in this parish is that which contains the villages of Slaithwaite and Marsden, traversed in the whole length of its course by the mill stream which rises in Standedge, and falls into the Colne a little above the town. This district is naturally barren and unproductive; but its local advantages for manufacture, arising principally from its waterfalls and contiguous coal-mines, have caused the assemblage of a great population, and the soil has gradually yielded to the labours of the agriculturist and husbandman, until, at length, it has become valuable, and available to the wants of those who have established themselves upon it. Formerly, oats, and those of the coarsest kinds, formed the principal part of the grain grown in this parish; but now, both wheat and barley crops, of good quality, are raised in the "vale of Colne," and the wheaten loaf is now oftener seen than the oat cake, even on the table of the poorest inhabitant. The hilly portion of the land is not unfertile, and the valleys are rich in pasturage, while, from many parts in this district, the views are highly pleasing. There are many handsome residences and elegant seats in the vicinity of the town of Huddersfield: there are also several mineral springs, the principal of which, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the south-west, are the Lockwood spas and baths—see Lockwood. There are others at or near Slaithwaite, besides those at Holmfirth and Kirkheaton. Stone of a light grey colour, and very superior quality, is quarried in this parish: another variety, called the "White Huddersfield,"

is extremely hard. According to a calculation made by Dr. Walker, who published a topographical account of Huddersfield, it would appear that "it is healthy in a very eminent degree, and that, on an average of 5 years, the annual number of deaths, in proportion to the population, was only as one to 54 and a fraction;" but this return is evidently fallacious;—such of the "Dissenters and Sectaries" as bury at their own places of worship being omitted from the Dr.'s "approximation to the truth."

Canals and Railways.—The inland navigation of this parish affords to its trade the most ample facilities both to the east and to the west. The Ramsden canal, which commences at the king's mills, close to the town, crosses the high road to Halifax, and, passing Blackhouse brook near Deighton, unites with the Calder at Cooper's bridge. In this way a communication is opened with the great trading towns of Halifax, Wakefield, Leeds, and York, as well as Hull, from whence the merchandise is shipped to foreign countries. The act of parliament under which this canal was formed, recently underwent a thorough investigation, when it was found that Sir John Ramsden, the almost sole proprietor of all Huddersfield, in whose minority it was formed, was entitled to no more profit than 6 per cent. upon the money originally expended on the construction of the work, and that the dues consequently ought to be materially reduced, the accounts open to public inspection, and, in fact, Sir John a trustee of the public. The Huddersfield canal, which joins the Ramsden canal at the south end of the town, conveys goods westward by way of Linthwaite, Slaithwaite, and Marsden. This is one of the most stupendous works of the kind in England. There is a tunnel, nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, cut through the English Apennines to within 2 miles of Dobcross, from which the canal, after crossing the river Tame in several of its windings, comes within a mile of Lydgate, by Mosley and Staley-bridge, and unites with the Ashton and Oldham canal near Ashton-under-line. The navigation to Manchester is then direct, and from thence the communication by water and land is made daily to Liverpool, the great depot of commerce on the western coast. It has generally been believed, that this canal has been more profitable for the town of Huddersfield, and for the country through which it passes, than for the proprietors. "It has been a losing speculation," says Mr. Parsons, "and many years will probably pass away before it pays common interest for the money vested in the undertaking, which was very considerable." Its ultimate profit may, moreover, be now more questionable than ever, since the intersection of this vicinity and district by railways. The Leeds and Manchester railway, in progress during 1840, runs within 4 miles north of the town of Huddersfield, and a branch railway from Cooper-bridge to the town has been talked of. This railway will at once bring Huddersfield into rapid and convenient connection with Manchester, Preston, Lancaster, and Fleetwood, Liverpool, Birmingham, and all the south, on the one hand; with Leeds, Hull, York, and the north, on the other; and with Sheffield, by the Sheffield and Rotherham, or, when it is carried out, the Sheffield and Manchester railway.—The line of the latter passes to Sheffield and the North Midland, at a direct distance of only about 8 miles south of the town of Huddersfield.

Commercial importance.—Huddersfield was very insignificant both in trade and population, until about the beginning of last century. At that period the town was less by one-half than either Halifax or Wakefield; but now it is superior to either of them, and appears likely to retain its accumulating

pre-eminence. The country, indeed, from its local advantages, and its admirable adaptation to manufacturing purposes, has been elevated to the rank of one of the principal seats of the woollen trade. The trade of Huddersfield has now, indeed, become immense. Its manufactures consist of broad and narrow cloths, serges, kerseymeres, and cords. Fancy goods also, to a great extent,—and for which Huddersfield is particularly celebrated,—comprising shawls and waistcoatings in great variety, besides articles from silk,—are here made in abundance. The cotton trade, too, has been increasing in importance, and at present a number of hands are employed in the spinning establishments. There are fulling and washing mills, &c., on the streams within the parish. In 1838, 100 woollen, 3 cotton, and 3 silk mills, in this parish, collectively employed no less than 3,428 hands. The rapid progress of Huddersfield and its vicinity in importance and opulence, was materially subserved by the great system of internal navigation from the eastern to the western seas, of which it became the centre. The importance of its rise at first was indicated by the erection of the Piece-hall in 1766, previously to which the buyers and sellers of cloth met in an open square. Huddersfield and its vicinity constituted one of the centres of the Luddite combination in 1811, and of similar occurrences arising from commercial distress in 1817 and 1820:—see article YORKSHIRE—*Commercial history*.

The Piece-hall, &c.—This edifice stands in the town of Huddersfield, but constitutes a principal edifice peculiarly characteristic of the district. It was built by the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and enlarged by his son, in 1780. It is an extensive circular range of building, two stories high, with a diametrical range, one story high, which divides the interior parts into two semicircles. The light is wholly admitted from within, there being no windows on the outside; by which construction security is afforded against depredation and fire. The hall is subdivided into streets, and the benches or stalls are generally filled with cloths, lying close together upon edge, and properly disposed for inspection. The open stalls are for the accommodation of country manufacturers of woollen cloths: the two central avenues are for the same purpose, and in brisk times an immense quantity of business is here done in a few hours: about 600 manufacturers now attend here every market-day. The doors are opened early in the morning of the market-day, which is Tuesday: they are closed at half-past 12 o'clock noon; and again opened at half-past 3 for the removal of cloth, &c. A cupola and bell are placed above the entrance for the purpose of regulating the time allowed for doing business. The Huddersfield Pig-market, observes Sir G. Head, in his lively and graphic 'Home Tour,' "has attained much celebrity, and is furnished almost exclusively from Ireland, by way of Liverpool, whence these animals pass in droves not only through the manufacturing districts, but even to more remote parts of the country." Fairs for lean horned cattle and horses are held at Huddersfield on March 31st, May 14th, and October 4th. The Huddersfield, and the west riding Union, banking companies have their head establishments here: the Huddersfield was formed in June, 1827, and the Union in January, 1833. There are branches also of the Halifax and Huddersfield, and the Yorkshire district, Banking companies, and a savings' bank, in the town.

Town of Huddersfield.—The town is situated on the high road from Manchester to Leeds, but it is almost united by scattered houses, not only with Lockwood, Almondbury, and Mould-Green, but

with numerous hamlets or collections of houses, throughout the township of Huddersfield, and the other surrounding districts; so that the commissioners on parliamentary boundaries felt a difficulty in the proper restriction of the limits of the new parliamentary borough, which led them to observe, "that, if Mould-Green be included, no good reason can be given for shutting out the villages of Lockwood and Almondbury; and if these were taken in, together with all places containing houses which are connected with each other, and the town of Huddersfield, a large tract of surrounding country would be included." The houses are principally built of light-coloured stone, in a neat style; and the general appearance of the town is of a character calculated to inspire the impression that its inhabitants are wealthy and respectable. Indeed, they are not only rapidly increasing in importance and opulence as a community; but are distinguished, even in the west riding, for their spirit, enterprise, and intelligence. The streets of the town, and the principal thoroughfares, have been recently widened, and the approaches to the town much improved. The market-place is a large area surrounded with good shops and houses. The town is lighted with gas and well cleansed, and supplied with water, as well as with coals from collieries at Mirfield, Emley-moor, and Upper-Fleckton. The water-works are situated 4 miles westward of the town at Longwood and Golear: they are admirably constructed, and the supply to the town is superabundant. The commissioners on parliamentary boundaries mention in their report, that "every house but one in the town belongs to the same proprietor," namely, Sir John Ramsden, whose family had a grant of the market by patent, dated as early as 23rd Carl. II. The revenue derived from the Ramsden property is at the present day more than princely.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—It appears that this parish was separated from Dewsbury, and the parish-church erected and endowed under the influence of one of the earlier Lacies, to whose ecclesiastical munificence this vicinity has been deeply indebted, as the founders of parish-churches: that it was given by one of them, and afterwards appropriated to their own house of Nostel is certain. Yet the time and circumstances of these transactions are unknown. The living of St. Peter's is a vicarage; rated at £17 13s. 4d.; gross income £506. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Ramsden, Bart. Trinity-church is a perpetual curacy; gross income £135. Patron, in 1835, B. A. Greenhead.* All Saints, Paddock, is a perpetual curacy; gross income £52. In the patronage of the vicar of Huddersfield. Christ-church is a perpetual curacy; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, J. Whitacre, Esq. St. Paul's is a perpetual curacy; gross income £200. In the patronage of the vicar of Huddersfield. These livings, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, have been transferred to the dio. of Ripon. St. Peter's church was rebuilt about the time of Henry VIII. It was a small edifice, plain and ancient in style; but it was taken down in 1835, and a new and elegant church erected, in the perpendicular Gothic style, and finished in October, 1836, at an expense of £9,000. Trinity-church, situate on an eminence at Greenhead, is a beautiful pointed Gothic structure, erected, in 1819, by B. Haigh Allen, Esq., proprietor of an elegant seat here, at an expense of £16,000. Its situation, on the north-west side of the town, is very command-

* Parliamentary Returns.—But, Greenhead, the site of the church, being the property of Benjamin Haigh Allen, Esq., at whose expense the edifice has also been erected, the name 'B. A. Greenhead,' has probably been inserted in the return, in place of B. Allen, Esq., Greenhead.

ing, and in every part of the surrounding country, it forms a beautiful object, at once picturesque and impressive. All Saints, at Paddock, was built, in 1828-30, by the parliamentary commissioners: it is a neat edifice, in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower. Christ's-church is on an eminence north of the town at Woodhouse. It was built and endowed by J. Whitacre, Esq., the patron. St. Paul's, in Ramsden-street, is an elegant edifice, with a tower and spire, erected, in 1829-30, by the parliamentary commissioners, on ground granted by Sir John Ramsden. There are also two Methodist chapels, both very commodious: one of them is used by the Methodists of the Old, and the other by those of the New, Connexion: the former, situate in Queen-street, is said to be the largest Methodist chapel in England: cost of erection £8,000: sittings 2,400. There is an Independent chapel a little out of the town, at Highfield; a very large and elegant chapel in Ramsden-street; a meeting-house for the Society of Friends at the Paddock; a Primitive Methodist; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

Religious and Literary Societies, &c.—The religious societies are the Auxiliary Bible society; the district committee for promoting Christian knowledge; the religious Tract society; the Wesleyan Methodist missionary society; the Church missionary society; the Auxiliary to the London missionary society; and the Peace society. The literary institutions are the mechanics' institute; the society for intellectual improvement; the subscription library in West-Gate; the law library in Kirk-Gate; a circulating library, and the commercial and subscription news-rooms. Here is also an institution called the Huddersfield Exhibition, with a museum, &c.

Huddersfield College.—This new institution, which was first announced to be opened on 21st January, 1840, under the patronage and auspices of the marquis of Normanby, the earl of Carlisle, Earl Grey, Lord Morpeth, and other eminent men, has been founded upon similar principles, and is to be conducted on the same system, as the Hull college. Here, as at Hull also, a schism between the liberal churchmen and dissenters, on the one hand, and the high church party, on the other, has given rise to two establishments: the Huddersfield college, and the Huddersfield collegiate schools. The directors of the former having obtained subscriptions for a large number of shares, (we believe 160,) and a proportionate number of pupils, proceeded to the election of a principal.* The 'rules and regulations of the Hull college' have been adopted as the basis of those drawn up for the government of this kindred institution: the object and design are to furnish a first-rate commercial and classical education at small cost. "The general course of study comprises instruction in the Holy Scriptures; the Greek, Latin, English, French, and German languages; ancient and modern history; geography; arithmetic, pure and commercial; the principles of book-keeping; the elements of mathematics; natural and experimental philosophy; elocution; composition and drawing. The discipline of the college is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct and progress of each pupil is sent to his parent or guardian. Under proper superintendence, dinner and suitable refreshments, at a moderate charge, are provided for those pupils who come from a distance." Pupils are also received as boarders at moderate terms. The terms for education are 8 guineas per

annum: French, German, or drawing, 2 guineas extra. At the junior school, under the superintendence of the principal, the terms are £5 per annum. Previous to the opening on 28th July, 1840, there were 190 pupils nominated: some from Manchester, Newcastle, &c., and even from London. There are eight masters appointed from different religious sects, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Independent, Wesleyan, &c.

Schools.—The Huddersfield collegiate school, above alluded to, is also now in active operation. It is conducted on an enlarged and comprehensive system of education, under a principal, vice-principal, commercial master, and assistant,—French, German, and drawing, masters, and a governess of the preparatory school. There are 36 other daily schools in this parish. One of these, in Lindley township, is a National school, commenced in 1831, and containing, in 1833, 74 male pupils: the endowed daily schools will be afterwards particularized. There are also 3 day and Sunday schools, two of which are National,—one in Golcar township, commenced in 1831, and containing, in 1833, 70 males and 60 females: books purchased by collections;—the other, in Huddersfield township, commenced in 1820, with a small lending-library attached, and containing 235 males and 145 females; partly supported by subscription and collections, and partly by penny weekly payments from the children. Another day and Sunday school is also thus supported. At Outcote Bank there are two large British and foreign schools for teaching 250 boys and 250 girls. Three infant schools contained, in 1833, 159 males, and 131 females: the largest one of these is partly supported by subscription and donations. The Sunday schools are liberally sustained. In August, 1840, the first stone of the new National and Sunday schools was laid at Slaithwaite: the site and a donation of £100 were the gift of the earl of Dartmouth. Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart., has also contributed £70, and individuals in the vicinity other sums:—a grant is anticipated from the National society: the total cost is estimated at £500.

Endowed Charities.—The endowments for educational purposes at the time of the charity inquiry in 1827, were—the Longwood free school, £97 11s., besides a school and a master's house, garden and croft, valued at £25 per annum, for all which 40 scholars were educated;—Linley school, also in the chapelry of Longwood: income, £8 per annum;—the Slaithwaite free-school: income £42 per annum, besides a school, dwelling-house, and garden, for which two poor children from Golcar, two from Linthwaite, two from Lingard, and four from Slaithwaite, were gratuitously educated;—the National school-house in Huddersfield township was built in 1820, on the site of a former school, the ground being given by John Ramsden, Esq., in 1681. Other endowed charities, at the time of the inquiry, amounted to £96 6s. 6d., chiefly for behoof of poor, and of which £82 11s. 6d. arose from the Dole land charity, founded in 1647 by Thomas Armitage. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £6,090 17s.; of the township, £4,515 19s.—The Huddersfield poor-law union comprehends 34 parishes. The expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, was £12,935 16s. Much opposition was made here in 1837, to the introduction of the new poor-law; but the difficulty was ultimately overcome.

Other Charitable Institutions.—A dispensary was established here in 1814; which has since been converted into the Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg infirmary: it is a large and elegant Doric edifice, erected, in 1830, on the Halifax new road, and is supported by annual subscriptions. This institution

* Their choice fell on William Wright, Esq., M. A., late scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, (brother of the third master in the Hull college,) who graduated as wrangler in 1833, and was afterwards, for several years, engaged as junior master in the London university school.

has been productive of great benefit to Huddersfield and its vicinity. There is a dispensary in the Pack-horse-yard, and a ladies' benevolent society for providing linen, &c., for poor lying-in-women; a ladies' benevolent institution; the Dorcas society connected with the Ramsden-street congregation; and the Provident union society.

Franchise.—Huddersfield was enfranchised by the Reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 826. The number polled at the general election in 1837, was 624. The boundaries of the parliamentary borough coincide with those of the township of Huddersfield. This is one of the polling-places for the west riding elections.

Antiquities.—The town derived its name from Oder, or Hudder, the first Saxon resident. In Domesday-book, the name is spelt Oderesfelt. The Castle-hill, near Almondbury, was the site of an ancient fortification of Saxon, if not Norman, origin, and there are still earthworks on this frowning, steep, and lofty hill. Some ancient symbols of Druidical worship are extant in this parish; and the site of a cromlech, and several stupendous rocking-stones, are still pointed out. The finest Druidical remain is in Golcar, on Wholestone moor. The celebrated Roman station, Cambodunum, was situated in this parish, on the confines of Stainland, it is said, and in the township of Longwood; and it would seem that Huddersfield itself was the site of a Roman settlement; for, in 1743, the foundations of a Roman temple were found here, with many beautifully ornamented bricks, and an altar having a patera at the summit; on one side a cornucopia, and an augural staff on the other. The edifice had been dedicated to the goddess Fortune, by one Antonius Modestus, or Modestinus, of the 6th conquering legion. In 1833, some tiles were discovered by Dr. Walker on the site of the ancient Cambodunum, bearing the inscription of COH. IV. BRET.,—the fourth cohort of the Britons, which, there is every reason to believe, formed at least a part of the garrison of Cambodunum, as many native troops were in the pay of Rome. It is rather remarkable, however, that though Roman coins have been found in many places within a few miles of Cambodunum, so few have been found on the site itself. Numerous coins were found, in 1838, near THURSTONLAND,—which see,—and a remarkable collection of coining moulds or clay impressions of Roman emperors at Lingards. The remains also of some funeral urns, apparently Roman, of very coarse construction, and one more complete than the rest, containing burnt bones, have recently been found at Dean-head, near Huddersfield, and in the township of Scamonden, the name of which, as observed by a writer in the 'Gentleman's Magazine, for December, 1838,' "is spelt, in the most ancient documents, 'Scameden,' which appears to me to be nothing more than a continuation of the Roman name Camodunum, divested of its Latin termination, and with the addition of the letter S prefixed." Dr. Whitaker was of opinion that the Romans very soon abandoned Cambodunum, in consequence of its bleak and barren situation; but in this opinion the doctor was incorrect, as inscriptions of a very late date have been discovered there, which show that it was garrisoned by the imperial troops at a very late period.

HUDDLESTON AND LUMLEY, a township in Sherburn parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles west by north of Selby, in the line of the Leeds and Selby railway. Here is an excellent quarry, the stone of which, when first dug, is soft, but, on being exposed to the atmosphere, becomes exceedingly hard

and durable. The chapel of Henry VII., at Westminster, was partly built of this stone. Acres 1,100. Houses 44. A. P. £817. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 212. Poor rates, in 1838, £191 3s.

HUDINGTON, a parish in the middle division of Oswaldslow hund., union of Droitwich, Worcestershire; 4½ miles south-south-east of Droitwich, in the line of the Birmingham and Worcester canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; returned at £34; gross income £56. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Shrewsbury. Charities, in 1823, 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 10s. In 1835 hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 2½ acres. Acres 890. Houses 21. A. P. £1,316. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 111.

HUDSWELL, a chapelry and township in Catterick parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile south-east of Richmond. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £9 13s., returned at £66; gross income £65. Patron, the vicar of Catterick. Here is a daily National school, endowed with lands producing, in 1833, £16 per annum. Other charities, in 1821, about £22 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £81 4s. Here are an extensive lead-mine and a colliery. Acres 3,180. Houses 66. A. P. £2,043. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 291.

HUELSFIELD. See HEWELSFIELD, Gloucestershire.

HUGGATE, a parish and village in Wilton-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-east of Pocklington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £15; gross income £465. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £211 14s. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a well in the village, 116 yards deep. Races are held here in July. Acres 6,500. Houses 77. A. P. £3,310. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 439.

HUGGLESCOTE-WITH-DONNINGTON, a chapelry in Ibstock parish, Leicestershire; 6 miles north-north-east of Market-Bosworth. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Ibstock. The Baptists have a chapel here; and there are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £2 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £395 3s. Acres 1,500. Houses 152. A. P. £3,327. Pop., in 1801, 525; in 1831, 786.

HUGHENDEN. See HITCHENDEN.

HUGHLEY, a parish in Wenlock hund., union of Atcham, Shropshire; 4 miles west by south of Much-Wenlock. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 11s. 3d.; gross income £146. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Bradford. There is a Sunday school here, supported by the rector. Charities, in 1820, 12s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £20 9s. Acres 1,330. Houses 17. A. P. £746. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 115.

HUGILL, a chapelry and township in Kendal parish, county of Westmoreland; about a mile south-west of Kendal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 10s., and returned at £70; gross income £61. Patron, the vicar of Kendal. Here is a daily school, endowed, by Rowland Wilson, Esq., of London, with £12 per annum. Other charities, in 1821, £69 12s. per annum. Here are 4 unendowed almshouses. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 3s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 62. A. P. £1,449. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 367.

HUIISH, a parish in Shebbear hund., union of Torrington, Devonshire; 5 miles north of Hatherleigh, on the banks of the Torridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £7 19s. 10d., and returned at £150; gross income £194. Patron, in 1835, Lord Clinton. Acres 1,130. Houses 19. A. P. £1,025. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 131. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 6s.

HUIISH (NORTH), a parish in Stanborough hund., union of Totness, Devonshire; 7 miles south-west of Totness, on the banks of the Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £29 18s. 11½d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. P. Perring. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1821, £13 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £207 4s. Acres 2,510. Houses 61. A. P. £3,744. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 457.

HUIISH (SOUTH), a parish in the above hund. and county, union of Kingsbridge; 3¼ miles south-west of Kingsbridge. Living, a curacy annexed to West Allington vicarage. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1820, 16s. per annum; applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £176 15s. Acres 1,050. Houses 68. A. P. £1,764. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 357.

HUIISH-CAMPFLOWER, a parish in Williton and Freemanners hund., union of Dalverton, Somersetshire; 2½ miles west by north of Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 9s. 4½d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,920. Houses 64. A. P. £2,763. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 345. Poor rates, in 1838, £177 17s.

HUIISH-EPISCOPI, a parish in the east division of Kingsbury hund., union of Langport, Somersetshire; ½ mile east of Langport. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Langport, and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £14 10s. 5d.; gross income £211. Patron, the archdeacon of Wells. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1822, £7 17s. 6d. per annum, of which £1 2s. 6d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 13s. Acres 1,780. Houses 106. A. P. £3,596. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 574.

HULAM, or **HOLAM**, a township in Monk-Heslerton parish, county of Durham; 12¼ miles north of Stockton-upon-Tees. Acres 120. Houses 2. A. P. with Sheraton. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 15.

HULCOT. See **EASTON-NESTON** with **HULCOTE**.

HULCOTT, a parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire; 4 miles south-east by east of Aylesbury, on the river Thame. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10 0s. 2½d.; gross income £181. Patron, in 1835, J. Brereton, Esq. Acres 850. Houses 19. A. P. £1,171. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 145. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 6s.

HULL AND HULLSHIRE. See **KINGSTON-UPON-HULL**.

HULL AND APPLETON, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; 8 miles north-north-west of Northwich, and 1½ south of the duke of Bridgewater's canal. Here are places of worship for Independent and Wesleyan Methodists, and also for Particular Baptists. There are 5 daily, and 4 Sunday, schools in this township. Acres 3,320. Houses 324. A. P. £6,855. Pop., in 1801, 1,206; in 1831, 1,699.

HULL (THE), a river in Yorkshire, rising in the eastern wolds near Driffield, and pursuing a southern course to the eastward of the town of Beverley, with

which it is united by a canal: it falls into the **HUMBER**, at **KINGSTON-UPON-HULL**—see these articles—and where it forms a secure but contracted haven. The Hull serves to drain the whole country between the wolds and the sea. In a charter of Richard II., this river is said to have previously been named Sayer creek, and an account, given by historians, of its having been originally cut by Sayer, or Saer de Sutton, to drain the marshes within the lordship of that town, is rendered plausible from the fact that similar ditches were made through the common pasture of Myton and the adjacent towns, during the reign of King John, and in the time of one of the Sutton family, named Saer. The Hull is said by many of the local historians to have formerly discharged itself into the Humber to the eastward of the present river; but Mr. Frost says there is abundant evidence to show that its ancient course lay to the westward of the present channel. The frequent notice of Old Hull, as one of the boundaries of lands without the walls, to the westward of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, would of itself be amply sufficient to establish the fact, without the aid of the corroborative proof afforded by the registers and histories of the abbey of Meaux, which are conclusive on the subject. It must perhaps remain undecided, whether the diversion was the result of accident or design. Various ancient provisions have been made since 4° Edward II. for draining and embanking these parts. In the 30° Edward III. it was reported to the king, that the tides in the rivers Hull and Humber flowed four feet higher than usual, so that the road leading to Anlaby, and all the adjacent lands, were overflowed; his majesty therefore granted letters-patent for clearing out the old ditch and enlarging it 12 feet, and for cutting a new ditch 24 feet broad, right through the pasture of Myton into Hull, by which the waters might pass to and fro; and also for raising the road considerably higher. The tides still continuing to rise higher than formerly, various commissions were issued to obviate this calamity; and in the 39th year of this reign, the tide rose so high that the banks between Sulcoates and Hull gave way, and the water breaking in, not only swept away the cattle, but numbers of people were drowned in the general inundation, which flooded the whole country;—on which a commission was granted to William Skipwith, Richard Ravensere, and others, to act as the exigency of the case required. By subsequent provisions the country was not only secured, but the low lands, which were unwholesome, not so much from their situation as from the effects of stagnant waters, rendered more healthy. The heavy expense incurred in the subsequent protection of the town and port of Kingston-upon-Hull against inundations of the Hull and Humber is quaintly and amusingly described by Taylor, the water-poet, who visited the town in the summer of 1622:—

"It yearly costs five hundred pounds besides,
To fence the towne from Hull and Humber's tydes,
For stakes, for baving, timber, stones, and piles,
All which are brought by water many miles;
For workmen's labour, and a world of things,
Which on the towne excessive charges brings."*

HULL (BISHOP'S), a parish in Taunton and Taunton-Dean hund., union of Taunton, Somersetshire; 1½ mile west of Taunton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; gross income £192. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Rawlins. The Independents have a place of worship here; and there are 6 daily schools, one of which, a grammar-school, is endowed with £30 per annum. Other charities, in 1820, £49 6s. 5d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £523 13s.

* A very merry wherry-ferry-voyage, p. 13, Taylor's works.

Acres 1,670. Houses 200. A. P. £4,195. Pop., in 1801, 683; in 1831, 1,155.

HULLAND, a township in Ashbourn parish, Derbyshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Ashbourn. Here are 2 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 51. A. P. £1,796. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 234. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 3s.

HULLAND-WARD, a hamlet in the same parish and county; 5 miles east of Ashbourn. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 61. A. P. £1,513. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 286. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 9s.

HULLAND-WARD-INTACKS, a township in the same parish and county; $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by south of Ashbourn. Acreage with the parish. Houses 9. A. P. £698. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 46. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 11s.

HULLAVINGTON, a parish in Malmesbury hund. and union, Wiltshire; 5 miles south-west by south of Malmesbury. It includes the tything of Surrendal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £6 13s., and returned at £142 12s. 4d.; gross income £206. Patron, Eton college. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1821. There are also a daily, and a day and Sunday, school; the latter endowed with £3 per annum. Other charities, in 1834, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 5s. A large old farmhouse in this parish is called the priory. It has a door-way with a pointed arch, and is supposed to indicate the site of an alien priory, such as was usually established on estates in England belonging to foreign monasteries. When the alien priories were dissolved, in the reign of Henry V., this manor devolved to the crown, and was subsequently made a part of the endowment of Eton college, founded by Henry VI. Acres 3,200. Houses 117. A. P. £2,218. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 563.

HULM ABBEY, Coquetdale ward, county of Northumberland; 2 miles north-north-west of Alnwick. Here is a fine Gothic tower, built by Henry Percy, fourth earl of Northumberland, as a place of refuge for the monks in times of danger. It has been repaired by the duke of Northumberland.

HULME LEVENS, a township in Manchester parish, Lancashire; 4 miles south-east of Manchester, in the line of a branch canal to Stockport. Here are a daily school, and a Sunday school with a lending library attached. Acres 1,050. Houses 195. A. P. £2,345. Pop., in 1801, 628; in 1831, 1,086. Poor rates, in 1838, £254 8s.

HULME, a chapelry and township in Manchester parish, Lancashire; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Manchester, at the termination of the duke of Bridgewater's canal, and intersected by the Irwell. Acres 440. Houses 1,843. A. P. £9,422. Pop., in 1801, 1,677; in 1831, 9,624. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £247; in the patronage of Manchester collegiate church. The Independents, Methodists, Bible Christians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here; and there are 21 daily schools. The Hulme dispensary was opened March 28th, 1831. In the report of 1835, it is stated, that 504 patients were treated during the year; the annual expenditure being £146 19s. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,518 13s. The Manchester Botanic garden, opened in June 1831, is situated here, and occupies 17 acres, beautifully laid out. The district is governed by police commissioners. It is within the boundaries of the parliamentary borough of Manchester, with a trivial exception relating to the question of the boundary of the township at the village of Cornbrook, where the Cornbrook, after passing the Bridgewater canal, runs

on to the river Irwell, as to which it is not certain whether a garden united with some starch-works belongs to this township or that of Stretford beyond the boundaries. The barracks for dragoon soldiers are here. The town of Manchester has been for some time extending in this direction; many houses having been built on the verge of the boundaries of this township, and that of Charlton Row. The formation also of a new line of road across the township of Hulme, for the purpose of making an entrance from the Chester road, was considered likely to draw the buildings more within the limits of the township in a direction not previously built on. Hulme-hall, on a bank above the Irwell, is an ancient half-timbered house with an inner court. It was the seat of the Prestwiches, baronets, and of the ancient family of Prestwich, of Prestwich, in the time of the Conqueror. This family, by embarking in the royal cause during the civil wars of Charles I., lost much of their property; and the last baronet, Sir John Prestwich, a profound antiquary, died in absolute poverty not many years ago. The estate passed to the Moseleys and Blands, of whom was Lady Ann Bland, the female Nash of Manchester, in Queen Anne's reign, and the heiress of the Moseleys. She preserved many Roman antiquities with great care. Hulme-hall, after passing to George Lloyd, Esq., was sold to the duke of Bridgewater, whose heirs have since possessed it.

HULME-WALFIELD, a township in Astbury parish, Cheshire; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Congleton, in the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Acres 1,110. Houses 16. A. P. £2,140. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 109. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 8s.

HULSE, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by south of Norwich. Acres 270. Houses 9. A. P. £350. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 55. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 18s.

HULTON-ABBEY, in Burslem parish, Staffordshire; 2 miles east of Burslem; in the line of the Cauldon canal. There are several coal-mines in the vicinity. In 1223, Henry de Audley founded an abbey here for Cistercian monks, which, at the dissolution, was valued at £89 10s. 1d. per annum, and was granted to Sir Edward Aston. No vestiges of it now remain, except part of the moat, which is dry, and has a farm-house near it, bearing the name of the abbey. Houses 94. Pop., in 1831, 501. Other returns with the parish.

HULTON. See **HILTON**.

HUMBER, a parish in Wolphy hund., union of Leominster, Herefordshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Leominster. It includes the township of Risbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 16s. 3d.; gross income £170. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a day and Sunday school. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of $91\frac{1}{2}$ acres; average of hops charged 29,134 lbs.; of duty, £242 15s. 8d. Acres 1,490. Houses 54. A. P. £1,395. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 219. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 15s.

HUMBER (THE), a river dividing the east riding of Yorkshire from Lincolnshire. It is formed by the junction of the rivers Ouse and Trent,—the former having first received the waters of the Nidd, Wharfe, Derwent, and Aire. The Humber is more than a mile in width at its origin from the Ouse, with which, more especially, it is continuous. At Bromfleet it receives the little river Foulness, which has its source at Goodmanham, and passing by Market Weighton, makes a circuitous tour to the west, but answers no purposes of navigation. The Humber, rolling its vast collection of waters eastward in

a stream enlarged to between 2 and 3 miles in breadth, washes the large and commercial town of Kingston-upon-Hull, where it receives the river HULL; which see. A few miles below Kingston, and opposite to Hedon and Paul, the Humber takes a direction south-east, and widening into a vast estuary of about 6 or 7 miles in breadth, disembogues itself into the German ocean. The Humber—resembling the trunk of a vast tree, spreading its branches in every direction—commands, by the numerous rivers which it receives, the navigation and trade of a very extensive and commercial part of England. This inland communication, so far as regards Yorkshire, is also greatly aided by several canals, which being of a more local nature, will be noticed in describing the general features of the different ridings. The Humber has also canal communication with the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, and Avon,—all elsewhere noticed. By the removal of shoals from the bed of the Ouse, since 1834—as will be more fully shown under article OUSE—sea-borne vessels and steamers, drawing from 11 to 12 feet water, can now, at all times, navigate from the Humber to York, a distance of 80 miles; and by other and subsequent operations, smaller vessels can now pass up to Boroughbridge, a farther distance of 20 miles.—See OUSE: see also TRENT, GAINSBOROUGH, &c. With the exception of the little river Eske, which rises in the centre of the eastern moorlands, the upper part of the Ribble, which runs into Lancashire, and some inconsiderable brooks that flow into the Tees, all of which taken together, form an exception scarcely worth notice, all the waters of Yorkshire are collected and carried off through the Humber by the Ouse, as those of several of the inland counties more to the south, are discharged into the Humber by the Trent. Lambard's account of the Humber is as follows:—"Humber, *f. Abus*, *Ptol.* *Abrinus*, *Lel.* *Humbræa*, *Saxon*. Humber is not the name of any one water within Inglande, but is a name that is given to the metinge of many waters, and therefore Lelande contendeth reasonably, that it should be called Aber, which in the Bryttishe is the same that the Saxons and we nowe calle the mouthe of a ryver; for it hathe not the name of Humber till it approche neare Kingston on Hull, before which tyme it hathe receyved Ouse, Ure, Done, Trent, Hull water, and some other smal brokes, and so openeth into the sea; and therefore Humber hathe not as a ryver of it selfe anye beginnynge, (as Polydor and others describe,) but may wel inoughe be said to begynne withe the head of any of those ryvers which it receyveth. It should seme that Ptolemy ment this ryver when he speaketh of Abus, so callinge the same that the Bryttons called Aber. Geoffrey of Monmouthe, the leader of our English Chronicles [1084 B.C.], sayeth, that it was called Humber, by occasion that Loecine theldest son of Brutus chased Humber the kinge of the Hunnes (that arryved in his country) into this water, where he was drowned.

*Dum fugit obstat ei flumen, submergitur illic,
Deque suo tribuit nomine nomen aquæ.*

After that the Saxons weare come in great number into this ile, they fel at variance amongst themselves, in so muche that Ethelbert kinge of Kent (which receyved Augustine) warringe upon the rest, enlarged his dominion to this water; herof began the people beyonde the same to be called Northumbers, and their kingdome Northumberland. This ryver and the Thamise (as Polydor observeth) do not so comonly overflowe their banks, as other waters within the realme, which he imputeth probably to the qualitie of the ground underneathe, which being gravel soketh muche; but the cause of this groweth

no lesse, by reason that theise twoe waters be not neighboured with so many hilles, as Severn and others be, from which every sodeine rayne descendinge into the ryvers, causeth them to swell sodenlye also."

HUMBERSHORE, a hamlet partly in Studham parish, Bedfordshire, and partly in the hund. of Dacorum, Hertfordshire. Acres 150. Houses 74. A. P. £1,478. Pop., in 1831, 395.

HUMBERSTON, a parish in east Goscote hund., union of Billesdon, Leicestershire; 2½ miles east-north-east of Leicester; in the line of the Midland Counties railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8, and returned at £115 14s. 10d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, J. Dudley, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £147 8s. Acres 2,630. Houses 96. A. P. £3,254. Pop., in 1801, 412, in 1831, 570.

HUMBERSTON, a parish in Bradley Haverstoe wapentake, union of Caistor, Lincolnshire; 4 miles south-east by south of Great Grimsby. Acres 2,930. Houses 55. A. P. £2,926. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 258. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 18s. 4d., and returned at £72; gross income £67. Patron, in 1829, Lord Carrington. The church contains a splendid monument, erected to the memory of Matthew Humberston, Esq., a foundling, who, acquiring great riches, purchased this estate, and took the name of the village. He lies interred beneath the communion-table. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which, endowed by Mr. Humberston, is free to the children of this parish and those of Laceby, Holton-le-Clay, Scartho, Clee, Cleethorpe, and Tetney. Here are also almshouses for 6 poor widows, each of whom receives £16 per annum. They were endowed with £600 by the above-named gentleman, who, at his death, in 1709, bequeathed £1,000 to rebuild the church, and £5,000 to build a school-house and almshouses. He likewise made an addition to the vicar's stipend. Through some unaccountable neglect, it was not till 1821 that a residence for the vicar, a school, and the 6 almshouses, were completed. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 8s. An abbey of Benedictine monks was founded here in the reign of Henry II. by William Fitz Ralph. At the dissolution it was valued at £42 11s. 3d. The site was granted, in 1551, to John Cheke, Esq.

HUMBERTON WITH MILBY, a township in Kirby-on-the-Moor parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles north-north-east of Boroughbridge. Acres 610. Houses 25. A. P. £1,152. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 139. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 17s.

HUMBLETON, a township in Doddington parish, county of Northumberland; 2 miles north of Doddington. On a gentle eminence near Humbleton-Bourn, is an intrenchment, called Green-castle; and on an adjoining hill is an ancient circular encampment with a large cairn. The hill is cut into several terraces, each 20 feet deep, rising one above another. In the plain below, a stone-pillar has been set up to commemorate a sanguinary battle fought here in 1402, between the Scots under Earl Douglas, and the English under Lord Percy and Earl March, in which the former were defeated. The conflict was so bloody, that the field has received the name of Redriggs. In 1811, an urn and a stone-coffin, enclosing a gigantic skeleton, were discovered here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 35. A. P. £1,681. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 171. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 17s.

HUMBLETON, a parish and township in Hol-

derness wapentake, Skirlaugh union, east riding of Yorkshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kingston-upon-Hull. The parish comprises the townships of Danthorpe, Elsternwick, Fiting, and Flinton. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Elsternwick, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £10 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £230. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are two daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment from the late Thomas Thompson, Esq.; the other is endowed with £45 per annum, and is free to the poor children of the whole parish. Other charities, in 1822, about £44 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £257 14s. Acres 6,110. Houses 102. A. P. £7,307. Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 579. Acres of the township, 1,470. Houses 24. A. P. £1,587. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 160. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 6s.

HUMBLEYARD HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk, is bounded on the north by Taversham hundred; on the east by Henstead; on the south by Depwade; and on the west by Forehoe hundred. Area 22,620 acres. Houses 921. Pop., in 1831, 5,409.

HUMBY (GREAT). See SOMERBY with GREAT HUMBY.

HUMBY (LITTLE), a hamlet in Ropsley parish, Lincolnshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Falkingham. Acres 500. Houses 17. A. P. £804. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 76. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 5s.

HUMSHAUGH, a chapelry in Simonburn parish, Northumberlandshire; 5 miles north-north-west of Hexham, and on the western bank of the north Tyne river. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; gross income £127; in the patronage of Greenwich hospital. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, of modern erection. Here are 4 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 66. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 381. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 15s.

HUNCOAT, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; 3 miles south of Clitheroe. Acres 960. Houses 97. A. P. £1,583. Pop., in 1821, 629; in 1831, 502. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 4s.

HUNCOTE, a township in Narborough parish, Leicestershire; 6 miles north-east of Hinckley. Here are 2 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 83. A. P. £1,585. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 355. Poor rates, in 1838, £138 11s.

HUNDERSFIELD, a chapelry forming a very large division in the north-east quarter of Rochdale parish, Lancashire. It is 9 miles long and 4 or 5 broad, and is now divided into four townships or chapelries, viz.—Todmorden cum Walsden, Blatchinworth cum Calderbrook, Wardle cum Weurdale, and Wardleworth. The town of Rochdale is partly built on the township of Wardleworth. The living of Hundersfield is a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £67. Patron, the vicar of Rochdale. The river Calder intersects the north-eastern part, the Roch the southern, and the Weurdale-brook the western part of the district, which comprises the hills of Bernshaw-tower, Stony-edge, Ramsden-moor, Blackstone-edge—remarkable for its height—Shore-moor, Wardle-common, Hades-hill, &c. The name of Hundersfield is derived from 'Honore,' a Saxon lord. The district contains several old halls and populous villages, for which, and other returns, see the townships of which it is now composed.

HUNDERTHWAITE, a township in Romald-Kirk parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Bernard-Castle. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1821, 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £112. Acres 6,390. Houses 49. A. P. £2,440. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 297.

HUNDLEBY, a parish in the east division of Bolingbroke soke, union of Spilsby, Lincolnshire; 1 mile north-west of Spilsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 19s. 4d., and returned at £100; gross income £118. Patron, in 1835, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. Here is a daily school. Acres 980. Houses 94. A. P. £1,910. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 420. Poor rates, in 1838, £191 11s.

HUNDON, a parish in Risbridge hundred and union, county of Suffolk; 3 miles north-west of Clare. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 13s. 4d.; gross income £206. Patron, Jesus college, Cambridge. Here is a daily school, endowed with £10 per annum, from the estate of Sir R. Harland, Bart. Other charities, in 1829, £134 per annum, £10 of which were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £860 5s. A fair for cattle is held on Holy Thursday. Acres 3,800. Houses 204. A. P. £5,294. Pop., in 1801, 824; in 1831, 1,121.

HUNDRED'S-BARROW HUNDRED, in Blandford south division of Dorsetshire; is bounded on the north and east by the hundreds of Beer-Regis, Coombs-Ditch, and Loose-Barrow; on the south by Bindon liberty and the hundred of Winfrith; and on the west by the hundred of Piddletown. Area 5,710 acres. Houses 180. Pop., in 1831, 524.

HUNDRIDGE, a hamlet in Chesham parish, Buckinghamshire. Returns with the parish.

HUNFLEET, or **HUNSLET**, a chapelry and out-township in the parish of St. Peter, Leeds, west riding of Yorkshire; 1 mile south of Leeds. Acres 1,150. Houses 2,583. A. P. £8,507. Pop., in 1801, 5,799; in 1831, 12,074. The township is bounded on the east by the river Aire, and intersected from south to north by Brandling's railroad, from the collieries at Middleton to Leeds,—a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The projected Bradford and Leeds railway crosses the township from east to west, on its way to the Leeds and Selby railway, at the proposed point of junction to the eastward of Leeds. Hunslet is also in the line of the North Midland railway extension to Leeds. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £15 16s. 8d.; gross income £182. Patron, the vicar of Leeds. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and those of the New Connexion, have places of worship here. An Independent chapel was opened on 1st October, 1840. There are also 14 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,788. Hunslet is within the boundaries of the borough of Leeds, parliamentary and municipal, and, indeed, constitutes one of the new municipal wards of the borough. This place, formerly the rural seat of the Gascoignes and the Nevilles, now contains as many inhabitants as most of the cities and cathedral towns in England, and is superior to many of them in wealth and intrinsic importance, though by no means in external appearance. "Hunslet Lane still contains a number of good houses connected generally with extensive mercantile establishments; but the whole village, or rather suburb, is irregularly, and frequently meanly, built, consisting of narrow and dirty lanes, branching out from the great thoroughfare to Wakefield, and from the principal street passing by the chapel. The general aspect of the place is strangely uncouth, and perhaps a more dismal scene cannot be presented than the tract of mud and marsh called Hunslet Moor, on a rainy day. The inhabitants have, however, distinguished themselves by their public spirit, and an infinitely larger portion of intelligence and know-

ledge is to be found among them, and is in incessant and active exercise, than can be found among an equal number of individuals taken from any agricultural district in the kingdom."—Parsons' Hist. of Leeds, 1834. Besides the woollen manufacture, which is carried on to a much greater extent in this and the other southern townships of Leeds than in the northern, and for returns of which, besides 115 hand-loom also in the Hunslet trade—see LEEDS,—this township contains large chemical factories, glass-works, considerable potteries, and establishments for wire-working. A new iron-bridge, begun in 1829, has been thrown across the Aire here. Hunslet Woodhouse, on an easy acclivity between Hunslet and Middleton, was formerly inhabited almost exclusively by the numerous family of the Fentons. It now belongs to the great coal-mining tract, and exhibits the usual appearances and appendages of that remarkable region. In 1823, a stone-coffin was discovered in this vicinity, containing the thigh, leg, and arm-bones, of a human skeleton. The face appeared to have been covered with a semicircular glass, which was partially decomposed. A considerable number of glass beads, of various colours and sizes, were found in the coffin, the lid of which was 5 inches thick.

HUNGERFORD, a parish and market-town, in the union of Hungerford, Berkshire; 27 miles west by south of Reading, and 64 west by south of London, on the river Kennet, over which there is here a bridge, and intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. The parish comprises the tythings of Eddington with Hiddon, and Sandon-Fee, in Kintbury-Eagle hundred, Berkshire, and Charnham-street, in Kinwardstone hundred, county of Wilts. Acres 6,940. Houses 489. A. P. £4,374. Pop., in 1801, 2,292; in 1831, 2,717. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar, formerly in the dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £9 13s. 4d.; gross income £448. In the patronage of the dean and chapter of Windsor. The ancient church, which contained several memorials of the Hungerford family, has been superseded by a modern erection, opened in 1816. Here are an Independent and a Wesleyan Methodist church: the latter was formed in 1810, the former in 1806. There are also 9 daily, 2 day and boarding, and 2 day and Sunday, schools. Charities, in 1837, £20 8s. 4½d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,129 7s. The Hungerford poor-law union comprehends 21 parishes, embracing an area of 150 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 19,042. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,318. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,340; in 1839, £9,154 14s.

The town was anciently called Ingleford-Charnham-street, which Mr. Gough thinks may be a corruption of the Ford of the Angles on Herman-street, the ancient Roman road, which passed through the town, and the name of which is yet preserved, as in one of the principal avenues, called Charnham-street. The town, which contains many well-built houses, consists chiefly of one long street, in the centre of which are the market-house and shambles. A new wholesale fish-market, furnished with every variety of fish, and ample accommodation for carrying on a large trade, was opened in 1834. Its conservators had entered into contracts with the proprietors of fishing-boats in Holland, Scotland, and Ireland, exclusively for this market. Over the market-house is a large hall in which the public business is transacted. The town is governed by a constable, chosen annually by the inhabitants: the other municipal officers are,—12 feoffees and burgesses, a bailiff, steward, town-clerk, &c. There is no manufacture

of any importance; but a considerable traffic is carried on by means of the Kennet and Avon canal. The market, which is on Wednesday, has been held from time immemorial, and is mentioned as an established market, A. D. 1297. Fairs for horses, cows, and sheep, are held on the last Wednesday in April, on August 10th, and on the Mondays before and after New Michaelmas, which are statute fairs. The North Wilts banking company have a branch here. In a large chest, in the town-chamber, is preserved an ancient bugle-horn of brass, said to have been given by John of Gaunt, when he granted the inhabitants a fishery in the Kennet. Another horn of more modern date, but of the same size and shape, is blown annually on Hock-Tuesday, to summon the tenants of the manor. It bears the following inscription:—"John of Gaunt did give and grant the riall fishing to Oungerford towne from Eldren Stub to Irish stil, excepting som several mil pound—Jehosaphat Lucas was constable, 1634." Edward VI. granted the manor to the Duke of Somerset, and on his attainder it was granted, with the exception of the parks, to the townsmen of Hungerford, in consequence of which, the constable, by virtue of his office, is lord of the manor. Hungerford-Park, at the eastern extremity of the town, was formerly the residence of the barons of Hungerford, who took their name and title from this place. The mansion is built in the Italian style, and occupies the site of the old house, which was built by Queen Elizabeth, and given to the Earl of Essex. An hospital of St. John the Baptist formerly stood here, but no traces of it now exist. Dr. Samuel Chandler, an eminent dissenting minister, was born at Hungerford in 1693.

HUNGERTON, a parish in East Goscote hund., union of Billesdon, Leicestershire; 7 miles east by north of Leicester, situated between two branches of the river Wreak. It comprises the hamlets of Ingarsby and Quenby, and the liberty of Baggrave. Living, a vicarage with that of Twyford, and the curacy of Thorpe Satchville, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 8s. 1½d.; gross income £220. Patronage in the families of Aprece and Ashby, alternately. Here are 3 small daily schools. Acres 2,910. Houses 52. A. P. £1,438. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 260. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 4s.

HUNGERTON. See WYVILLE with HUNGERTON.

HUNINGHAM, or HONINGHAM, a parish in Southam division of Knightlow hund., union and county of Warwick; 5½ miles north-west by north of Southam. It includes the hamlet of Hydes-Pastures. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £5, and returned at £60; gross income £68. Patron, in 1835, C. Leigh, Esq. Here is a daily school, with a lending library attached for the use of the whole parish. Charities, in 1826, £5 17s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 2s. Acres 1,170. Houses 50. A. P. £2,450. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 212.

HUNMANBY, a parish, township, and market-town in Dickering wapentake, union of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire; 8½ miles south-south-east of Scarborough. Acres 7,200. Houses 218. A. P. £6,679. Pop., in 1801, 757; in 1831, 1,079. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Fordon, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £20 1s. 8d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, H. Osbaldeston, Esq. The church contains a splendid monument to various members of the Osbaldeston family who died within the last cen-

tury. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; and there are 5 daily schools, besides a day and Sunday school, partly supported by H. Osbaldeston, Esq. Here are small almshouses for 6 widows, endowed with £4 per annum, and an allowance of 36 pecks of barley. Other charities, in 1822, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £237 1s. A lending library, on Dr. Bray's plan, for the use of the neighbouring clergy, and a parochial library for the poor, have been established here. The market, which was formerly held on Tuesday, has been long discontinued. Fairs for toys and pedlery are held on May 6th, and October 29th. There is a branch of the Yorkshire district bank here. The town is well-built, and pleasantly situated on rising ground, within 2 miles of the sea, near the beautiful and picturesque bay of Filey. On an elevated site, called Castle-hill, are the remains of an ancient fortress.

HUNSDON, a parish in Braughin hund., union of Ware, Hertfordshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Sabridgeworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £12; gross income £263. Patron, in 1835, N. Calvert, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £34 6s. per annum, £13 of which were distributed amongst the poor of Eastwick and Hunsdon. Poor rates, in 1838, £230 10s. Acres 1,760. Houses 112. A. P. £2,717. Pop., in 1801, 569; in 1831, 592.

HUNSHELF, a township in Penistone parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Penistone. Acres 3,120. Houses 105. A. P. £2,063. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 531. Poor rates, in 1838, £204 5s.

HUNSGORE, a parish and township in Claro wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Knaresborough, on the northern bank of the river Niddal. The parish comprises the townships of Cattal, and Great Ribston with Walshford. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £5 17s. 3d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, H. J. Goodricke. Here is a daily school. Acres 3,660. Houses 109. A. P. £4,683. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 595. Poor rates, in 1838, £257 7s. Acres of the township 930. Houses 45. A. P. £1,390. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 235. Poor rates, in 1838, £81 15s.

HUNSLET. See HUNFLEET.

HUNSONBY AND WINSKILE, a township in Addingham parish, Cumberlandshire; 4 miles south-east of Kirk-ostwald, on a branch of the river Eden. Here is a day and Sunday school, endowed by Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., with property producing, in 1833, £49 1s. per annum. Other charities, in 1820, £55 14s. per annum, of which £55 5s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 9s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 29. A. P. £1,032. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 146.

HUNSTANTON, a parish and village in Smithdon hund., union of Docking, Norfolk; 10 miles west of Burnham-Westgate, on the coast. Acres 2,180. Houses 83. A. P. £2,637. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 432. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £184. Patron, the bishop of Ely. The church, which is a large edifice, has a handsome south porch, and an antique Saxon font. It contains several memorials of the L'Estranges, to which family belonged the well-known political writer, Sir Roger L'Estrange. He was knighted by James II., whose queen is said to have anagramed his name into "Strange lying Roger." He was appointed licenser of the press, and died in 1704.

Here is a daily school, with a lending library attached. Charities, in 1834, £6 16s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £265 6s. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views of the ocean, and surrounded with beautiful scenery. Towards the west, is a lighthouse on a stupendous cliff, called St. Edmund's point. It is a white wooden fabric, named the Chapel lighthouse, and is lighted by 17 argand lamps with reflectors, 8 of which are of silvered glass, and 9 of polished metal. The light, which is fixed, is exhibited at an elevation of 85 feet above high water, and is visible at a distance of 14 miles in clear weather: it is situated in $52^{\circ} 57' 8''$ N. Lat. $0^{\circ} 29'$; $41''$ E. Long. The coast on each side of the cliff, is defended against the violence of the ocean by immense sand heaps, termed meales. There is no harbour, but coal vessels discharge their cargoes on the beach. Oysters, lobsters, turbot, &c., are caught here.

HUNSTERTON, a township in Wybunbury parish, Cheshire; 4 miles west-south-west of Betley. Here is an endowed daily school. Acres 1,870. Houses 38. A. P. £1,320. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 226. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 12s.

HUNSTON, a parish in Blackbourn hund., union of Stow, Suffolk; 8 miles north-west by north of Market-Stow. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £16, and returned at £60; gross income £55. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Heighton. Here is a day and Sunday school, endowed by Mrs. Mary Page: several of the children are clothed. Acres 1,120. Houses 23. A. P. £986. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 185. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 5s.

HUNSTON, a parish in Box and Stockbridge hund., union of Westhamnett, Sussex; 2 miles south-south-west of Chichester, in the line of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £9 4s. 7d.; gross income £452. Patron, in 1835, J. B. Fletcher, Esq. Acres 880. Houses 34. A. P. £1,918. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 173. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 2s.

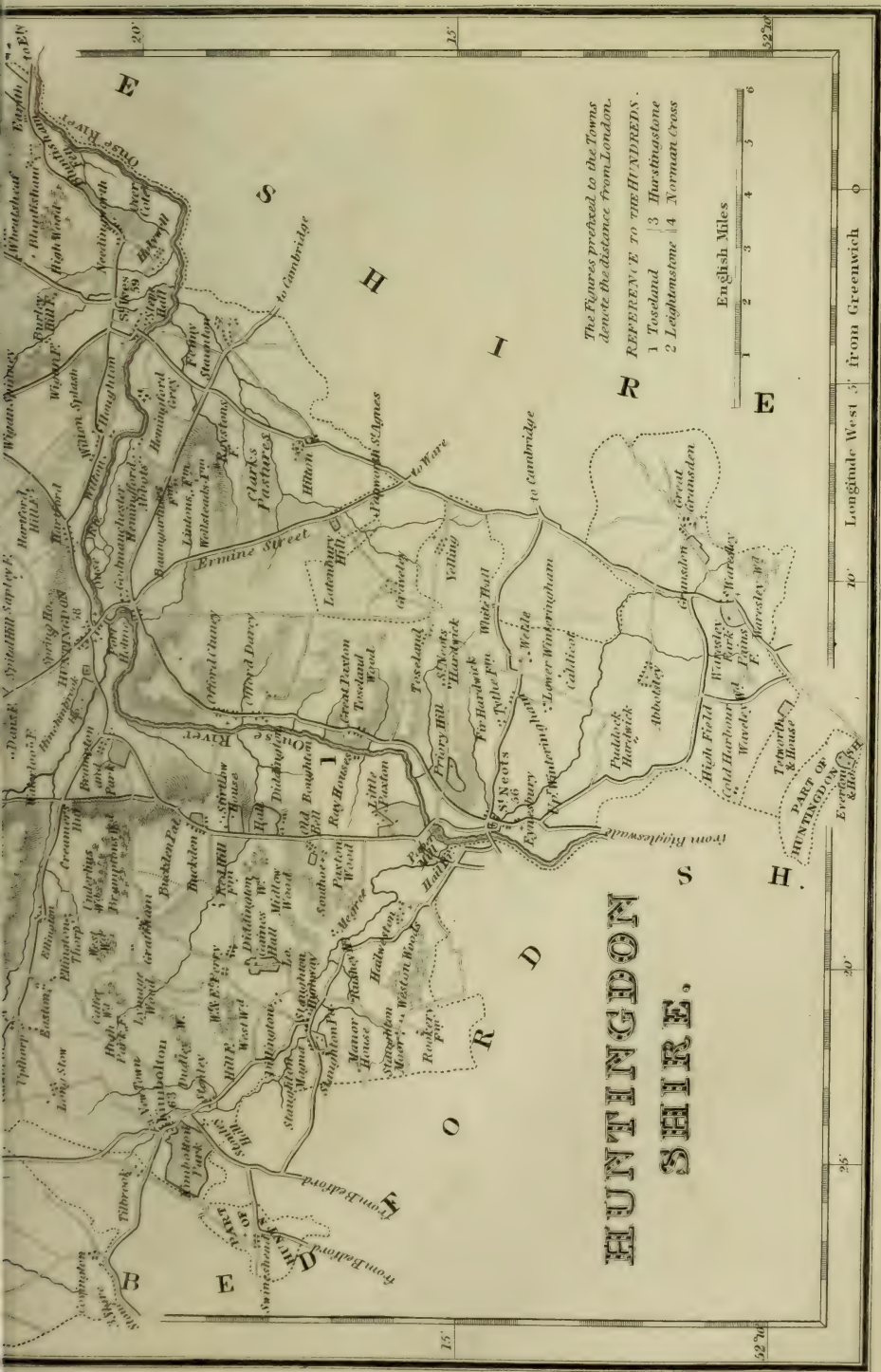
HUNSWORTH, a township in Birstall parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-east of Bradford. It is chiefly occupied by worsted and woollen manufacturers who work for the Bradford market. Acres 1,310. Houses 166. A. P. £1,634. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 878. Poor rates, in 1838, £182 5s.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,

A small inland county, bounded on the north by Northamptonshire, from which it is divided by the river Nene; on the north-east, east, and south-east, by Cambridgeshire; on the south-west by Bedfordshire; and on the north-west by Northamptonshire. Its form is an irregular square, measuring about 18 miles from north-east to south-west, and from north-west to south-east: circumference, about 100 miles: square area, 345 miles, or 220,800 acres: or, according to parliamentary returns, 241,690 acres. It comprises four hundreds, Norman-Cross, the northern, Huntingstone, the eastern, Toseland, the southern, and Leightonstone, the western, hundred;—107 parishes; 1 county-town, and parliamentary borough, Huntingdon, including 2 municipal boroughs, Huntingdon and Godmanchester; 6 market-towns, Huntingdon, Godmanchester, Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Ives, and St. Neots. Houses 9,990. A. P. £320,188. Pop., in 1801, 37,563; in 1831, 53,100; the latter consisting of 11,278 families, of whom 6,231 were chiefly employed in agriculture; 2,940 in trade,







manufactures, and handicraft; and 2,107 otherwise occupied.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Till recently, this county was ecclesiastically divided into the following—

DEANERIES:—

Yaxley, St. Ives, Leightonstone,	Huntingdon, St. Neots,
--	---------------------------

all in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln—see HERTFORDSHIRE; but these deaneries were transferred by order in council, of date 19th April, 1837, at the recommendation of the ecclesiastical commissioners, to the diocese of Ely; in the bishop of which the right of appointing the archdeacons of Huntingdon is to be hereafter vested. The total amount of church-rates in this county, for 1833-9, was £2,728. In 1838 the number of Sunday schools was 115, attended by 6,344 children; of daily schools 190, attended by 4,993 children. Referring to an extract, from the Registrar-general's second report, in article HEREFORDSHIRE—which see—the proportion per cent. of persons married, who have signed the registers with marks, in this county, in the year ending June 30th, 1839, was—

Males.	Females.	Mean.
46	56	51

The number of friendly societies in the county, on 20th November, 1839, was 55; income, £6,063. The number of savings' banks, on 20th November, 1838, was 1; total number of depositors, 1,319; total amount deposited, £37,694, of which £6,130 consisted of deposits not exceeding £20, made by 782 depositors; and £2,907 of deposits exceeding £200, made by 9 depositors:—average amount invested by each depositor, £29. The total amount deposited on 20th November, 1839, had increased to £39,172: average for each depositor £28. The number of charitable institutions on 20th November, 1839, was 47: income, £2,122. The poor rate returns for 3 years to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £3,306 on the poor of this county:—

For 1801, no returns.	
1803, an expenditure of,	£24,965
1831, no returns.	
1832, an expenditure of,	41,151
1839, an expenditure of,	25,100

Franchise and government.—This county returns two members to parliament, who are polled for at Huntingdon and Stilton, the principal place of election being at Huntingdon. The number of electors registered for the county, and polled at the general election, in 1837, was as follows:—

	Registered.	Polled.
Freeholders,	1,747	1,409
Copyholders,	368	317
Leaseholders,	6	4
Occupiers,	566	461
Annuitants,	118	84
	2,805	2,275

Besides the county members, the borough of Huntingdon, with the corporate town and parish of Godmanchester, returns two members. Previous to 1832 the borough of Huntingdon, exclusive of Godmanchester, returned two members; and two were also returned for the county. Huntingdonshire is comprehended in the Norfolk circuit: the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Huntingdon, where the county-jail is situated. "There is something in the government of this county which is very singular, Cambridgeshire being joined with it in the civil administration, there being but one high-sheriff for both of them, and he chosen in this particular manor, viz., one year out of Cambridgeshire, a second out of the isle of Ely, and a third out of this shire; and in the second turn, he is chosen one year out of the

north part, and another year out of the south part of that isle."—Mag. Brit. 1738. This peculiarity still exists.

COUNTY RATES.

Income, in 1801,	£3,036 0 0
Expenditure—	
On constables and vagrants,	£393 0 0
Jails,	156 0 0
Prosecutions,	57 0 0
Prisoners' maintenance,	230 0 0
Bridges,	5 0 0
Total expenditure,—	£1,751 0 0
Income, in 1831,	£5,534 0 0
Expenditure—	
On constables and vagrants,	£911 0 0
Jails,	211 0 0
Prosecutions,	247 0 0
Prisoners' maintenance,	822 0 0
Bridges,	50 0 0
Total expenditure,—	£4,306 0 0
Income, in 1839,	£3,185 0 0
Expenditure—	
On constables and vagrants,	£160 0 0
Jails,	106 0 0
Prosecutions,	894 0 0
Prisoners' maintenance,	627 0 0
Bridges,	22 0 0
Total expenditure,—	£4,262 0 0

From the criminal tables referred to under article HERTFORDSHIRE—which see—it appears that Huntingdonshire ranks lowest, except Rutland, in the criminal list there referred to, being in the proportion of only .85 to the whole population in the list as taken at unity. According to the criminal returns for 1838, the total number of offenders in this county was 97, of whom 66 were convicted. Two were sentenced to death: two transported for life, and fourteen for shorter periods: forty-five were imprisoned, most of them for 6 months, and three were whipped, fined, and discharged.

Aspect of the country.—No part of this county consists of hills of any great height: an elevated tract of land, however, runs westwards from Cambridgeshire, towards the town of Huntingdon, whence it strikes north-north-west to the valley of the Nene, at Wansford:—north and north-east of this ridge is the fen district of the county, to which we shall again allude. Another elevated ridge enters the county from the south near Potton, in Bedfordshire, and runs northward to the valley of the Ouse, near Huntingdon, where it subsides. There are other less prominent elevations of the surface in the vicinity of the fens and elsewhere throughout the district. Considered with respect to the face of the country, Huntingdonshire has thus three varieties of aspect. The district contiguous to the Ouse, which flows across the south-eastern part, consists of most beautiful and fertile meadows, of which Portholme-mead, near the town of Huntingdon, almost encompassed by an arm of the river, has long been particularly celebrated: there are in all from 1,200 to 1,400 acres of rich and extremely productive meadow-land in this county, bordering on the rivers. The middle and western parts, which are finely diversified in their surface, are fruitful in corn and sprinkled with woods. In ancient times the whole upland part of Huntingdonshire was a dense forest appropriated to the pleasures and excitements of the chase: hence, indeed,—from 'Hunters' down,'—the name of Huntingdonshire itself is derived. This county, says Leland, "in old time, was much more woody than it is now, and the dere resort to the fennes: it is full long sins it was deforestid."—Itin. vol. IV. p. 48. "Mr. Camden tells us," say the editors of the Mag. Brit., 1738, "that he found in an ancient survey, that this shire was a forest, till the reign of King Henry II. alleging these words out of it,—All except Way-bridge, Sapple, and Herthei, which were woods of

the lord's demesne, is still forest.' But the author of the Additions to Cambden says,—'If we may believe Sir Robert Cotton, (who sent the account to Mr. Speed, and had himself designed an history of this county,) it was never fully effected till the reign of King Edward I.,' which was near an hundred years after. For though King Henry II. did pretend to enfranchise his subjects of this shire from the servitude of his beasts, except Waybridge, Sapple, and Herthei, his own demesnes, yet such were the encroachments of the succeeding reigns, that the poor inhabitants were forced to petition for a redress, which was granted them by the great charter of King Henry III. But it seems that this grant was not irrevocable, for his son, King Edward I., resumed his father's concession, and held it till the 29th year of his reign, when he confirmed the grant made by his father, and left no more of this shire forest, than was his own ground." Some parts of the county even still retain the semblance of ancient forests, and upwards of a third of the high lands are still uninclosed. Nevertheless the county is on the whole thin of timber, and the woodlands are now but of inconsiderable extent: this has been attributed to "the very great demand for it in the fens; and the underwood is sold at a higher price by the pole than in most other counties." The description of forest lands above noticed must have been exclusive of the fens, occupying the north-eastern part of the county,—although trunks of ancient trees, hard, black, and cross-grained, are now frequently discovered, beneath the surface, by those employed in digging in them;—for, in early times, the fens were not only richly cultivated, and produced all the necessities of life, but even grapes, of which excellent wine was made. The historians Bede, and William of Malsbury, in particular, describe their verdure and fertility; their rich pastures; and their wholesome air: but the sea breaking in upon the land destroyed this fruitful valley. The fens of Huntingdon adjoin those of Ely, and consist of 44,000 acres, exclusive of about 5,000 acres of what are called skirly lands, which are considered good pasture-grounds. These together constitute nearly a seventh part of what is called the Great Level of the fens, but they belong to that division called the Middle Level. About 8 or 10,000 acres of the fen-lands are productive, yet the expense of keeping them from inundation has amounted to almost one-third of the rents, through the imperfect state of the drainage. The Great Level of the fens, or, as it is more usually called, the Bedford Level,* includes nearly 400,000 acres of land, lying in the several counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk. This tract of land has occasioned much interesting inquiry and speculation. It is believed that the inundation of the originally dry and cultivated ground arose, at least in some measure, from injudicious management in embanking, which prevented the natural out-falls of the waters from the uplands; though also, perhaps, from the invasions of the sea on the coasts of the Wash: it became reduced to the state of a morass, in which the stagnant and putrid waters filled the air with noxious vapours, and destroyed the health of the inhabitants, while it became impassable even to boats, by reason of the sedge reeds and slime with which it was covered. That this once dry land was originally at a much lower level than the present surface, is evident, from the fact, that the trees buried in great

numbers in different parts of the fens, have been found only at considerable depths; and when digging channels in the moors, their roots have been found standing in the firm earth below the moor: numerous other circumstances have likewise been brought forward to confirm this idea. Attention was first turned to the subject of draining the fens in 1436; but though attempted, both at this time and subsequently, nothing efficient was done till the reign of Charles I., when, in 1634, a chartered company was formed for the purpose, and it was partially drained in three years at the cost of £100,000. The embankments, however, were not sufficiently strong, and the whole tract again became a morass. After many vexatious delays, arising from the disturbed state of the country, the drainage was again attempted in 1649. The sum of £300,000 was then more successfully expended in the undertaking. In 1664, a company was incorporated, by charter of Charles II., under the control and management of which, the draining of the level has been maintained and improved to the present time. Notwithstanding the vast expense incurred in completing the drainage, however, the work is yet imperfect; and in many places, the farmer is still liable to have his crops carried away by sudden inundations. The peculiar situation of the level, which renders it the receiver of the waters of nine counties, makes it necessary to provide very large outlets to the sea, sufficient to carry off the descending waters; but the drainage appears to have been originally conducted on bad principles, and much power was wasted in resisting the return of the water. Great improvement in the management has, however, taken place within the last few years, and steam engines are now partially used for the purpose of raising the water into the cuts by which it is carried off.

Rivers and Meres.—Besides the Nene, which skirts the northern borders, the Ouse, which is sometimes called the Lesser Ouse, to distinguish it from another of the same name in Yorkshire, is the only river of magnitude connected with this county. It enters from Bedfordshire, between St. Neots and Little Paxton, whence it runs northwards 11 miles to Huntingdon, and then eastwards to St. Ives, beyond which, near Holywell, 7 miles from Huntingdon, it skirts the county for 5 miles on the eastern border, running to the north-north-east, when it finally enters the Great Level of the fens in the vicinity of Erith, and quits the county. This river is navigable along its whole course across this county. One of the tributaries to the Ouse rises near Thurning, on the north-western border of the county, and flows south-east into the Ouse at Huntingdon. It is joined near its confluence with the Ouse, by other streams from Hargrave in Northamptonshire and Old Weston, in this county. Another tributary comes from the vicinity of Higham-Ferrers, and flowing by Kimbolton, joins the Ouse below St. Neots. The other feeders of the Ouse are smaller streams. The Nene rises in Northamptonshire, and flowing through a delightful vale, reaches Huntingdonshire, near Elton, where it becomes the boundary between both counties, and, meandering to the north, passes Yarwell and Wansford: soon after, winding to the east through a more level country, it pursues a devious course to Peterborough, below which it sinks into the fens, and slowly winds onward to the sea. It is navigable throughout its course along the borders of this county; but the old channel, whence the present navigable channel separates at Stand-ground Sluice, is not now continuously navigable. It is navigable for upwards of a mile from the Sluice, and near Ramsey town again becomes navigable, and rejoins the present channel at Wisbeach. On the

* The earl of Bedford formed a company for the purpose of draining the fens in the time of Charles I., and being the projector and principal proprietor, his name was given to the level.

border of this county, and partly in the adjoining county of Cambridge, is Whittlesea Dyke, a navigable cut from the old channel, near Standground Sluice, to the part also navigable near Ramsey; and thence to the old Bedford river in Cambridgeshire, which also belongs to the navigable system of the Ouse, is the Forty Foot, or Vermuiden's, drain. These cuts afford facilities for the export of agricultural produce, and the import of timber, and general merchandise. Some smaller streams water the northern and north-eastern sides of the county, but they are all of very little importance. In many parts of the county there is a scarcity of springs,—water being generally supplied from ponds, wells, &c.

There are three large pools or lakes in the northern quarter of the county: these are named Whittlesea mere, Ramsey mere, and Ugg mere. Whittlesea mere is by far the largest, covering an area of several miles in extent: it affords excellent sailing and fishing, and is much frequented by parties of pleasure, and by abundance of aquatic wild-fowl.

Roads.—The great North road enters this county from Papworth St. Everard, and running along the line of the ancient Ermin-street, through Godmanchester and Huntingdon, traverses the county in a north-north-eastern direction by Stilton, Norman Cross, and Chesterton, to Wandsford, near which it enters Northamptonshire. Another road from London passes through Barnet and Baldoek, and joins the great North road at Alconbury hill, between Huntingdon and Stilton. The Kimbolton road branches off from the great North road through Baldoek, and divides at Kimbolton into the road to Higham-Ferrers, Harborough, and Leicester, and to Uppingham and Nottingham. Other roads radiate from Huntingdon to St. Neots, Cambridge, Ramsey, &c.; and various cross-roads intersect the county and unite the high roads: the latter are in general good; but many of the cross roads have the character of being but indifferent at all times, and in the winter season nearly impassable. The highway rates for 3 years, ending 1814, show an average total expenditure here of £7,924, on 139 miles of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 357 miles of all other highways used for wheeled-carriages. The amount of highway-rates, in 1827, was £5,335. The returns of turnpike trusts, for 1836, show a total expenditure of £11,282 13s. 2d., by 7 turnpike trusts in this county; and the highway returns, for 1839, an expenditure of £6,226, on 378 miles of road.

Railways.—See HERTFORDSHIRE.

Subsoil, Soil, &c.—Nearly the whole substratum of this county is composed of one thick bed of the Oxford oolitic clay, nearly 700 feet thick, and varied only on the surface by interspersions of gravel,—the debris of the neighbouring chalk range,—a deposit formerly supposed to have been carried down from the high grounds by powerful streams, and termed 'diluvial deposits;' but lately shown, by geologists, to have been so transported by enormous glaciers, like those still existing on the Alps and elsewhere; and so many interesting traces of similar effects have now been found, that it appears the whole of England must at one time have been enveloped in an almost continuous sheet of ice. The iron-sand occupies the south-eastern part of the county, rising into low hills. Forest marble, or stonebrash, is also found in the hills, bounding the valley of the Nene, on the confines, next Northamptonshire.

The general nature of the soil is either a strong deep clay with loam, or a deep gravelly soil with loam: it varies considerably, lying in patches of gravel and sand amongst the clay, and intermixed with muddy 'alluvial' vegetable earth, wherever the

level is lowest. Peat is found in many places, and is used for fuel.

Produce.—According to the 'Agricultural Survey,' the average produce of Huntingdonshire does not denote great fertility of soil, notwithstanding Dr. Fuller's sagacious inference, that "the multitude of monasteries which are found in this small county, is a demonstration of the general goodness of the ground; for the monks always seated themselves in the fattest country, and of this they had gotten above a fourth part." The usual produce of the county is wheat, oats, barley, and hemp; rape in the fens, and turnips on some of the drier soils: mustard-seed is produced in considerable quantities, and hops are occasionally grown. The fen-lands were originally very much overcropped, but the mode of management has been much improved, and the fen-ploughmen are the most expert, probably, in the world: no such thing as a driver is known, although they frequently plough with three mares abreast, and have even been known to plough an acre of land with their team at a steady trot throughout. The skirty lands bordering on the fens, and partaking of the properties of moor, combined with whatever soil may be prevalent in the adjacent uplands, in general afford luxuriant grazing. The breed of sheep upon the enclosed pastures is of a mixed description, nearly approaching to the Leicester and Lincoln kinds, with which the native breeds have been much crossed; but the Leicester prevails. The breed of cows is not very select. The neat cattle are the refuse of the Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire breeds. Dairy farming is not much followed; and though the celebrated Stilton cheese is said to have been originally made at Stilton, none of it is now produced in the Huntingdonshire dairies, the 'Stilton' cheese being Leicester or Lincoln produce. In the fens mares are used for all agricultural purposes, and every farmer breeds from them as many as he can, selling the colts off at two years of age, and as many of the fillies as can be spared, with proper attention to the complement of his teams.

Climate, &c.—The climate is deemed rather mild, and more salubrious, especially to natives, than might be expected, where there is so much fen-land, and so deficient a supply of pure water. The most unhealthy parts are in the vicinity of the low marshy land near Ramsey, Huntingdon, and Yaxley in the neighbourhood of Whittlesea mere. In Leightonstone hundred, and especially at Kimbolton, the air is considered very wholesome. The most prevalent diseases, or causes of death, in this county exclusively, are not stated in the Registrar-general's Reports; but, in the district comprehending Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and the southern parts of Lincolnshire, with a population, in 1831, amounting to 311,714, consisting of 67,351 families, of whom 35,105 were employed chiefly in agriculture, 18,813 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 13,433 otherwise employed, the most prevalent causes of death, registered for 1838, were—

	Males. Females. Total.		
Respiratory diseases. {	Consumption, 531	626	1609
	Pneumonia, 150	128	
	All others, 96	77	
Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases,	515	542	1057
Diseases of nervous system, . . .	411	373	784
Old age,	325	359	684
Diseases of digestive organs, . . .	190	170	360
Violence, or other external causes, . .	151	69	220

The total number of deaths registered, arising from all the causes specified, was—

Males.	Females.	Total.
3,220	3,110	6,330

Referring to articles HERTFORDSHIRE, &c., the following extract from the Registrar-general's 'Statement,' there quoted, shows the comparative state of ages in this county:—

	Under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.
Males,	1523	1417	1185	1016	1439
Females,	1512	1361	1123	983	1582
	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.
Males,	1013	897.1	687.1	498.1	234.5
Females,	1112	873.0	661.4	502.1	223.2
	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and upwards.		
Males,	56.63	3.57	..		
Females,	62.11	4.78	..		

The total number of deaths registered in this county, during the year ending 30th June, 1839, was—

Males.	Females.	Total.
509	530	1,039

The number of births registered during same period, was—

Males.	Females.	Total.
970	900	1,870

The number of marriages registered during same period was 384, of which 11 were not according to the rites of the established church:—30 men and 107 women were not of full age. In 1836, the rate per cent. of pauper lunatics and idiots, on the whole population of 1831, was .07:—see article HERTFORDSHIRE:—the number of lunatics was 14; of whom 9 were males, and 5 females: of idiots, 24; of whom 13 were males, and 11 females.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—Agriculture occupying the chief attention of the inhabitants of this county, scarcely any manufactures are carried on, except wool-stapling and spinning yarn: the latter principally occupies the women and children in the winter season, when they cannot find more profitable employment in agricultural pursuits.

History.—Huntingdonshire, with the adjacent counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk, composed the extensive territory of the Icenii, a powerful British tribe, whose various names, derived from Cyn, according to Owen, denote, 'the first, a-head, forward, before, or foremost, with the article Y, or the, prefixed.' They formed an alliance with the Romans at a very early period; but afterwards quarrelling with them, the Roman officers excited their vengeance by ignominiously scourging the celebrated and brave Boadicea, widow of their chief or sovereign, Prasutagus, and violating the persons of her daughters. Under the conduct of Boadicea, the Icenii commenced an exterminating war. The Roman cities at Camalodunum (Colchester) and Verulam, (St. Albans), were reduced to ashes; the infantry of the ninth legion were cut to pieces; and the inhabitants of London were massacred with unsparing fury, from the consideration of their being in alliance with the Romans. Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, marched hastily with a small force to arrest their progress; and the dire conflict in which they engaged terminated in the total defeat of the Britons. From this period, history is silent as to the annals of the Icenii as a separate nation: in the Roman division of the kingdom their country was included in the district named Flavia Caesariensis. In the early Saxon times this county formed part of the kingdom of East Anglia, and was then called Hunte-dunescyre, and Huntandunescyre. It was afterwards subjugated by the Mercian sovereigns, and continued under their dominion till the union of the Saxon states into one monarchy by Egbert. "In the decline of the Saxon government," says Camden, "this county had an officary earl named Siward; for earldoms were not yet heredi-

tary in England, but the governors of shires were, according to the custom of that period, called Earle, with the additional title of the shires they presided over; as this Siward, while governor here, was called Earl of Huntingdon; but afterwards having the government of Northumberland conferred on him, was called Earl of Northumberland."—See also article HUNTINGDON,—History.

When the Normans became masters of England, the Conqueror, in 1068, gave the earldom of Huntingdon to Waltheof, a noble Saxon, on whom he also bestowed the hand of his niece, Judith; but that lady betrayed her husband, who was executed for a treasonable conspiracy against the government. David, prince of Scotland, having married the heiress of Waltheof, was made earl of Huntingdon in 1108, and the honour continued in his family till 1219. That celebrated but legendary and equivocal character, Robin Hood, who was born at Locksley, in Nottinghamshire, about the year 1160, "is frequently styled, and commonly reputed to have been earl of Huntingdon,—a title to which, in the latter part of his life, at least, he actually appears to have had some sort of pretension."—See 'Robin Hood:'

* In Grafton's "old and ancient pamphlet," though the author says "this man descended of a noble parentage," he adds, "or rather being of a base stocke and lineage, was for his manhood and chivalry advanced to the noble dignitie of au erle." In the MS. note (Bib. Har. 1233) is the following passage: "It is said that he was of noble blood, no lesse than an earle." Warner, in his *Albion's England*, calls him 'a county.' The titles of Mundy's two plays are: 'The Downfall,' and 'The Death' of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon.' He is likewise introduced in that character in the same author's *Metropolis coronata*. In his epitaph we find him expressly styled 'Robert, Earl of Huntingdon.' In 'A pleasant comedie called Look About you,' printed in 1600, he is introduced, and performs a principal character. He is represented as the young earl of Huntingdon, and ward to Prince Richard, though his brother Henry, the young king, complains of his having 'had wrong about his wardship.' He is described as

"A gallant youth, a proper gentleman;" and is sometimes called 'pretty earle,' and 'little war.'

"FAU. But welcome, welcome, and young Huntingdon, Sweet Robyn Hude, honors best flowing bioome,"
"—an honourable youth,
Vertuous and modest, Huntingdon's right heyre."

It is also said that

'His father Gilbert was the smoothest fac't lora
That ere bare arms in England or in France."

In one scene, 'Enter Richard and Robert with coronets.'

"RICH. Richard the prince of England, with his ward,
The noble Robert Hood, Earle Huntingdon,
Present their service to your majesty."

Dr. Percy objects, that the most ancient poems make no mention of his earldom, but only call him a yeoman. In a play, however,—much older than the 'innumerable poems, rimes, songs, and ballads,' on the subject of this redoubted free-booter and 'proper gentleman'—and consisting of two parts, the first of which is supposed to have been performed at the court and command of Henry VIII.,—the poet Skelton being the dramatist, and acting the part of chorus, while both parts were usually called 'the first and second part of Robin Hood,'—a play which was falsely ascribed to Thomas Heywood, till Malone retrieved the names of the true authors, Anthony Mundy and Henry Chettle,—Robin Hood is not only frequently called 'Earle Robert,' and 'the outlawed Earle of Huntingdon,' and his title otherwise so far established; but the secret of his not being usually distinguished or designed by it is thus revealed:—

Enter Roben Hoode.

KING. How now, Earle Robert!
ERR. A forfeit, a forfeit, my liege lord,
My master's lawes are on record,
The court-here your grace may see.
KING. I pray thee, frier, read them mee.
ERR. One shall suffice, and this is hee,
No man that cometh in this wood,
To feast or dwell with Robin Hood,
Shall call him earle, lord, knight, or squire,
He no such titles doth desire,
But Robin Hoode, plain Robin Hoode,
That honest yeoman, stout and good,
On paine of forfeiting a marke,
That must be paid to mee his Clarke.
My liege, my liege, this lawe, you broke
Almost in the last words you spoke;
That crime may not acquitted bee,
Till frier Truck receive his fee."

Robin Hood himself founded his pretensions to the title of Earl of Huntingdon, on his alleged legitimate descent from Wal-

also article **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**. In the wars occasioned by the rival claims of Bruce and Baliol to the Scottish Crown, this earldom was seized by the kings of England; and Edward III., in his 11th year, created William Clinton earl of Huntingdon. Henry VIII., in his 21st year, bestowed it on George Hastings, grandson to the Lord Hastings, beheaded by the duke of Gloucester; and in his posterity it continued till the decease of Francis, 10th and last earl of this family, in 1789, when the title was supposed to have become extinct; but a satisfactory title having been produced by a new claimant of the Hastings' family, in 1819, the earldom was revived, and still exists. In the civil wars of Charles I.—say the editors of *Mag. Brit.* 1738—“this county was a place of more action than some others of larger extent, because it was Oliver Cromwell's native place, who, by his artifices, engaged the gentry of it to associate with him in the parliament's quarrel with their sovereign, either to show their zeal, or save their estates.” Cromwell was born at the town of Huntingdon on 25th April, 1599.

Antiquities.—The principal Roman stations in Huntingdonshire were Durolope, or Godmanchester; and Durobrivæ, near Dornford ferry, about midway between Chesterton in this county, and Castor in Northamptonshire. The principal ancient roads—of which there appear to have been three—intersected each other at Godmanchester: one of them has been called the British Ermin. It seems to have entered the county from the neighbourhood of Cæsar's camp, or Salenæ, in Bedfordshire, and to have proceeded by Crane-hill, in the tract since known by the name of Hell-lane; whence passing through Toseland, Godmanchester, and Huntingdon, it continued by Alconbury, Weston, and Upton; and falling into what is now called the Bullock-road, passed to the east of the spot marked in our maps, the ‘Ruins of Ogerston,’ and finally entered Northamptonshire at Wandsford. The Roman Ermin-street entered this county from Cambridgeshire, in the vicinity of Papworth St. Agnes, and proceeding to Godmanchester, nearly in the line of the present high road, followed the course of the British Ermin to the neighbourhood of Alconbury; when branching off to the eastward, it again assumed the line of the high road through Sawtry, St. Andrews, Stilton, and Chesterton, to Durobrivæ, whence crossing Northamptonshire, it entered Rutlandshire near Stamford. The Via Devana, the third and last of the principal ancient roads in Huntingdonshire, entered from Cambridgeshire, in the neighbourhood of Fenny Stanton, and proceeded to Godmanchester, in the same course as the present turnpike road: thence pursuing the tract of the British Ermin to Alconbury, it passed to the north of Buckworth and Old Weston, and entered Northamptonshire in the vicinity of Clapton. There are ancient encampments at Dornford, Stanground, and St. Neots, and at Knuttyfs dyke, Bushmead. Roman coins have been found at Godmanchester and at St. Neots, and Roman urns at Sawtry. The castles of the early lords of the county were at Conington, Kimbolton, Buckden, Somersham, Erith, and Bruck. There were formerly abbeys at Ramsey and Sawtry; and, belonging also to the monks, who, as already noticed, once possessed about a fourth part of the

county, were priories at Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, Stoneby, and Hinchbrook.

HUNTINGDON,

A borough and market-town, the capital of the county, located in Toseland hundred, union and county of Huntingdon. It stands on the northern side of the Ouse, on a gentle rising ground, and is intimately connected, by three bridges and a causeway, with the town of Godmanchester, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the south-south-east, on the Cambridge road. Kimbolton is 10 miles distant, west by south, and London 58 $\frac{3}{4}$, south-south-west. Acres 1,230. Houses 627. A. P. £6,751. Pop., in 1801, 2,035; in 1831, 3,267.

General description.—[Henry of Huntingdon, the archdeacon and historian, describes Huntingdon as “surpassing all the neighbouring towns both in pleasantness of situation, beauty of buildings, nearness to the fens, and plenty of game and fish.” It consists principally of a long range of respectable houses commencing at the bridge over the Ouse, and extending nearly a mile on each side of the north road from London, towards the northern boundary of the borough. There are a few streets and lanes branching off on each side; but these are for the most part composed of inferior houses. At the northern extremity of the town a number of good houses have been erected since 1831, and in 1835 there was an appearance of general improvement, as also of probable farther extension. The marketplace is tolerably spacious: on the south side stands the town-hall, a good modern brick building, stuccoed, with a sort of piazza in front, and at the sides, for the market people. The lower part of the building is divided for assize purposes into two courts; one for criminal, and the other for civil causes. Above is a spacious assembly-room. There are baths, and a small theatre, and in the vicinity is a race-course. The new county-jail, to be afterwards more particularly noticed, is situated to the westward of the town, and the old county-jail has been converted into one for the borough. The town is paved and lighted with gas. **HINCHINBROOK**—which see, is a parochial liberty situated about half-a-mile westward of the town.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—[This borough comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. Benedict, St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary, all formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely. The living of All Saints is a rectory, united with St. John the Baptist; rated at £12 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £123 19s. 8d.; gross income £210; St. Mary, a discharged rectory with St. Benedict's; rated at £10 5s., and returned at £111 6s. 9d.; gross income £162; both in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., says, that “some ages before, Huntingdon had 15 churches, though in his time reduced to 4; the rest fallen, through time and neglect, but traces of their walls and yards remaining.”—*Lel. Coll.* vol. iii. p. 11. The only two of these churches now remaining are those of St. Mary and All Saints. St. Mary's, which is the corporation church, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a handsome embattled tower at the west end, having strong buttresses with ornamental niches at the angles. The nave is separated from the chancel, by a high pointed arch, and from the aisles, by pointed arches rising from octagonal and round columns. There are a number of monuments in the interior. The font consists of an octagonal base supported by a central column surrounded by small pillars. All Saints' church, which stands on the north side of the market-place, is an embattled edifice consisting of a nave, chancel,

theof, through David I. and Malcolm IV., kings of Scotland and earls of Huntingdon;—Malcolm being also earl of Northumberland;—and by intermarriage with the ancient families of Fitzgilbert, De Gaunt, and Fitzooth, down to William Fitzooth, the reputed father of the ‘bold outlaw,’ whose own true name was hence alleged to be Robert Fitzooth;—vulgar pronunciation having easily corrupted it into Robin Hood.

and aisles, with a small tower at the north-west angle ornamented with pinnacles. Below the battlements is a continued frieze, charged with a multiplicity of sculptures, representing human and animal heads, flowers, &c., and among these the Tudor rose, and the portcullis. The water-spouts are discharged through the mouths of grotesque and monstrous animal figures; some of them with the most strange and whimsical countenances that can well be conceived. Such sculptures as these are common to almost all the churches in the southern part of this county. In the interior are several monuments, among which is a large one inscribed to the Fullwoods, one of whom, Dr. William Fullwood, sometime mayor of Huntingdon, was an eminent physician, and obtained great applause for his benevolent conduct during the "sickness" or "plague" which committed great havoc in this town, in the time of Charles II. Many of the Cromwells of Hinchinbrook, &c., from whom descended the Protector Oliver Cromwell, were buried here; yet no memorials of them are to be found, excepting the respective entries in the register.* Before the Reformation there were several religious houses here. The most ancient was "a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Mary, and founded in or near the parochial church of St. Mary, before A. D. 973; which was removed to a place without the town, by Eustace de Luvetot, temp. R. Steph. vel. Hen. II., where it continued till the dissolution, when it consisted of a prior, 11 canons, and 34 servants, and the revenues of it were valued at £187 13s. 8d. per ann. Dugd.; £232 7s. 0d. ob. Speed. The site of this religious house was also granted to Richard Cromwell, alias Williams, 33^o Hen. VIII. Here was also a house of Austine friars, and two hospitals, viz., St. Johns and St. Margarets."—Tanner's Not. Mon. A Wesleyan Methodist church was formed here in 1797, and there is a Baptist chapel and a Friends' meeting-house. There are also, within the borough, a free grammar-school, 7 daily, 2 day and Sunday National, and 4 day and boarding, schools. There are two or three reading societies in the town.

Charities.—St. John's hospital, a "rich and cha-

ritable endowment, was founded in the reign of Henry II. by David, Earl of Huntingdon, who married Maud, the widow of Simon de St. Lize, and eldest daughter of Waldeof, Earl of Huntingdon."

—Hist. of Huntingdon, pub. 1824, p. 117. It was founded "for the maintenance and relief of poor people, and the support of a free grammar-school at the costs and charges of the master of the hospital for the time being; and there had been in 1^o Elizabeth, and then (in 1570) was kept and relieved in the same hospital, one almshouse for two poor folks at the least, inhabitants of the town of Huntingdon, besides pilgrims and other poor strangers travelling by the way, who were nightly brought up by the constables, and lodged, sustained, relieved, and comforted, by the master, out of the revenues of the hospital. The two first objects, the support of a free grammar-school, and of almshouses for two poor inhabitants, have always been fulfilled with exemplary attention; but the third provision—suited to a more primitive state of society than the present—has necessarily been annulled by the subsequent enactment of the poor-laws."—Charity Rep. vol. 24, p. 16. In 26^o Henry VIII., this hospital was valued at £9 4s. per annum in the whole, and £6 7s. 8d. clear. It was situate in the parish of All Saints, where part of the ancient buildings still remained at the time of the inquiry, and the grammar-school appeared to the commissioners to have been the ancient chapel, being undoubtedly a building of great antiquity. About 40 free scholars attended this school at the time of the inquiry, in 1830: it is free for the sons of all inhabitants of Huntingdon, whether of burgesses or not. Oliver Cromwell was educated at this school, before being sent to Cambridge. The nett annual value of the charity, in 1830, was £520 2s. 6d.; but its affairs were involved in a Chancery suit. Walden's charity school was founded, in 1709, by Lionel Walden: income, in 1830, about £92 4s.: 30 free scholars were taught English, writing, and arithmetic: schoolmaster's salary £50 per annum, with a house and garden, and the privilege to educate pay scholars. This school is usually called the Green school, from the colour of the coats supplied to a number of the boys—25 at the time of the inquiry—from Gabriel Newton's charity founded for the purpose in 1760: income, in 1830, £34 per annum. Richard Fishborne, in 1625, founded a charity here principally for educating and clothing poor girls, and apprenticing poor boys: income, in 1830, £40 per annum, to which is to be added about £160 a-year, paid by the Mercers' company of London. Of the income, £30 were applied in clothing 12 girls, and teaching them to read, knit, and sew; about £90 in apprenticing boys principally from the Green-coat school; £50 in pensions to 5 poor men and 5 poor women chosen by the mayor and aldermen; and £60 in paying a lecturer for preaching at one of the parish-churches every Sunday afternoon. St. Margaret's hospital, or the Spitals, are two tenements with small gardens attached. They appear to be the remains of an hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of Henry II. Vagrants were lodged in one of them at the time of the inquiry, and the other was inhabited rent-free by a poor widow. Other charities, in 1830, about £86 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,317 10s.—The Huntingdon poor-law union comprehends 33 parishes, embracing 125 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 16,859. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,785. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,653; in 1839, £8,552 8s.

Government, Franchise, &c.—The governing

* Noble intimates, that they might have been destroyed during the civil wars; and states, that "the outrages Huntingdon then experienced, her townsmen lay to the account of Cromwell; but they suffered much more from the royal arms, than they did from those of the parliament, as both Whitelocke, in his 'Memorials,' and the author of the 'Memoirs of a Cavalier,' relate." Oliver Cromwell was born in the parish of St. John, on 25th April, 1599, and baptized four days afterwards, as appears from the following entry in the register: "Anno Dei 1599. Oliverius filius Roberti Cromwell, gener. et Elizabethæ, uxoris ejus, natus vicesimo quinto die Aprilis, et baptisatus vicesimo nono ejusdem mensis." Over this entry is written in another hand, "England's plague for 5 years;" these words have been struck through with a pen. The family of Cromwell was of Welsh extraction; and there are pedigrees extant, which trace the descent of his ancestors from the Lords of Powis and Cardigan, who lived about the era of the Norman invasion. Their name, prior to the assumption of that of Cromwell, was Williams, which seems to have been first taken by Morgan ap-Williams, Esq., who possessed a small estate at New Church, in Glamorganshire, and was gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry the Seventh. "The parentage of Oliver Cromwell, the famous usurper of the English throne, was genteel and commendable,"—the editors of Mag. Brit., 1738, admit,—and his personal endowments were such, especially in martial courage and conduct, that had they been employed for his own honour, and his sovereign's service, perhaps no man in that respect would have deserved a greater name; but as he made use of them to the ruin of his king and country, the dishonour of his ancestors, and his own eternal ignominy, 'twere better he had never been born, or his name were ever forgotten." We need not here do more than merely observe, that opinions of a very different description indeed, have been, and still are, held, regarding this at least very extraordinary man. His character has been variously represented; and in proportion as the various writers have favoured monarchy or democracy, so has it been drawn; and frequently without sufficient attention having been given to the special and general causes which governed his conduct in the respective scenes of his eventful life.

charter of this borough, previous to the passing of the new municipal act, was one granted 6^o Charles I.; but there had been 17 previous charters, the first of which was granted by King John. The officers of the corporation named in the charter from Charles were the—

Mayor,
Recorder,
High-steward,
Twelve aldermen, including mayor,
Town-clerk,
Two sergeants-at-mace and inferior officers.

The other officers were the—

Chamberlain, and
Foreman of the commons.

The title of the corporate body was "the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Huntingdon." The common council, consisting of the mayor, 12 aldermen, and recorder, were appointed by the charter as the governing body. A court of quarter-sessions, presided over by the recorder, high-steward, or mayor, and senior alderman, with an exclusive jurisdiction extending to the whole borough, was appointed by the charter. Capital cases have always been tried by the judges at the assizes, which, with the quarter-sessions for the county, are held here. Petty-sessions every Wednesday, and a court of pleas every three weeks, the mayor to be sole judge, for all sorts of actions, to any amount, with an appeal to Westminster, were also appointed: a court-leet formerly held was discontinued in 1825. At the time of the municipal inquiry, in 1834, the number of prisoners in the town-jail never exceeded 3 or 4, and at that time there was only one. The jail contains 2 day rooms, and a solitary cell. Another room is used by female prisoners both as a day room and sleeping room. Prisoners convicted before the judges are sent to the county-jail, till the building of which, the county and town prisoners were kept in the same prison, and the chaplain of the county-jail attended on both. The county-jail is situated in a secluded spot, about a quarter of a mile from the town. It was erected, in 1829, at a cost of nearly £16,000, and is surrounded by a wall 16 feet high. On each side of the gateway are buildings appropriated to the accommodation of the turnkey, the sick, and other purposes. The main building consists of a central house for the keeper, and three detached radiating wings. This prison possesses a tread-mill, and a crank machine. The former is divided into compartments, to prevent communication, while on it, between the prisoners: they are separated by thin deal partitions, and allotted 22½ inches space each. There is no provision for instruction beyond the services of the chaplain. Total number of prisoners, in 1835, 201.

Under the new municipal act, the boundaries of the borough, comprehending its four parishes, were left unaltered, and the borough was appointed to be governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors, under the usual style of the corporate body. The borough was included in schedule B, amongst boroughs not to have a commission of the peace, unless on petition and grant. The income of the borough, for 1839, was £458 8s. 8d., chiefly arising from borough rates: expenditure £447 5s. 0½d., the principal items of which were—

Police and constables,	£155 11 10
Salaries, pensions, and allowances to municipal officers,	116 12 0
Public works, repairs, &c.,	71 1 2
Principal paid off and interest,	63 17 2

Huntingdon has returned two members to parliament ever since 23^o Edward I.: the old boundaries coincided with those of the municipal borough, and the four parishes, of Huntingdon; but the parish and

borough of Godmanchester were united with it by the reform act. The right of voting, previous to 1832, was in the freemen and inhabitants: the number of electors, in 1831, was about 180; of whom 78 only were resident: the greatest number of electors polled for 30 years previous to 1831, was 87. In 1837, the number of electors registered for Huntingdon and Godmanchester, was—

Freemen,	61
£10 householders,	328
	389

The mayor is the returning officer. Huntingdon is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the county-members.

Trade, &c.—Huntingdon, lying in the midst of an agricultural district, participates in the fluctuations of the agricultural interests; but trade is not carried on here to any degree of importance, and there are no manufactures, besides the produce of ordinary trades, carried on in all towns of any magnitude. The commissioners on the municipal boundaries, observe, in 1834, that the prosperity of Huntingdon "must be mainly attributed to the business connected with posting,—which it owes to its favourable position on that great thoroughfare—the great North road,"—a source of prosperity which the great northern lines of railway, since laid down, will by no means tend to improve: there appears, however, to be some prospect of railway connection for Huntingdon itself—see HERTFORDSHIRE—*Railways*. The county-assizes are said to contribute greatly to the support of the town. The Ouse being navigable from Lynn, through Huntingdon and up to Bedford, it derives its supply of coals, wood, &c., from Lynn, by barges, and by the same route exports its corn and other agricultural produce. The agricultural trade here is principally in wool and corn: the market, which is on Saturday, is well-supplied with corn and provisions. The burgesses of Huntingdon were privileged, by their charter, to pay only half stallage in the market of the town, and were also exempted from corporate tolls throughout the empire. Fairs are held here on Tuesday before Easter, second Tuesday in May, Saturday before Michaelmas, and third Saturday in November. The races are held beginning of August. A horticultural society has been instituted here.

History.—Huntingdon, say the editors of *Mag. Brit.*, 1738, was "called by the Saxons Huntandune, i. e. Hunters-down, according to Henry, archdeacon of this place, who lived 400 years ago; and Marianns, who says, their public seal was inscribed Huntersdune. Hence it is, that Leland has given this town the Latin name of Venantodunum." It is supposed, say the same writers, "to have been the daughter of Godmanchester," an opinion responsive to that of the learned antiquary, Lambard, and others:—see GODMANCHESTER. It was a place of some importance in the reign of Edward the Elder, who is said to have erected a castle here in 917:—"Near the bridge," say the editors above named, "there is a mount, and the ground plot of a castle, which was built by King Edward the Elder, in the year 917, and enlarged with several new works by David, king of Scots, to whom King Stephen gave the borough of Huntingdon for an augmentation of his estate, as an ancient historian tells us; but King Henry II. finding it to be a refuge for seditious persons, and the cause of frequent quarrels between the king of Scots and the S. Lizes, made an oath in his passion, that he would take away the cause of their contention, and set himself easy at once, and thereupon utterly demolished it, and it was never afterwards restored. From this castle-hill there is a large prospect upon a lovely meadow,

and encompassed by the Ouse, called Portsholm, extrem large, and such a one as the sun beholds not one more glorious, especially in the spring,—when as the poet speaks,

Ver pingit vario gemmantia prata colore.

The spring doth paint the verdant meads with various colours.

In the reign of King Edward the Confessor, as it is in Domesday-book, this borough was divided into four ferlings; two of them had 116 burgesses that paid custom and gelt, and under them 100 bordarii: the other two had 111 burghers for all the king's customs and gelt." That Huntingdon was anciently of much greater importance and extent than at present, is apparent from the fact already noticed of there having been 15 churches here. Prior to the Conquest, also, there was a mint for coinage established at Huntingdon. "The cause of the town's decay is thought to have been the alteration of the course of the river by one Grey, who procured that the passage of it should be stopt, so that vessels could not get up to the town, as formerly, to the great damage of the inhabitants, who prospered much by its navigation." In the time of Edward the Confessor, "Tosti, a Danish nobleman, was made the first earl of Huntingdon. He was slain by Siward (afterwards earl of Northumberland) because he had basely affronted him by casting dirt at him."—Mag. Brit., 1738. May not this have been the same facetious and playful genius who "fell at variance, in the sight of the king, at Wyndesore," with his brother, Earl Harold, and, taking offence at his majesty for presuming to seem offended at what must have appeared, to him, so very trifling, venial, and excusable, a breach of decorum,—set off to Hereford, where, "sleing the men and quarteringe them," he pickled or 'poudered' the pieces, for the king's behoof?—see **HEREFORD**,—*Origin and History*:—if so, we can the more readily believe, that, "his head being carried to King Edward the Confessor, he approved the fact," at once, and gave the earldom of Huntingdon to the noble who had done for Tosty so desired an office:—doubtless, there were other reasons, for carrying the head to the king, than merely 'casting dirt':—the king had previously banished it, and its worthy members, 'forthe of the realme,' and had probably set, as a price upon it, its own coronet; which, accordingly, was bestowed upon the noble Siward, who had rid the country of so fierce a savage. "Siward was a person of great stature, and as great valour, and is said to have slain a dragon, in the Orcades, in single combat. King Edward the Confessor had a great value for him, and made him officary earl of Northumberland, that he might expel the Danes from those parts by his valour; which accordingly he did, by divers victories, and afterwards governed in peace." That the immortal Tosty, brother to Earl Harold, and Tosti, earl of Huntingdon,—whom, though the editors of the Mag. Brit. of 1738, have designated as 'a Danish nobleman,' Lambard has but called a 'son of a Dane,'—were really identical, is rendered highly probable, not more from the kindred and congenial manifestations of the spirit by which the recorded exploits seem to have been mutually actuated, than from the fact, that, at the death of the interloper, Siward, notwithstanding that he left issue male, the identical Harold, brother to Tosty, and, as it is recorded, "son of Godwin, earl of Kent, was made earl of Huntingdon by the Confessor. He raised the power of this county and Cambridgeshire, to aid his father, Earl Godwin, in his insurrection against that king, in 1051; but, being reconciled, he became that prince's general against Algar, earl of Chester, and Griffin, prince of Wales, who invaded Herefordshire, and vanquished them at Snaudune in North-Wales."

Mag. Brit., 1738. After the Conquest, Waltheof, the son of Siward, having married Judith, niece to William the Conqueror, was created earl of Huntingdon, as her marriage-portion.—See, for farther particulars, article **HUNTINGDONSHIRE**—*History*.

HUNTINGFIELD, a parish in Blything hund. and union, county of Suffolk; 4 miles south-west of Halesworth. Living, a rectory with that of Cookley, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £800. Patron, in 1835, Lord Huntingfield. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1829, £43 15s. per annum; of which £39 15s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £371 3s. Acres 2,570. Houses 46. A. P. £2,253. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 400.

HUNTINGTON, a township in St. Oswald parish, Cheshire; 3 miles south by east of Chester. Acres 970. Houses 19. A. P. £2,358. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 112. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 19s.

HUNTINGTON HUNDRED, in the county of Hereford; is bounded on the north by the hundred of Wigmore; on the east by the hundred of Stretford; on the south by the hundreds of Webtree and Ewias Lacy; and on the west by Radnorshire. Area 28,850 acres. Houses 1,170. Pop., in 1831, 5,971.

HUNTINGTON, a parish in the above hund. and county, union of Kington; 4 miles south-west of Kington; on the river Arrow. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Kington. Here is a daily free school, endowed in 1792 by Edward Goff, with property, producing, in 1837, £118 per annum. All poor children, born of indigent parents in this and the adjoining parishes, or elsewhere, are admitted into this school, upon the nomination of the trustees, and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, free of charge. The number of children, who annually attend the school, is from 60 to 70. The school-master performs service in the school-room every Sunday, and also at other times in the week; but the children are neither required nor expected to attend it, being, in regard to religion, left altogether to the control of their parents. Fairs are held on July 18th, and November 13th, for pedlery, horned cattle, horses, sheep, lambs, and a great fair for yarn. Here are the ruins of a castle, built in ancient times for the defence of the marches. Acres 2,120. Houses 52. A. P. £1,896. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 264. Poor rates, in 1838, £148 18s.

HUNTINGTON, a chapelry in Holmer parish, Herefordshire; 2 miles west-north-west of Hereford. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of HOLMER,—which see. Acres 600. Houses 17. A. P. £377. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 69. Poor rates, in 1838, £135 18s.

HUNTINGTON, a township in Cannock parish, Staffordshire; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Cannock. Charities, in 1823, £2 13s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 5s. This place is celebrated for its white gravel, of which large quantities are sent to different parts of the kingdom, to cover garden-walks, &c. Acreage with the parish. Houses 22. A. P. £1,010. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 106.

HUNTINGTON, a parish and township in Bulmer wapentake, union of York, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-north-east of York; on the river Foss. The parish comprises the townships of Earswick and Towthorpe, besides Huntington, all of which are partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the north riding and dio. of York; rated at £5, and returned at £130; gross income £127. Patrons, the sub-chancellor and vicar-choral of York cathedral. Here is a daily school, endowed with £4 per annum, paid by the trustees of Lady Hewley. Other chari-

ties, in 1822, £3 11s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £178 15s. Acres 4,830. Houses 109. A. P. £6,549. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 626.

HUNTISHAM, a township in Goodrich parish, Herefordshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Monmouth, and in the line of a recently projected railway, to be named the Monmouthshire and Gloucester railway, running from the eastern bank of the Usk near Newport bridge, by Llantrissant, Pont-y-lifon, &c. to the Wye, below its junction with the Monnow: thence along the bank of the Wye by Hadnock to Huntisham ferry, west of Rocklands, where it crosses the Wye, tunnels the ridge of Goderich, north of the Priory, recrosses the Wye, and runs by Walford, &c. to Aston Cruze, where it passes through a short tunnel, and runs south of Newent, west of the Hereford and Gloucester canal, which it crosses by Half-timber house, and proceeds to Alney island, which it also crosses, to the terminus of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway at Gloucester. Houses of the township 25. Pop., in 1831, 119. Other returns with the parish.

HUNTLEY, a parish in the hund. of duchy of Lancaster, union of Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire; 4 miles south of Newent. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £7 5s. 10d.; gross income £242. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Morse. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1827, £27 11s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £209 3s. Acres 1,480. Houses 96. A. P. £1,169. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 464.

HUNTON, a parish in Twyford hund., union of Maidstone, county of Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Maidstone, intersected by the river Beult. Living, a rectory and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £6 13s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £783. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are 3 daily schools. Dr. Beilby Porteous, who was rector of this parish, and successively bishop of Chester and London, left, by will, £1,000, 3 per cents., for the support of a school here. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in Hundon and Marden, to the extent of 327 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; average of hops charged, 331,636 lbs.; of duty, £2,763 13s. In 1683, a stratum of petrified shells in marl was discovered here. They were of the sort called conchites, and resembled sea-fish of the testaceous order. In 1746 and 1763, two dreadful and destructive storms occurred in this vicinity, of which the parish-register contains the following notices:—"1746.—On Midsummer day, this year, happened the greatest storm of thunder and lightning, wind, and rain, that was ever known in the memory of man."—"1763. On the 19th of August, this year, happened a much greater storm of thunder, wind, hail, and rain, than that in the year 1746,—the hailstones being 6 and 7 inches round." Acres 1,940. Houses 136. A. P. £2,977. Pop., in 1801, 583; in 1831, 765. Poor rates, in 1838, £577 4s.

HUNTON, a chapelry in Crawley parish, South-amptonsire; 5 miles south of Whitchurch. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Crawley. Here is a day and Sunday National school, supported by subscription, aided by small payments from the children. Acres 1,560. Houses 21. A. P. £705. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 112. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 11s.

HUNTON, a township, partly in Brompton-Patrick parish, and partly in that of Hornby, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Bedale. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £90. Patron, the bishop of

Chester. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,770. Houses 114. A. P. £4,295. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 535. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 9s.

HUNTSHAM, a parish in Tiverton hund. and union, Devonshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Bampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £10 12s. 11d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. B. Troyte. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,930. Houses 28. A. P. £1,378. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 170. Poor rates, in 1838, £81.

HUNTSHAW, a parish in Fremington hund., union of Torrington, Devonshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Great Torrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 7s. 1d., and returned at £100; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, Lord Clinton. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £3 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £68 19s. Acres 2,390. Houses 54. A. P. £937. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 312.

HUNTSPILL AND PURITON HUNDRED, in the county of Somerset, is bounded on the north by Bempstone hundred; on the east by Whitley hundred; on the south by North Pethererton hundred; and on the west by the river Parret. Area 6,800 acres. Houses 371. Pop., in 1831, 2,012.

HUNTSPILL, a parish in the above hund. and county, union of Bridgewater; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Bridgewater, on the river Parret, and in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The parish includes part of the tything of Aston-Morris, and the hamlet of Highbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £72 5s. 5d.; gross income £1,018; nett income £607. Patron, Balliol college, Oxford. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here, and there are 5 daily schools, one of which is endowed with the interest of £200, bequeathed, in 1817, by the Rev. Thomas Howe. Other charities, in 1825, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £646 9s. The river Parret is here navigable for vessels of considerable burden up to Highbridge. Annual fairs are held within the parish on June 29th, August 10th, and December 17th. Acres 5,010. Houses 298. A. P. £19,897. Pop., in 1801, 1,012; in 1831, 1,503.

HUNWICK AND HELMINGTON, a township in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, county of Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Bishop Auckland, on the river Wear. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,560. Houses 34. A. P. £1,820. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 164. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 3s.

HUNWORTH, a parish in Holt hund., union of Erpingham, Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Holt; in the deep vale of the Glaven. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Stodey. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £137 12s. 3d. rectorial. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which was founded in 1688, by William Symonds, who endowed it with £6 per annum. Acres 940. Houses 57. A. P. £569. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 285. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 1s.

HURDSFIELD, a township in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; about a mile north-east of Macclesfield. Here are 6 daily schools. Acres 860. Houses 589. A. P. £3,344. Pop., in 1801, 582; in 1831, 3,083. Poor rates, in 1838, 543 3s.

HURLESTON, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Nantwich. Acres 1,060. Houses 31. A. P. £1,755. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 198. Poor rates, in 1838, £162 14s.

HURLEY, a parish and village in Beynhurst hund., union of Cookham, Berkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Maidenhead, on the bank of the Thames. Acres 4,530. Houses 225. A. P. £8,842. Pop., in

1801, 915; in 1831, 1,150. The scenery in this vicinity is very fine. The vale of Hurley containing the town of Great Marlow, and Bisham, Hurley, and Medmenham, celebrated for their ancient monastic establishments, interspersed as it is with gentlemen's seats, farms, and all the variety of cultivation, and bounded by sylvan hills, between which the river winds in picturesque meanders, is one of the most charming scenes in England, though of limited extent. The living of the parish is a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £6 13s. 6½d., and returned at £138 17s. 10d.; gross income £163. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. H. Walker. This parish possesses 7 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools. Charities, in 1837, £60 0s. 4d. per annum, of which £19 were applied to parochial purposes. The poor are also entitled annually to 10 quarters of rye,—the gift of Sir Richard Lovelace. Poor rates, in 1838, £439 9s. The village of Hurley has an antiquated and secluded aspect. Its old and partly wooden houses have deep-seated porches entwined with vines, and covered with moss. At the entrance, however, a neat inn, and one or two other modern buildings, have been erected. The manor-house of Lady-place, which formerly stood here, was the residence of the Lovelace family. It occupied the site of a Benedictine monastery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, "to which the monks of Westminster resorted, as to their Tusculanum." The house was erected about the year 1600, by Sir Richard Lovelace, who is reputed to have acquired a large sum of money in an expedition against the Spaniards with Sir Francis Drake. The apartments of Lady-place were spacious, and fitted up with great splendour and magnificence. In the reign of James II. private meetings of some of the leading nobles of the kingdom were held in the subterranean vault, formerly the burial cavern of the monastery, under the great hall, for calling in the prince of Orange; and it is said that the principal papers, which brought about the Revolution of 1688, were signed in the dark recess, at the extremity of the vault. On this account Lady-place was visited by William III., and by George III. and his queen, whose curiosity led them to descend the dark stairs and examine the vault. The following inscription records the chief facts connected with the history of the vault:—

Dust and ashes,
Mortality and vicissitude to all.

Be it remembered that the monastery of Lady-place (of which this vault was the burial cavern) was founded at the time of the great Norman Revolution; by which revolution the whole state of England was changed.

Hi motus animorum; atque hec certamina tanta
Pulvis exiguus jactu compressa quiescent.

Be it also remembered, that in this place, 600 years afterwards, the Revolution of 1688 was begun. This house was then in the possession of the family of Lord Lovelace, by whom private meetings of the nobility were assembled in the vault; and it is said that several consultations for calling in the prince of Orange were held in this recess. On which account this vault was visited by that powerful prince after he had ascended the throne.

The visits of George the Third and others are also recorded. In this vault were found the bodies of several monks, in the habits of their order. The family of Lovelace was ennobled in the reign of Charles the First, under the title of Lord Lovelace, baron of Hurley. The manor-house was pulled down in 1837. "We have often heard of a melancholy state of repose," remarks a writer in 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' for September, 1838, "and when, previous to the destruction of Lady-place, the visiter entered on the lawn with its long rank grass, and beheld a large mansion,

which at the first glance appeared as if never touched since the days of Elizabeth, while around it some magnificent spreading cedars still pointed to where the pleasure-grounds had been; and then passing along its vast marble hall, equalled by few for its grandeur and proportions, and through innumerable apartments, their walls attesting much of their original splendour, but in none the slightest token of habitation, or the smallest mark of furniture, all alike silent and desolate,—this feeling was experienced in a very extraordinary degree. It is a little curious to mark the chances and changes of this place and its inhabitants. Of the piety of the fair Lecelina, the foundress of the priory, and of its peaceful and sluggish inhabitants for near 500 years, the destruction of the establishment and a noble mansion arising on its foundations from the legalized piracy of a successful and noble buccaneer, while his gallant descendant* by his secret counsel, held in a vault perhaps over the very spot where lay the mouldering remains of the fair foundress of the priory, successfully urges the complete overthrow of that form of worship of which she appears to have been so zealous and pious a supporter. With the extinction of the family of Lovelace, the glory of Lady-place appears to have departed, and one tomb in the little village-church, though crumbling in decay, attests something of the former magnificence of the Lovelaces, lords of Hurley."

HURSLEY, a parish in Buddlegate hund., union of Hursley, Southamptonshire; 5 miles south-west by south of Winchester. Living, a vicarage with Otterbourne curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9; gross income £482. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1,341, due to the dean and chapter of the Holy Trinity, Winchester, and £254 10s. 7d. vicarial. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. Here are 6 daily schools, five of which are National. Charities, in 1824, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £584 5s.—The Hursley poor-law union comprehends 4 parishes, embracing an area of 23 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 2,463. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £1,646. Expenditure, in 1838, £942; in 1839, £1,158 7s. Hursley-lodge occupies the site of an old mansion in which Richard, son of Oliver Cromwell, lived, when his father was protector. In pulling down the original edifice, the die of a seal was discovered in a wall, and proved to be that of the commonwealth of England, taken by Oliver Cromwell from the parliament. Acres 9,850. Houses 256. A. P. £7,652. Pop., in 1801, 1,105; in 1831, 1,418.

HURST, a parochial chapelry, comprising Whistley-Hurst liberty in Charlton hund., the liberties of Newland and Winnersh in Sonning hund., Berkshire, and Broad-Hinton liberty in the hund. of Amesbury, county of Wilts; 3 miles north-north-west of Wokingham. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar, formerly in the dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £40, and returned at £100; gross income £47. Here are 3 daily schools, and a National school: one of the former is endowed with £10 per annum for teaching 10 boys, and with an additional sum for clothing the same number. William Parker, in 1682, founded and endowed almshouses here for 8 poor persons, each of whom receives 3s.

* John, third lord, an early friend of the Revolution, was taken prisoner going to join the prince of Orange. At the accession of the prince he was made captain of the band of pensioners. He lived in a most prodigal and splendid style, which involved him in much difficulty, and at his death a great part of the estates were sold.

6d. weekly, and a gown once in 2 years. In 1835 the buildings were thoroughly repaired by Mr. Palmer at an expense of £100. Almshouses, situated at the east end of the village of Twyford, were erected, for 6 poor persons, by Sir Richard Harison, and endowed, in 1707, by the Right Hon. Lady Frances Winchcomb. Each of the inmates receives 1s. 5d. per week, and a new gown every second year. This parish is also entitled, in turn, to the presentation of an inmate to Lucas's hospital at WOKINGHAM—which see. Other charities, in 1837, £454 18s. 6d. per annum, of which £16 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £700 12s. Acres 6,860. Houses 390. A. P. £7,506. Pop., in 1801, 1,609; in 1831, 2,169.

HURST, or **FALCONER'S-HURST**, a parish in Street hund., lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 5 miles west of Hythe. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £4 18s. 4d.; gross income £75. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Carter. In 1838 hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 9 acres. Acres 560. Houses 5. A. P. £877. Pop., in 1821, 30; in 1831, 40. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 11s.

HURST CASTLE, in Christchurch hund., county of Southampton; 3 miles south-east of MILFORD—which see—is situated near the extremity of an extraordinary natural causeway, or point of land, running 2 miles into the sea, and approaching the Isle of Wight within the distance of a mile. Compressed within these narrow limits the tide rushes through the strait with redoubled force—see also **CHRISTCHURCH**, **TWYNEHAM**—and has deepened the channel no less than 28 fathoms. The causeway itself, at high water, scarcely exceeds 200 yards in breadth, and is a sterile length of beach, covered with loose gravel and pebbles. The side towards the Isle of Wight is a bold shore, beaten into ledges or terraces of pebbles by the violence of the waves: the other side, which is sheltered, is undulating, marshy, and undermined,—forming the water, when the tide flows, into a smooth land-locked bay. Hurst castle was erected by Henry VIII. to defend the entrance to the channel. Within its dreary walls Charles I. was confined for several days in December 1648, the month preceding that in which he was beheaded. Here also was imprisoned, during a period of 30 years, a Roman Catholic priest, named Atkinson, for merely exercising the duties of his function. On Hurst beach, at the point of the ridge, are two light-houses, situated in 50° 42' 23" N. lat., and 1° 32' 50" W. long. The higher is 60 feet in height of building, with 6 feet additional in height of lantern, above high water, and was erected in 1812: the lower is 23 feet high, with 6 feet additional in height of lantern, and was erected in 1786. The lights are fixed: the higher, which is red, is seen, in clear weather, to a distance of 12 miles; and the lower, which shows only when it bears east-south-east $\frac{1}{2}$ east, is visible at 9 miles distance. The relative position of the lights is north-east by east $\frac{1}{2}$ east, 755 feet.

HURST (LONG), a township in Bothall parish, Northumberland; 4 miles east-north-east of Morpeth. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 38. A. P. £1,863. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 216. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 18s.

HURST (NORTH), a township in Woodburn parish, Northumberlandshire; 3 miles north of Blythe. Hurst castle, in this township, was one of the ancient fortresses, erected for defence against sudden invasions of the Scots. Houses 7. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 39. Other returns with the parish.

HURST (OLD), a parish in Hurstingstone hund., union of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; 4 miles north-

north-west of St. Ives. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of St. Ives. Acres 1,350. Houses 19. A. P. £1,205. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1838, £52.

HURST (TEMPLE), a township in Birkin parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Snaith. The Knights Templars established a preceptory of their order here about the year 1152. Acres 680. Houses 29. A. P. £704. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 135. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 11s.

HURST-COURTNEY, a township in the same parish and county; 2 miles north-north-west of Snaith. Acres 590. Houses 27. A. P. £841. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 117. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 6s.

HURST-MONCEAUX. See **HERTSMONCEAUX**.

HURST-PERPOINT, a parish and village in Buttinghill hund., union of Cuckfield, Sussex; 32 miles east-north-east of Chichester, in the line of the London and Brighton railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £15 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £618; nett income £564. Patrons, in 1835, the representatives of the late Sir J. G. Shaw, Bart. The Calvinists have a neat chapel here; and there are 7 daily schools, two of which are National. Charities, in 1836, £66 11s. 6d. per annum, of which £41 5s. 8d., were applied in educating 48 poor children. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 13s. The village, which contains many good houses, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence. The manor-house of Danny, erected here in 1595, is in the Elizabethan style of architecture. It stands at the foot of Wolstonbury hill, distinguished for the ancient encampment with which it is crowned. Fairs, for pedlery, are held on May 1st, and August 10th. Acres 5,590. Houses 245. A. P. £5,298. Pop., in 1801, 1,104; in 1831, 1,484.

HURSTBOURNE-PRIORS, a parish in Evingar hund., union of Whitechurch, Southamptonshire; 2 miles west-south-west of Whitechurch, on the post-road from Salisbury to London. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of St. Mary Bourne, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £12 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £130; gross income £220. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1825, £2 6s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £365 16s. Acres 3,070. Houses 84. A. P. £2,495. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 490.

HURSTBOURNE-TARRANT, a parish in Pastrow hund., union of Andover, Southamptonshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Andover. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Vernham Dean, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £8 12s. 6d.; gross income £387. Patron, the prebend of Hurstbourne in Salisbury cathedral. A new Independent chapel was opened here, June 18th, 1840. There are 5 daily schools in the parish. Charities, in 1825, £18 17s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £662 19s. Acres 6,380. Houses 143. A. P. £3,150. Pop., in 1801, 599; in 1831, 786.

HURSTINGSTONE HUNDRED, in the county of Huntingdon, is bounded on the north and east by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Toseland hundred; and on the west by the hundreds of Leightonstone and Norman Cross. Area 77,440 acres. Houses 3,141. Pop., in 1831, 17,427.

HURSTLEY, a township in Letton parish, Herefordshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Weobly. Acres 420. Houses 13. A. P. £401. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 66.

HURWORTH, a parish, township, and village, in the south-west division of Stockton ward, union of Darlington, county of Durham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Darlington, on the southern bank of

the Tees, and in the line of the Great North of England railway. Besides Hurworth, the parish comprises the township of Neasham, or Nysam. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £27 5s. 5d.; gross income £699; nett income £574. Patrons, in 1835, the Rev. R. Empson and the Rev. R. H. Williamson, alternately. The church stands on the summit of a cliff above the Tees, nearly in the centre of the village. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, opened in 1827; and there are 3 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools: one of the latter has an endowment of £25 per annum. Other charities, in 1830, £11 6s. Poor rates, in 1838, £421 8s. The village consists of a spacious well-built street, situated on the brow of a steep hill, from which the view is varied and beautiful. The Tees winds round a plain, and the opposite banks rise abruptly, forming an amphitheatre of about 4 miles in circumference. The manufacture of linen is carried on in the parish. At Neasham there was a Benedictine nunnery, but scarcely any traces of it now remain. William Emmerson, a self-taught mathematician, lived and died here. He was born in 1701, and died in 1781. Acres 3,920. Houses 277. A. P. £5,911. Pop., in 1801, 867; in 1831, 1,348.

HUSBAND-BOSWORTH. See BOSWORTH (HUSBANDS).

HUSSINGTREE-MARTIN. See MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE.

HUSTHWAITE, a parish and township in the liberty of St. Peter, union of Easingwold, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-east of Thurst. This parish also includes the township of Carlton. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Carlton, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £25; gross income £91. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £467 14s. 7d. due to Trinity college, Cambridge. Patron, in 1835, Joseph Reeve, Esq. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1820, £9 11s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 4s. Acres 2,800. Houses 100. Pop., in 1811, 475; in 1831, 539.

HUTOFT, or HIGHTOFT, a parish in the Marsh division of Calceworth hund., union of Spilsby, Lincolnshire; 3½ miles east of Alford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 11s. 8d.; gross income £81. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,310. Houses 92. A. P. £4,131. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 470. Poor rates, in 1838, £153 9s.

HUTTON, a parish in Barstable hund., union of Billericay, Essex; 2½ miles west-south-west of Billericay, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £321. Patron, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London. Here is a daily school, endowed, in 1840, with £500 by John Offin, Esq., who left a like sum to the National school at Brentwood. Other charities, in 1837, £38 per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £179 18s. Acres 2,950. Houses 71. A. P. £2,434. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 381.

HUTTON, a township in Penwortham parish, Lancashire; 3½ miles south-west of Preston. Here is an endowed day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1825, £9 15s. 6d. per annum. Acres 2,000. Houses 99. A. P. £5,057. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 715.

HUTTON, a township in Warton parish, Lancashire; 2 miles south of Kirkham. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 970. Houses 45. A. P. £1,381. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 263. Poor rates, in 1838, £126 9s.

HUTTON, a parish in Winterstoke hund., union of Axbridge, Somersetshire; 5½ miles north-west by west of Axbridge, in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £14; gross income £452. Patron, in 1835, — Daubeney, Esq. The church is a small handsome building with a stone pulpit richly sculptured. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities, in 1824, £3 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £222 15s. The manor court-house is an ancient edifice, consisting of a manorial hall, with a fine old oak roof, and a large square tower on one side. Here are subterranean caverns, communicating with the shafts of old mines, in which have been discovered, by Dr. Catcott and others, quantities of bones of elephants, tigers, hyænas, boars, wolves, and other animals, resembling those at BANWELL—which see. Acres 2,040. Houses 58. A. P. £2,519. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 381.

HUTTON, a township in Rudby parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west-south-west of Stokesley, on the river Leaven. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum. Other charities, in 1821, £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £442 11s. Acres 1,890. Houses 226. A. P. £3,149. Pop., in 1801, 707; in 1831, 1,027.

HUTTON-BONVILLE, a chapelry and township in Birkby parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 10½ miles east of Richmond, intersected by the Great North of England railway. Living, a perpetual curacy exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Durham; rated at £10; returned at £40; gross income £53. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Piers. Acres 1,080. Houses 24. A. P. £1,442. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 112. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 14s.

HUTTON-BUSHELL, or BUSCEL, a parish and township in the east division of Pickering-Lythe wapentake, union of Scarborough; north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-west by west of Scarborough. The parish also includes the township of West Ayton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £14 17s. 6d.; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £17 per annum, besides a house and half an acre of land. Acres 5,670. Houses 129. A. P. £4,437. Pop., in 1801, 572; in 1831, 671. Poor rates, in 1838, £200 5s.

HUTTON-CONYERS, an extra-parochial in Allerton wapentake, north riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-north-east of Ripon. Acres 3,010. Houses 30. A. P. £2,705. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 159. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 1s.

HUTTON-CRANSWICK, a parish and township in Bainton-Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south of Great Driffield. The parish comprises the townships of Rotsea, Sunderlandwich, and Hutton-Cranswick. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £15 8s. 6½d., returned at £53 1s.; gross income £130. Patron, in 1835, Lord Hotham. The church consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and handsome embattled tower at the west end. The Primitive Methodists have 2 places of worship here; and there are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, £4 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £330 5s. From different parts of the village there are very extensive views of the wolds, and the entire level of Holderness. Acres 6,230. Houses 245. A. P. £7,449. Pop., in 1801, 694; in 1831, 1,118. Acres of the township 4,710. Houses 236. A. P. £5,473. Pop., in 1801, 662; in 1831, 1,053.

HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish and township in Leath ward, union of Penrith, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Penrith. The parish comprises the townships of Thomas-Close and Hutton-in-the-Forest. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £18 12s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £128; gross income £125. In the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Here is a daily school, endowed with 15 acres of land, worth about £20 per annum. Other charities, in 1820, 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 19s. Acres 2,370. Houses 49. A. P. £2,239. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 273.

HUTTON-HANG, a township in Finghall parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-east of Middleham. Acres 580. Houses 3. Pop., in 1801, 34; in 1831, 23. Poor rates, in 1838, £12 6s.

HUTTON-IN-THE-HAY. See **SCATHWAITER-IGG-HAY** with **HUTTON-IN-THE-HAY**.

HUTTON-HENRY, a township in Monk-Heslerton parish, Durham; 7 miles north-west of Hartlepool. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship here, and there is a daily school. Acres 1,800. Houses 40. A. P. £1,020. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 162. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 1s.

HUTTON-IN-THE-HOLE, a township in Lastingham parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-north-west of Kirby-Moorside. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £93 17s. due to the archbishop of York, and £43 18s. 6d. vicarial. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there is a daily school. Acres 1,520. Houses 60. A. P. £1,420. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1838, £77 18s.

HUTTON-JOHN, a township in Greystock parish, Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dacre. Acreage with the parish. Houses 3. A. P. £505. Pop., in 1801, 19; in 1831, 27. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 2s.

HUTTON-LOCRAS, a township in Guisborough parish, north riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Guisborough. "Here was an house or hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard, which was given to the priory of Guisburn by William de Bernaldby, and the donation confirmed by Peter, son of Peter de Brus."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 1,510. Houses 8. A. P. £1,245. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 52. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 11s.

HUTTON-MAGNA, a parish and township in the west division of Gilling wapentake, union of Teesdale, north riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Richmond. The parish comprises the townships of Hutton-Magna with Lane-Head, and West-Layton. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £28 6s. 6d., and returned at £36; gross income £52. Patron, the vicar of Gilling. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,080. Houses 63. A. P. £4,328. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 319. Poor rates, in 1838, £160 8s.

HUTTON-MULGRAVE, a township in Lythe parish, north riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Whitty. Acres 1,480. Houses 13. A. P. £1,051. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 85. Poor rates, in 1838, £21.

HUTTON (NEW), a chapelry and township in Kirby-Kendal parish, Westmoreland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kirby-Kendal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £64; gross income £63. Patron, the vicar of Kendal. Here is a daily school, endowed with £4 per annum. Other charities, in 1821, 13s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 5s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 30. A. P. £1,490. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 172.

HUTTON (OLD) AND HOLMESCALES, a chapelry and township in the same parish and county; 4 miles south-east of Kirby-Kendal. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £9 17s. 10d., returned at £114 5s. 8d.; gross income £102. Patron, the vicar of Kendal. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which was endowed, by Edward Milner, in 1613, with property producing, in 1833, £18 8s. 2d. per annum. Other charities, in 1821, £34 8s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £260 16s. There is a parochial library here, formed on the plan of Dr. Bray. Acreage with the parish. Houses 75. A. P. £3,244. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 429.

HUTTON-ROOF, a township in the parish of Greystock, county of Cumberland; 4 miles south-east of Heskett-Newmarket. Here are a daily and a Sunday National school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 35. A. P. £1,485. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 189. Poor rates, in 1838, £122 8s.

HUTTON-ROOF, a chapelry and township in Kirby-Lonsdale parish, county of Westmoreland; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west by south of Kirby-Lonsdale. It includes Newbiggin. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £2 10s., and returned at £90; gross income £70. Patron, the vicar of Kirby-Lonsdale. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £6 9s. Other charities, in 1821, £5 per annum. Acres 2,410. Houses 57. A. P. £2,062. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 351. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 13s.

HUTTON-SAND, a township in Bossal parish, north riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Thirsk. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 7s. Acres 940. Houses 56. A. P. £1,993. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 161.

HUTTON-SESSAY, a township in Sessay parish, in Allertonshire wapentake, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-south-east of Thirsk. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 600. Houses 86. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 129. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 14s.

HUTTON-SHERIFF, a parish and township in Bulmer wapentake, union of Malton, north riding of Yorkshire; 11 miles north-north-east of York. The parish comprises the chapelry of Farlington, and the townships of Cornbrough, Lillings-Ambo, Stittenham, and Sheriff-Hutton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £10; gross income £191. Patron, the archbishop of York. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here; and there are 8 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £45 5s. 3d. per annum, of which £26 17s. were applied in educating poor children. Poor rates, in 1838, £384 9s. Here are the venerable ruins of a castle, consisting of 7 towers, built by Bertram de Bulmer, in the reign of Stephen. It was seized by Edward IV., after whose death, Richard, aspiring to the throne, imprisoned his elder brother's son, Edward Plantagenet, within this fortress, where he remained till the battle of Bosworth. He was subsequently arraigned for high treason, condemned, and executed on Tower-hill. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards wife of Henry VII., was also confined here. Acres 9,590. Houses 267. A. P. £10,939. Pop., in 1801, 1,049; in 1831, 1,371. Acres of the township 4,310. Houses 178. A. P. £5,000. Pop., in 1801, 597; in 1831, 877.

HUTTON-SOIL, a township in Greystock parish, county of Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Penrith. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 61. A. P. £1,539. Pop.,

in 1801, 233; in 1831, 338. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 16s.

HUTTONS-AMBO, a parish in Bulmer wapentake, union of Malton, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-west of New Malton, and west of the Derwent. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £13, and returned at £166; gross income £93. Patron, the archbishop of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there is a daily school. Acres 2,300. Houses 80. A. P. £3,382. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 412. Poor rates, in 1838, £179 9s.

HUXHAM, a parish in Wonford hund., union of St. Thomas, Devonshire; 4½ miles north-north-east of Exeter, on the banks of the Culm. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Poltimore. Here is a daily school. Acres 830. Houses 25. A. P. £1,371. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 153. Poor rates, in 1838, £163 16s.

HUXLEY, a township in Waverton parish, Cheshire; 3½ miles west by south of Tarporley, and 1 mile north of the Chester canal. Acres 1,600. Houses 39. A. P. £2,384. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 246. Poor rates, in 1838, £225 14s.

HUXLOE HUNDRED, county of Northampton, is bounded on the north by the hundreds of Corby and Polebrook; on the east and south by the hundreds of Navisford and Higham-Ferrers; and on the west by those of Hamfordshoe, Orlingford, and Rothwell. Area 41,790 acres. Houses 2,567. Pop., in 1831, 12,837.

HUYTON, a parish and township in West Derby hund., union of Prescott, Lancashire; 2 miles south-west by west of Prescott, intersected by the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The parish comprises the townships of Knowsley, Roby, Tarbock, and Huyton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 9s., and returned at £70; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Derby. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and formerly belonged to the priory of Barscough. Here are 14 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum. Other charities, in 1829, £29 14s. per annum; of which £16 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £762 13s. Acres 9,720. Houses 528. A. P. £19,916. Pop., in 1801, 2,013; in 1831, 3,412. Acres of the township 1,630. Houses 177. A. P. £8,428. Pop., in 1801, 862; in 1831, 1,094.

HYCKHAM (NORTH), a parish in the lower division of Boothby-Graffo wapentake, union and county of Lincoln; 5 miles south-west by south of Lincoln, on the banks of the river Witham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £19 6s. 3d.; gross income £210. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Acres 1,990. Houses 57. A. P. £1,866. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 317. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 16s.

HYCKHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the same wapentake, union, and county; 6 miles south-west of Lincoln, on the banks of the Witham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £1 5s., and returned at £136 19s. 8d.; gross income £350. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is an infant school. Acres 1,160. Houses 17. A. P. £1,918. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £26 10s.

HYDE, a chapelry and township in Stockport parish, Cheshire; 5 miles north-east of Stockport. Acres 660. Houses 1,113. A. P. £5,121. Pop., in 1801, 1,063; in 1831, 7,144. Poor rates, in 1838, £504 13s. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £170. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £12,

due to the rector of Stockport. Patron, the vicar of Stockport. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each a church here: the former was formed in 1822; the latter, in 1823. There are also 6 daily schools, besides an infant school.

On 24th August, 1838, W. Felkin, Esq., F.S.S., read, to the Statistical section of the British Association, an account of the situation of a portion of the labouring classes in this township, so replete with interest, general importance, and utility, that we feel it our duty here to present our readers with as full an abridgment of its details, as the scope and limits of this work will permit. The township of Hyde contained, in 1800, 830 inhabitants:—in 1838 there were upwards of 11,000. They are chiefly employed in factories for spinning common yarns and weaving power-loom cloth, in coal-mining to supply fuel for working these mills, and in the ordinary retail business of a small market-town. The highway rate, owing to the increase of the town, and the necessity for forming and paving new streets, was £750 for the year 1837–8. No paupers are employed on the roads. The poor's rate, in 1800, was 12s., in 1837, 6d., per head, per annum. "So unusually light an assessment for the poor," observes Mr. Felkin, "could not fail to induce me to endeavour to ascertain the habits and condition of the working population of the place. I was favoured with a full opportunity for inquiring into the details of one factory, and seeing the work-people while at labour, as well as visiting some scores of their dwellings, chiefly during and after the hour of dinner." The results offered to the section, were fully calculated to explain the phenomenon of an almost entire absence of pauperism in this population. "The hands employed in the works I visited," continues Mr. Felkin, "were from 1,500 to 1,600. In several other establishments, the property of other members of the same family, conducted, in the main, upon the same principles, there are about 4,500 hands. The machinery in these various mills requires 35 steam-engines to propel it. The wages, condition, and habits, of the work-people, throughout the whole of the works alluded to, I understand to be very similar; those least intermixed with the town population being most independent and happy. The 1,500 to 1,600 hands first mentioned received on an average £1,000 a-week, paid fortnightly; viz., 3s. to 5s. children, 12s. women, and 24s. to 25s. men: the exact weekly earnings had been ascertained to be 12s. 6d. throughout the whole. A page of 73 names of men, taken at random by me from the employer's wage-book, showed on a fair average of earnings a total for a fortnight of £229, which is 31s. 4d. a-week for each man, or £78 15s. a-year. The average earnings of 120 families (those of whose members were able to labour being wholly employed in these works) were found to be equal to 6s. 10½d. per head per week, including every individual in them. The income of each of these families was about £100 a-year. Some families were so large, and so many of the children were at work, that the income of each was £200 to £300 a-year; and one workman's family received upwards of £400 per annum. In this factory 48,000 lbs. weight of cotton wool is weekly spun into yarn, of the average of No. 24, and wrought, by 1,200 power-looms, (working at the rate of 125 shoots a minute,) into 1,500 pieces, of 25 yards long, a-day or 20 miles in length of cloth, averaging a yard in width. But few changes take place amongst the hands; and upon recently taking an accurate census of them, it was ascertained that none had ever been pauperised, or had any relative living in the place who had received parish relief. Only 3 committals

for felonies had taken place from amongst the hands employed here during 35 years, and these were of minor importance.—Two intervals of 8 days each take place every year, during which these works stop, and which are often employed by the men in going from home, to London, Liverpool, the Isle of Man, or elsewhere; which excursions are found highly beneficial, the people always returning more contented with their circumstances and homes than when they quitted them. The appearance of the people is on the whole healthy, and as clean as the nature of their various occupations will admit. The warp-preparers, working in a heat of about 80 degrees, are fine-looking stout men, and average only half a day's sickness each in the year. Clubs for sickness and for burial are established amongst the separate classes. I saw one person deformed, who was so from his birth, and a youth who was rickety: the women were well-grown, and every body looked cheerful, both in the factory and in their dwellings, so far as my visits extended. Great freedom was shown in the intercourse of the people with their employers, but it seemed the result of friendly regard and confidence rather than disrespect. Illegitimacy is increasingly rare; external decency is more apparent. The hands who live, as it has been well expressed, 'a week too fast,' and are always more or less indebted to the shopkeeper, are numerous, though the number is decidedly lessening. I saw some families who had never been out of debt to the same tradesmen during 30 years, and these were among the best paid work-people. Several hundred houses have been built by the proprietor for his people: there is amongst these only one public-house,—no beer, nor spirit, nor pawn-shop; but drunkenness, though decreasing, still prevails in many cases. Thriftiness, upon the whole, is on the increase. Ten of the men whose names were given me have built out of their savings 46 freehold houses, bringing them in an average rent of £7 10s. a-year, each dwelling; and a list of others is preparing, which will amount, it is believed, to 200 or 300 houses more, the property of 30 or 40 spinners and weavers not above referred to. Two cases may be given as examples: one young woman was pointed out, who, being an orphan and originally destitute, had saved and laid out in mortgage upwards of £100, and had just before my visit married respectably. A man who had not received high wages, and whose wife had from infirmity been carried to bed by him for more than 20 years, having brought up seven children (the oldest daughter being employed in household affairs constantly), has been possessed of seven houses for some time, which bring him in 50 guineas a-year. He is infirm now, and does not labour, having what is for him a competency. Indeed, he finds the means frequently to present something to his children, as an encouragement to similar thriftiness on their part. The houses built by both masters and workmen are good, convenient, and in almost every instance entire, having separate and private yards behind them. Scarcely any gardens are attached, and but few flowers were seen in the houses, although in the summer season. Water is laid into each dwelling. Those constructed by the men are, in many cases, rather more substantial and somewhat larger than those belonging to the masters. They usually consist of a lofty front sitting-room or house-place, a back kitchen and scullery, and two or three bed-rooms up stairs. I found them, in nearly every instance, more or less clean, according to the general character for foresight and temperance of the inhabitants. Almost all were full of good furniture—many pictures, some good ones, were in every parlour. Samplers, beautifully

worked, were commonly met with, framed and glazed; and the people wore superior clothing, were well shod; and those who were at dinner were partaking of substantial food, chiefly meat with potatoes. Musical instruments were common; in one house there was a piano, elsewhere there were others, altogether forming a musical band, and in one dwelling I met with a piano-forte, two violins, and a violoncello. No house that I went into was without the whole Bible or a New Testament: most of them had both religious and political books, which appeared to have been frequently used. An infant and day school supplied means of sound instruction, through competent masters, and the master of the school in which the factory children were taught had been giving evening lectures upon some popular and useful subjects. Benevolence is in active exercise amongst the people, and cases of sudden bereavement and distress are promptly met by their giving the requisite assistance and advice. Though most of the women are able to wash, make and mend clothes, make their own bread, and do general household work, yet I thought their cottage economy and cleanliness susceptible of considerable improvement, by increased order, and avoiding unnecessary waste in food. Vacant situations in the works were filled almost invariably by aspirants from amongst the hands regularly employed. There appeared less coercive restraint upon these hands, in the form of regulations, than is usual in the management of factories; the imposition of fines on a prescribed system had been found to work very unsatisfactorily, and was entirely abandoned. Each case was dealt with on its own merits, and the work-people were encouraged, admonished, or dismissed, strictly deciding according to his or her merits or demerits in a profitable point of view. Beyond this, little or no interference seems to have taken place on the part of the employers, in regard to the moral habits or individual conduct of their people. They, however, undoubtedly exercise a very beneficial influence over them, by the kindness and integrity of their personal character, as well as by the anxiety they manifest to promote the people's happiness; and which have co-operated with regular employment and good wages to bring about amongst them the remarkable state of things just described;—"the statistical and other details of which, in connexion with "some practical observations on the importance of a wise and careful appropriation of their wages, by the working-classes," read to the section, in 1837, were intended "to stimulate employers to a careful consideration of the extent of their responsibility for the welfare of the people more immediately dependent upon them."

HYDE (EAST), a hamlet in the parish of Luton, Bedfordshire. A handsome district church has recently been built here, and endowed by Mr. Ames of the Hyde with £1,000, in addition to the vicar's endowment.

HYDE-STREET. See **BARTHOLOMEW (ST.) HYDE**.

HYLTON. See **HILTON**.

HYPHER. See **IBBER**.

HYSSINGTON, a parish partly in Chirbury hund., Shropshire, and partly in Montgomery hund. and county, union of Clun, North Wales; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Bishop's-castle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; gross income £173. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £169 0s. 9½d. inappropriate, and £11 due to the perpetual curate. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. E. Owen. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1837, 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 11s. Houses 65. A. P. £1,020. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 337.

HYTHE,

One of the Cinque-ports, a parish, market-town, and borough, with separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the hund. of Hythe, lathe of Shepway, union of Elham, county of Kent; 14 miles south of Canterbury, and 33 south-east by east of Maidstone; in the line of the Royal Military canal, and the London and Dover railway. Acres 860. Houses 435. A. P. £4,093. Pop., in 1801, 1,365; in 1831, 2,287.

General description.—Hythe is situated at a distance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the sea, in the midst of a valley, enclosed on each side by high hills, commanding, in clear weather, a distinct view of the coast of France. The vicinity abounds with romantic scenery: it affords numerous pleasant walks and rides, and is much frequented during summer for sea-bathing. The town now consists principally of one long street, parallel to the sea-coast, with several smaller ones branching from or parallel to it. Some of the older houses exhibit curious specimens of domestic architecture, such as overhanging floors, grotesque corbels, and ornamented gables. Near the middle of the town is the market-place and court-hall: there is also a borough jail; and in one of the streets leading towards the beach, on the opposite side, is a small but very neat theatre. At the eastern end of the town are the barracks of the Royal Staff corps. There are bathing machines on the beach, which is excellently adapted to the purpose. It lies considerably higher than the town, and is studded with circular martello towers and forts: the towers are ranged along the beach at irregular distances, and present a singular and interesting appearance: they are built of brick upon one uniform plan, and are all of equal dimensions with walls of great thickness. The roof of each is vaulted and bomb-proof. On the summit and in the centre of the platform, a twenty-four pounder is mounted on a traversing carriage, so as to permit the cannon being pointed in every direction, and elevated or lowered so as to rake and command the coast. This species of fortification, the idea of which probably originated in the coast-castles of Henry VIII., was deemed of great importance in the late war, and very large sums were expended in the construction of such towers along the whole line of coast, from East Wreke bay to near Dymchurch. The military canal, for the course of which see KENT, was formed during the revolutionary war with France, to aid in defence of the coast, by impeding the progress of an enemy in the event of a landing being effected: it also facilitates the conveyance of goods and merchandise from Hythe to Appledore; but the commerce of Hythe is at a low ebb, its trade being now little else than that of a domestic character. During the war a large military force, amounting to from 10,000 to 15,000 men, was quartered in this vicinity, by which the town was considerably benefited as well as by the expenditure in the formation of the military canal, and the martello towers; but the removal of the military force, and the demolition of the barracks which formerly stood on the cliffs behind the town, completely checked its rising prosperity: the population had, nevertheless, increased about 1,000 between the census of 1801 and that of 1831, and since that time the town has been reviving; but it will probably never again be of any importance as a seaport, as the beach is open and affords no shelter, the town being now without any harbour at all: colliers, which are the only vessels that trade to the town, are obliged to land their cargoes in the summer only. Hythe has lately, however, been frequented as a place of embarkation to France, the distance hence

to Boulogne being supposed to be shorter than from Dover to Calais. There are a few fishing-boats belonging to the town. Besides the persons connected with these, and with the coal-trade, and the summer visitors, and others, the population consists principally of trades-people and labourers. The market-day is on Thursday; and fairs for horses, cattle, shoes, cloth, and pedlery, are held on 10th July, and 1st December. The Liverpool and Manchester district bank has a branch here.

That Hythe was anciently of far greater importance as a maritime town than at present, is demonstrated by its being one of the principal Cinque-ports; and the quota furnished by it towards the general armament, was five ships, with twenty-one men and a boy to each.—The name Hythe, or Hithe, itself, in Saxon, signifies a port or haven. “This hath bene,” says Leland, “a very great towne yn length, and conteyned iiij paroches, that now be clene destroyed; that is to say, St. Nicolas paroch, Our Lady paroch, St. Michael’s paroch, and our Lady of Westhithe, which is with yn lesse than half a myle of Lymne-hille; and yt may be well supposed, that after the haven of Lymne, and the great old towne ther fayled, that Hythe straigthe therby encreased, and was yn price. Finally, to cownt fro Westhyve to the place wher the substans of the towne ys now, ys ii good myles yn length al along on the shore to the which the se cam ful sumtyme; but now, by bankinge of woose, and great casting up of shyngel, the se ys sumtyme a quarter, sumtyme half a myle fro the old shore. In the tyme of Kyng Edward the 2, there were burned by casuelte xviii score houses and mo, and strait folowed great pestilens, and thes ii thinges minished the towne. There remaine yet the ruines of the chyrches and chyrch yares. It evidently apereith, that wher the paroch chyrch is now, was sumtyme a fayr abbey: in the quire be fayre and many pylers of marble, and under the quier a very fair vaute, also a faire old dore of stone, by the which the religious folks cam yn at mydnight. In the top of the chyrch yard is a fayr spring, and therby ruines of howses of office of the abbey; and not far of was an hospital of a gentelman infected with lepre. The castel of Saltwood is not past halfe a myle of;” and at this day Hythe is but a chapel pertaining to Saltwood paroch. The havyn is a prety rode, and lieth meatly strait for passage owt of Boleyn: yt croketh yn so by the shore along, and is so bakked fro the mayn se with casting of shingil, that smaull shippes may cum up a larg myle toward Folkestan as yn a sure gut.”—Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 140–1. Besides the progressive decay which Hythe underwent through the gradual filling up of the haven, and the conflagration and pestilence alluded to by Leland, it was farther greatly reduced by subsequent disasters of a similar nature. “In the beginning of the reigne of King Henrie the fourth,” says Lambard, “this towne was grievously afflicted,

* Saltwood castle is situated inland from the town.—See SALTWOOD. “It appears to have been a strong defence, intended for the protection of the town and port. Fussell and others doubt this; but they have again lost sight of natural causes;—of the great change which evidently, and on a sudden, took place;—the raising from the deep that extraordinary mass of shingle called Dungeness. And if we admit that it once did not exist, except in a farther offing, then Hythe becomes another of the harbours on the borders of the Portus Lemanus, which had for its boundaries the rising lands of Hythe and Folkstone. Here, also, the ocean has invaded the cliffs. Leland describes its effects thus:—‘Hard upon the shore be greute ruines of a solemne old nunnerie, yn the walles wherofe apere greate and longe Briton brikes; and on the right hand of the quier a grave truce of squared stone. The castel yard hath been a place of greute buriale, yn so much as where the sea hath worne on the banke, honce appear half sticking out, Lord Clinton’s grandfather had there of a poore man a boate almost full of antiquities of pure gold and silver.’”—Oral Traditions of the Cinque-ports by Captain Martin.

in so much as (besides the furie of the pestilence, which raged al over) there were in one day, two hundreth of the houses consumed by flame, and five of their ships, with one hundreth men, drowned at the sea; by which hurt the inhabitants were so wounded, that they began to devise how they might abandon the place, and builde them a towne else where. Whereupon they had resolved also, had not the king, by his libral charter, which I have seene under his seale, released unto them, for five turnes next following, (unlesse the greater necessity should in the mean time compell him to require it,) their service of five ships, of one hundreth men, and of five garsons, which they ought of dutie, and at their own charge, without the help of any other member, to finde him by the space of fifteene daies together.” —*Peramb. of Kent*, p. 178. Edit. 1596.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living of the parish is a perpetual curacy annexed to Saltwood rectory, in the jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church of St. Leonard's occupies a very elevated situation on the acclivity of the hill above the town. It is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early style of English, architecture, with a tower at the west end. It appears to have originally had another tower rising above the roof from the intersection of the nave and transept. Beneath the chancel, which is of great beauty, there is a large crypt or vault, containing an immense quantity of human skulls and bones, which form a pile about 28 feet long, and between 7 and 8 feet high. These are traditionally said to be the remains of an invading army, which was discomfited upon this shore many centuries ago; yet the fact, though probable, does not appear to be corroborated by any historical testimony; and it is a curious circumstance, that Leland, who was so remarkably minute in his observations, does not make any mention of these bones, though he particularly notices the “*fayr vaute beneath the quier.*” In many of the skulls are large clefts, as if made with a battle-axe. A spring of good water rises in the churchyard which commands a fine view of the sea, and coast of France. An Independent church was formed here in 1814, and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1811. There are 10 daily, and 2 day and Sunday National, schools in the parish. In the town are two book-societies; a lecturing or debating society; a well-selected library, and agreeable and well-frequented reading rooms.

Charities.—St. Bartholomew's hospital, for 5 poor men and 5 poor women, was founded by Hamo, bishop of Rochester, in 1336, and endowed with property producing, in 1836, £274 13s. 4d. per annum. Up to the year 1811 the number of brethren and sisters was 10; but since that period, three rooms having been added to the hospital building, there have been 13, viz., 4 in-brothers and 8 in-sisters, and 1 brother non-resident, called the woodreeve. Each alms person receives £5 a quarter, to which the stipends were increased, in 1834, from £4. One of the brethren is called the prior, and acts as steward: he receives an additional sum of £20 a-year, and is allowed a separate fire in his own room. “Here was also, before A.D. 1336, another hospital, for the reception of lepers.”—*Tanner's Not. Mon.* St. John's hospital, for 9 almspeople, was founded previously to 1574, and vested in 6 feoffees, and guardians generally, chosen from amongst the jurats or other members of the corporation: income, in 1836, £180 3s. 2d. per annum. The hospital comprises a common kitchen and apartments for the almspeople, who are generally aged men or women, of the town of Hythe, not receiving parochial relief. Each of them receives £4 a-quarter, and coals are supplied to the common

kitchen or otherwise. Other charities, in 1836, about £46 17s. 10d. per annum, of which £23 4s. were applied in apprenticing boys, with fees of £10 to £15 each; and £16 5s. 6d. carried to churchwardens' account.

Government and Franchise.—Hythe, as a corporation and a principal cinque-port, has enjoyed all the rights and privileges conferred by general charters upon these ancient communities:—see article HASTINGS. Its ancient liberties extended over the whole parish of St. Leonard's, part of West Hythe, and part of Aldington;—the borough being sometimes called East Hythe, and St. Leonard's Hythe, to distinguish it from West Hythe. The only charter in possession of the corporation, at the time of the municipal inquiry, was one of 17th Elizabeth, whereby former rights and privileges were confirmed, and others were conferred, including the privilege of holding a fair of 3 days for sea-fish and other merchandise;—declaring likewise that from thenceforth the inhabitants should be a body corporate, by the name of the mayor, jurats, and commoners of the town and port of Hythe, in the county of Kent; and that the mayor should be chosen by the commoners out of the jurats, and that the jurats should not exceed the number of 12, besides the mayor. Under the charter the borough was governed, previous to the passing of the new municipal act, by the mayor, 12 jurats, and 24 commoners or common council-men. The officers of the corporation were,—

A mayor, with power to appoint a deputy,
Twelve jurats,
A town-clerk,
Two chamberlains,
A town-serjeant,
Mayor's-serjeant,
Billet-master,
Two key-keepers,
A game-keeper,
Pound-keeper and two assistants,
Hog-driver,
Jailer, and
Town-crier.

The mayor was appointed chief magistrate in the town and port, with jurisdiction exclusive of the county-justices: he was also appointed coroner by virtue of his office, and president in the court of session appointed to try all kinds of offences;—the jurats being magistrates also, with a similar jurisdiction, and to assist at the sessions. A court of record was also appointed, but it fell into disuse in 1777.

Under the new municipal act, the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; the usual style of the corporate body being unchanged. The borough is included in schedule B., amongst those not to have a commission of the peace, unless on petition and grant: a commission of the peace, however, has been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed. The municipal boundaries laid down in the boundary report, exclude all West Hythe and Aldington, and include all the additional parts of Saltwood and Newington parishes, within a straight line, running from Saltwood barrack-ground, behind the town, to the Martello tower, No. 9, east of Hythe, in the parish of Cheriton. The income of the borough, for 1839, was £371 0s. 6½d., chiefly derived from rents; expenditure, £342 0s. 0½d., the principal items of which were—

Salaries, pensions, &c., to municipal officers,	£117 17 1
Law expenses,	56 16 9
Police and constables,	46 0 4
Public works, repairs, &c.,	30 8 3½
Administration of justice, prosecutions, &c.,	20 0 7
Jail, maintenance, &c., of prisoners,	12 3 5

Previous to the passing of the Reform act, and since 4th Edward III., Hythe returned two members to parliament; the right of election being vested in the freemen. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years, previous to 1831, was 278. The

number of resident electors, in 1831, was 36. The parliamentary boundaries coincided with the municipal. Under the Reform act they have been extended so as to include Sandgate and Folkestone, together with a narrow strip of intervening ground along the coast, and through the parishes of Newington and Cheriton. The borough has, notwithstanding, been placed in schedule B. of the Reform act, and thus now returns only one member to parliament. The number of electors registered, for 1837, was 503, of whom 447 were householders, and 56 freemen. The number polled at the general

election, in 1837, was 379, of whom 342 were householders, and 37 freemen. The mayor is the returning officer.

HYTHE (WEST), a parish in Hythe hund., union of Romney Marsh, county of Kent; 2 miles west-south-west of Hythe. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £8 14s. 4½d., and returned at £30; gross income £34. Patron, the archdeacon of Canterbury. Acres 1,380. Houses 18. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 10s.

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IBBER, or HYPPER (THE), a river in Derbyshire, falling into the Rother at Chesterfield.

IBBERTON, a parish in Whiteworth hund., union of Sturminster, Dorsetshire; 6½ miles west of Blandford Forum. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £19 13s. 9d.; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rivers. Charities, in 1836, £14 8s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £164 10s. Acres 960. Houses 45. A. P. £1,331. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 225.

IBLE, a township in Wirksworth parish, Derbyshire; 3 miles west of Cromford, in the line of the Cromford and High Peak railway. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 23. A. P. £424. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 113. Poor rates, in 1838, £31 6s.

IBSLEY, a parish in Fordingbridge hund., union of Ringwood, Southamptonshire; 3 miles north of Ringwood, on the river Avon. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Fordingbridge. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1825, 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 5s. Acres 870. Houses 69. A. P. £1,551. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 316.

IBSTOCK, or IBOTSTOKE, a parish in Sparkenhoe hund., union of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire; 4 miles north of Market Bosworth, at the source of the river Anker. It includes the chapelry of Hugglescote and Donnington. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Hugglescote and Donnington, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £19 8s. 11½d.; gross income £964. Great and small tithes commuted in 1774. Patron, the bishop of Peterborough. This parish possesses 2 daily and 3 infant schools, and a day and Sunday National school, endowed with £1 per annum. Other charities, amounting to £50, appear to have been lost. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,201 3s. Here are coal-mines. Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, was rector of this parish in 1617. Acres 4,270. Houses 380. A. P. £7,253. Pop., in 1801, 1,288; in 1831, 1,830.

IBSTONE. See **IPSTONE**.

ICCOMBE, a parish, partly in Slaughter hund., Gloucestershire, but principally in that of Oswaldslow, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Worcestershire; 2½ miles south-south-east of Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio.

of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £8, and returned at £127 4s.; gross income £156. Great and small tithes commuted in 1809. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment. Other charities, in 1829, £2 10s., applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 16s. Acres 970. Houses 33. A. P. £646. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 148.

ICKBOROUGH, a parish in Grimshoe hund., union of Swaffham, Norfolk; 8 miles south-east by east of Stoke-Ferry, on the river Wissey or Stoke. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Langford. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £243 0s. 4d. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £9 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 1s. Urns and other Roman antiquities have been found in this vicinity. "At, or near the bridges," says Tanner, "between Igburgh and Mundford, was built a chapel to the honour of St. Mary and St. Lawrence, with a small religious house adjoining; wherein lived a master and brethren lepers, A. D. 1373, but afterwards a master, wardens, and friers hermites, about A. D. 1449. And in process of time it decayed, so that, 26° Henry VIII., it was valued as a free chapel, at only £3 7s. 6d. per annum." The chapel was converted into a farmhouse many years ago. Acres 1,510. Houses 22. A. P. £1,076. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 197.

ICKENHAM, a parish in Elthorne hund., union of Uxbridge, Middlesex; 2½ miles north-east of Uxbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £477. Great and small tithes commuted in 1780; other tithes commuted in 1839. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Clarke, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,420. Houses 58. A. P. £2,869. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 297. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 3s.

ICKFORD, a parish, partly in Ashendon hund., Buckinghamshire, and partly in Ewelme hund., union of Thame, Oxfordshire; 4¼ miles west-north-west of Thame. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 9s. 7d.; gross income £405. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. C. Townsend. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1833, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £81 18s. Acres 1,500. Houses 81. A. P. £1,969. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 368.

ICKHAM AND WELL, a parish in Downhamford

hund., lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; 4 miles east of Canterbury, on the river Stour. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Weld, in the dio. of Canterbury, exempt from visitation; rated at £29 13s. 4d.; gross income £1,028; nett income £997. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £39 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £332 19s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 41 acres; average of hops charged, 31,432 lbs.; of duty, £261 18s. 8d. Acres 2,190. Houses 97. A. P. £4,716. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 567.

ICKLEFORD, a parish and village in Hitchin and Pirtou hund., union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; 2 miles north of Hitchin, and west of the Wilbury hills. The parish and village are intersected by the ancient Icknield-street. Living, a rectory with Pirtou vicarage, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8; gross income £395. Great and small tithes commuted in 1776. Patrons, in 1835, J. W. Peers, Esq., and Mrs. Peers. In the church, a neat building, lies interred Henry Boswell, king of the gipsies, who died in 1780. Charities, in 1833, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £188. Acres 940. Houses 66. A. P. £1,110. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 502.

ICKLESHAM, a parish in Guestling hund., union of Rye, Sussex; 1½ mile west by south of Winchelsea. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £13 1s. 8d.; gross income £715. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Here are 2 daily schools, and almshouses for 2 poor persons, originally founded and endowed, in 1611, by Elizabeth Cheyne. Other charities, in 1836, £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £354 13s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in Icklesham and Winchelsea, to the extent of 152 acres; average of hops charged, 165,847 lbs.; of duty, £1,382 1s. 2d. Manorial courts are held at New-place house, situated on the right side of the road to Rye, and built with the materials of the old manor-house. Though the air of this parish is moist and foggy, on account of its vicinity to the marshes, yet it abounds in picturesque views. "About a mile beyond Broomham," observes Mr. Gilpin, "a view opens from the road, which is singularly beautiful and picturesque. A lofty tree or two on the foreground spread their branches over half the sky. In the first distance, an oak-wood on the right, and a rich pasture on the left, both descend from a valley between them. Over this valley is seen in the distance the lofty promontory of Rye, and beyond that the high grounds above Folkstone and Dover. The sea fills the remote part of the landscape, and appears here and there insinuating itself, and glittering among the broken shores of Rye and Romney." Acres 4,270. Houses 105. A. P. £7,062. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 604.

ICKLETON, a parish in Whittlesford hund., union of Linton, Cambridgeshire; 5 miles west-south-west of Linton; in the line of the Northern and Eastern railway;—but see article HERTFORDSHIRE, —*Railways*. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Ely; rated at £8 6s. 8d., and returned at £70; gross income £115. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1810. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £84 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £356 7s. A fair for horses is held here on July 22d. "Aubery de Vere, the third of that name, and first earl of Oxford, temp. Henry II., or Sir William de Cantelupe, knt., father to Euphemia, his first wife, was founder of the Benedictine nunnery here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It

consisted of a prioress and ten or eleven nuns; was rated, 26^o Henry VIII., at £71 9s. 10d., ob. per annum. Dugd.; £80 1s. 10d., ob., Speed; and was granted, 30^o Henry VIII., to the bishopric of Ely, in exchange for Hatfield, &c."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 2,672. Houses 133. A. P. £3,161. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 632.

ICKLINGHAM, a parish consisting of the consolidated parishes of All Saints and St. James, in Lackford hund., union of Mildenhall, Suffolk; 3½ miles east-south-east of Mildenhall. Living, a rectory with that of All Saints, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated jointly at £24 8s. 11½d.; gross income £530. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £564 10s. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. D. Gwilt. Here are two daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £46 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £323 3s. Acres 6,580. Houses 59. A. P. £1,545. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 473.

ICKWELL, a hamlet in Northill parish, Bedfordshire; 2½ miles west by north of Biggleswade. A fair is held here on April 6th. Returns with the parish.

ICKWORTH, a parish in Thingoe hund. and union, Suffolk; 2½ miles south-west of St. Edmund's Bury. Acres 1,350. Houses 7. A. P. £2,074. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 43. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Chedburgh, formerly in archd. of Sudbury, dio. of Norwich, now in dio. of Ely; rated at £7 11s. 5½d.; gross income £238. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bristol. Charities, in 1829, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 1s. A fair for toys is held here on Whit-Monday: Friday is market day. In Ickworth-park stands the magnificent mansion-house of the Hervey family, one of whom, John Hervey, was created a peer of the realm by Queen Anne, and invested by George I. with the title of Earl of Bristol. This mansion-house, whether from the grandeur of its scale or the singularity of its design, is one of the most remarkable structures of modern architecture. Mr. Gage, in his recent work upon Suffolk, gives the following account of it:—"About the year 1792 Frederick-Augustus Earl of Bristol, laid the foundations of the present house, which was planned by his lordship, assisted by Francis Sandys, Esq., on a scale of great magnificence, with the design of its being both a mansion and a temple of the fine arts. The building, which is of tile and brick stuccoed, consists of an oval centre, connected with wings by extensive corridors, and faced by a portico on the north side, the west wing being still unfinished. The whole stands upon a basement containing the offices. The extreme length of the building is 625 feet. The centre, crowned with a dome, rises 105 feet, the diameter being 120 feet north and south, by 106 feet east and west. The corridors are quadrants of circles, and intersect the centre, so as to leave two-thirds of its largest diameter in advance on the south or principal front. The centre is composed of two orders, the Ionic and Corinthian, three-quarter columns, supporting the entablatures. The lower entablature is plain, the space immediately below it being enriched with a series of subjects modelled in relief the upper entablature has its frieze filled with reliefs. On the summit of the dome is a balustrade concealing the flues. The portico is supported by four columns, with a pediment of the Ionic order. The south front, with its noble terrace, is full of grandeur. The reliefs, which are various in their nature, are all modelled after Flaxman's designs, from the Iliad and Odyssey, excepting that in the centre, over the entrance within the portico, which was designed by Caroline Lady Wharncliffe. The whole of the

reliefs of the lower circle and part of the upper, were modelled by Carabello and Casimir Donati, brothers, from the Milanese district: the rest were executed by Coade."

IDBURY, a parish in Chadlington hund., union of Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Burford. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar in the dio. of Oxford; returned at £57; gross income £62. Tithes commuted in 1779. Patron, in 1835, F. F. Turville, Esq. Charities, in 1824, £14 2s. per annum, of which £14 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £136 8s. Acres 1,370. Houses 37. A. P. £2,633. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 185.

IDDESLEIGH, a parish in Shebbear hund., union of Okehampton, county of Devon; 4 miles north-east by north of Hatherleigh, and east of the Torridge river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £17 1s. 3d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. — Hounsfield. This parish possesses 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £3 3s., per annum, of which £1 3s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £156. Acres 2,630. Houses 93. A. P. £2,049. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 574.

IDLE, a parish in Exminster hund., union of St. Thomas, Devonshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Exeter. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; gross income £180. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here are three daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £3 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £358 16s. Acres 1,120. Houses 135. A. P. £3,052. Pop., in 1801, 507; in 1831, 757.

IDEFORD, a parish in Teignbridge hund., union of Newton-Abbot, Devonshire; 2 miles south-east of Chudleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £17 13s. 9d.; gross income £270. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £250 3s. 11d. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of E. M. Heywood. Here are two daily schools. Charities, in 1822, £9 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £153 16s. Acres 1,810. Houses 74. A. P. £1,790. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 381.

IDLE-HILL, a chapelry in Sunridge parish, county of Kent; 4 miles south-west of Seven Oaks. Living, a perpetual curacy and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; returned at £100; gross income £134. Patron, the rector of Sunridge. Pop. with the parish.

IDEN, a parish in Goldspur hund., rape of Hastings, union of Rye, county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Rye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £18 8s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £755. Patron, in 1838, the Rev. George Lamb. This parish possesses 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £385 1s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; average of hops charged 251,807 lbs.; of duty £2,098 7s. 10d. Acres 3,120. Houses 96. A. P. £3,281. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 517.

IDLE, a chapelry in Calverley parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-north-east of Bradford, in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; certified to value £18, returned at £109 5s. 10d.; gross income £116. Patron, the vicar of Calverley. The church, which is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a tower at the west end, was erected in 1828. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1717; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1811; and a Primitive Methodist, in

1823. There are also 5 daily schools. An academy here for the education of young men in connection with the Congregational or Independent denomination, was endowed, in 1802, by Edward Hanson, Esq., with £5,000 3 per cent. consols. The institution has recently been removed to BRADFORD— which see. Other charities, in 1826, £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,248 9s. Idle is a large village, irregularly built, and inhabited by manufacturers and clothiers, who carry on a very considerable trade, which is materially facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. In 1839 there were—including Thorpe—463 hand-loom in the trade, 42 of which were worsted looms:—other returns with the parish. Acres 2,420. Houses 1,072. A. P. £8,006. Pop., in 1801, 3,398; in 1831, 5,416.

IDLE, a river in Nottinghamshire, falling into the Trent a few miles below its conflux with the Ouse. "Ethelfride, king of Northumberland," says Lambard, "banished Edwin his dominions, who fled for succour to Redwald king of East-Angle, whereof when Ethelfride got intelligence, he moved Redwald by secret message and promise of reward to dispatch him out of the way. Redwald having in purpose to have satisfied Ethelfride, was by his wife dissuaded, so that he not only not hurt him, but gave him aide to expell Ethelfride, which he brought to passe by an overthrow that he gave him on the east syde of this water, that then was in the confines of Mercia, and nowe in [Nottinghamshire.] Beda maketh a myracle of this matter, and ascribeth his delyverie to one that appeared to him by night in the shape of a man, and takinge his promise that he would become a Christian, made his assurance of his saufetie, and sayeth, that he beinge afterward charged with this benefite and his owne vowe, was contented to take baptisme at Paulinus's hande. Howsoever he take it, it is liklye that Paulinus beinge a wise byshop, toke occasion to persuaide him, by the merveilous delyverie that God had wrought."

IDLESTRY. See ELSTREE.

IDLICOTE, a parish in the Brails division of Kington hund., union of Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Shipston-upon-Stour. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £80. Patron, in 1835, Colonel Peach. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1826, £5 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 14s. Acres 1,410. Houses 18. A. P. £2,153. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 82.

IDMISTON, a parish and tything in Alderbury hund., union of Amesbury, Wiltshire; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east by north of Salisbury. It comprises the chapelry of Porton, and the tythings of Ford, Gomeldon, Shrippe, and Idmiston. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Porton, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £15 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £230. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Here is a day and Sunday school, endowed with £2 per annum. Other charities, in 1832, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £220 6s. Acres 6,160. Houses 113. A. P. £1,990. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 520.

IDRIDGEHAY, or **HITHERIDGE-HAY**, and **ALTON**, a township in Wirksworth parish, Derbyshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Belper. Acreage with the parish. Houses 31. A. P. £1,522. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 182. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 19s.

IDSTONE, a tything in Ashbury parish, Berkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lambourn. Houses 24. Pop., in 1821, 154; in 1831, 192. Other returns with the parish.

IDSWORTH, a chapelry and tything in Chalkton

parish, Southamptonshire; 7 miles south by west of Petersfield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Chalton. Here are a daily and an infant school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 49. A. P. £2,203. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 315. Poor rates, in 1838, £334 6s.

IFIELD, a parish in Burebeach hund., union of Horsham, rape of Bramber, county of Sussex; 7 miles north-east of Horsham, intersected by the London and Horsham railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 8s. 4d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. J. Lewin. Here are 3 daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, 11s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £381 11s. Ironstone in considerable quantities was formerly dug in this parish, where numerous smelting furnaces were established: decrease of fuel compelled the abandonment of the works. Acres 3,880. Houses 146. A. P. £2,529. Pop., in 1801, 637; in 1831, 916.

IFIELD, a parish in Toltingtrough hund., lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, Kent; 3 miles south of Gravesend. Living, a discharged rectory and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £4 7s., and returned at £120; gross income £120. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £139 18s. 7d. Patron, in 1835, W. Edmeades, Esq. Here is a daily school. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been cultivated in this parish to the extent of 21½ acres; average of hops charged, 13,549 lbs.; of duty, £112 18s. 2d. Acres 350. Houses 12. A. P. £456. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 72. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 6s.

IFLEY WITH HOOKMOOR, a parish and village in Bullington hund., union of Headington, Oxfordshire; 2 miles south-east by south of Oxford, on the banks of the Thames. It includes the liberty of Littlemoor, and was anciently called Givetelei, i. e. gift-field. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £8; no return. Patron, the archdeacon of Oxford. The church, which ranks among the greatest architectural curiosities of England, presents some of the purest and most perfect specimens extant of the enriched Saxon, or early Norman, architecture. It is supposed to be coeval with Kenilworth, on the Black monks of which it was conferred about the year 1139. Though, in the lapse of time, it has undergone considerable alteration, yet this ancient edifice, at the principal end, remains nearly as it stood 100 years before Westminster-abbey was erected. In the interior is an antique square stone font, supported on four pillars. In this parish there are 5 daily schools, one of which was endowed, in 1805, by Mrs. Nowell, with £39 per annum. Other charities, in 1824, £107 6s. per annum, a considerable portion of which was distributed amongst poor persons in Ifley and Littlemoor. Poor rates, in 1838, £411 11s. Acres 1,500. Houses 168. A. P. £2,852. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 1,081.

IFORD, a parish in the hund. of Swanborough, rape of Lewes, union of Newhaven, county of Sussex; 2½ miles south by west of Lewes. Living, a vicarage united with that of Kingston, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued, in 1724, at upwards of £50; gross income £353. Patron, in 1835, H. Hurley, Esq. There is a day and Sunday school here, supported by subscription. Acres 1,680; but according to a recent estimate by Mr. Horsfield, in his able and elegant history of the county of Sussex, 2,500 acres. Houses 35. A. P. £1,598. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 187. Poor rates, in 1838, £107 10s.

IFORD WITH TUCKTON, a tything in Christchurch parish, Southamptonshire; 2½ miles west by north of Christchurch. Returns with the parish.

IFORD. See WESTWOOD with IFORD.

IFTON, a parish in Caldicott hund., union of Chepstow, Monmouthshire; 3 miles south-west of Chepstow, at the mouth of the river Wye. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Rogiet. Great and small tithes commuted in 1776. Here is an infant school. Acres 680. Houses 8. A. P. £451. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 42. Poor rates, in 1838 £29 19s.

IFTON-RHYN, a township in St. Martin parish, Shropshire; 5 miles west of Ellismere. Houses 198. Pop., in 1821, 935; in 1831, 1,016. Other returns with the parish.

IGBOROUGH. See ICKBOROUGH.

IGHTENHILL-PARK, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; 2 miles north-west of Burnley. Acres 690. Houses 32. A. P. £920. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 164. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 5s.

IGHTFIELD, a parish in Whitchurch division of Bradford hund., union of Wem, Shropshire; 4 miles south-east by east of Whitchurch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £7 19s. 4½d.; gross income £320. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £657 16s. 5d. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1830, £5 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £74. Acres 2,800. Houses 55. A. P. £1,959. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 301.

IGHTHAM, a parish and village in Wrotham hund., lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling, county of Kent; 2 miles south-south-west of Wrotham. Living, a rectory and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £15 16s. 8d.; gross income £510. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of the Rev. S. W. Cobb. The church contains some ancient heraldic monuments. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1836, £15 4s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £442 1s. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 145½ acres; average of hops charged, 180,370 lbs.; of duty, £1,503 1s. 8d. A fair is held here on Easter-Monday. The village contains a very ancient house, supposed to have been erected in the latter part of the 15th century. The building, called the Mote, is situated about 2 miles south of the village, in a deep ravine of the weald or forest, near the rise of a streamlet,—the waters of which, flowing round the house, supply the moat, from which it takes its name. Though this fortalice was not distinguished by any military encounter, it presents an excellent specimen of the fortified mansion of former times. There is an extensive Roman fortification on Oldbury-hill in this vicinity. The ancient name of this parish was Eightham, it having contained eight hams or villages. Acres 3,170. Houses 189. A. P. £2,141. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1,017.

IKEN, a parish in Plomesgate hund. and union, county of Suffolk; 4½ miles north of Orford, on the river Alde. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £320. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £413 3s. 4d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. J. Baldrey. Charities, in 1829, £36 per annum, applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £204 11s. Acres 3,630. Houses 66. A. P. £1,305. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 382.

ILAM, a parish and village in the north division of Totmonslow hund., Staffordshire; 9½ miles north-east by east of Cheadle. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £380. Patron, in 1835, J. W. Russell, Esq. The church is a small but beautiful Gothic edifice, containing the tomb of St. Bertram, who is said to have performed many surprising miracles here,

and whose well and ash were formerly held in great veneration. An octagonal chapel, lighted with stained glass windows, has been added to the church by J. W. Russell, Esq., who has erected in it a marble monument to the memory of D. P. Watts, Esq. Here are two day and Sunday National schools, supported, with the exception of an endowment of £4 per annum, by Mr. Russell. Other charities, in 1824, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £72 10s. The village is picturesquely situated in the vale of the Manyfold, which, after emerging from its subterranean channel, enters the river Dove, at a short distance from Thorpe Cloud. The scenery in this vicinity is exceedingly romantic and beautiful, presenting, for several miles, rugged and precipitous cliffs, rising from the water's edge to a great height, broken into pyramidal cones, spires, and a thousand fantastic forms, as if rent asunder by some violent concussion of nature. Ilam-hall, erected in 1823, on the site of the old mansion, is a noble edifice, in the Tuscan and Gothic styles of architecture, delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, and surmounted by an elegant circular Gothic lantern. "The hills about Ilam-hall," says Rhodes, "have a magnificent character: they are thrown together in irregular forms, and, with one exception only, in connected masses. Some of their steep acclivities are covered with wood; others with a smooth glossy verdure; and in the space between them lies the sweet vale of Ilam,—one of the most romantic that nature ever formed. No glen in the Alps was ever more retired or more delightful to behold. As I approached Ilam, and contemplated the landscape around me, I felt as if I had been treading on fairy ground. The parts were so beautiful and so exquisitely combined, and the whole so rare and unexpected, that it seemed more like a scene of enchantment that might soon pass away, than any thing real and permanent." Acres 2,250. Houses 37. A. P. £1,981. Pop., with the hamlets of Throwley and Casterton, in 1801, 177; in 1831, 210.

ILAR HUNDRED, LOWER and UPPER, county of Cardigan. Area 3,186 acres. Houses 3,241. Pop., in 1831, 15,895.

ILCHESTER, or IVELCHESTER, a disfranchised borough, market-town, and parish, in Tintinhull hund., union of Yeovil, Somersetshire; 4 miles south-south-east of Somerton, and 122 west-south-west of London; pleasantly situated in a rich vale, on the southern bank of the river Yeo, or Ivel, over which there is here a stone-bridge of two large arches; and at one of the termini of the Ilchester canal.—See **SOMERSETSHIRE**,—*Canals*. Acres of the parish 690. Houses 202. A. P. £2,476. Pop., in 1801, 817; in 1831, 1,095. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 16s. 10½d.; gross income £302. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1799, and 2 daily schools. The Ilchester almshouses are represented to have been founded by Robert Veal, in the reign of Henry VI. The present building is commodious, and affords a bed-chamber to each of 13 old men, and 1 woman as a nurse inhabiting it, with a common kitchen. It was built with stone on the site of the old almshouses. The income, in 1824, amounted to £119 0s. 8d. per annum, from which the old men are paid 4s. each a-week, and the woman 3s. 6d.: coals are also provided for the whole establishment, and clothing for the almspeople 'from head to foot.' Poor rates, in 1838, £410 9s.

Previous to the passing of the Reform act, Ilchester returned two members to parliament. The right of election was first granted in the year 1297, 23° Edward I., when the municipal govern-

ment of the borough was vested in a bailiff,* and 12 capital burgesses, and the franchise in the inhabitants not receiving alms. In 1359 the borough was disfranchised, but in 1471 the rescinded privilege was restored. It was again disfranchised soon afterwards, and was once more restored by James I. in 1621, since which time it has continued to enjoy the privilege of the franchise till it was finally thrown into schedule A, of the Reform act. Ilchester was celebrated in electioneering contests, and one of the 'proprietors' of the borough was heard to declare that 'the electors had drank out 50 hogsheads of his cider in the course of a year, while several of them were so staunch to their party, that they requested, on their very death-bed, to be buried in true-blue coffins!' The county business is still transacted here, alternately with Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater. There is a commodious county-court-house in the town, and a common jail for the county, built and arranged on Howard's plan. This prison stands apart from other buildings: it contains 12 wards, 12 day-rooms, and 12 airing-yards, with 67 cells. The discipline is good, and the prison neat. The inmates are not subjected to hard labour. From 1st January, 1837, to 19th June, 1837, the number of prisoners admitted was 160. Here are imprisoned debtors and persons punished for contempt of court on civil process;—prisoners convicted of felony and misdemeanors, committed on charge or suspicion of felony, or of misdemeanors, or for want of sureties. The salary of the jailer is £250 per annum, with house-rent free, taxes paid, and the usual legal fees and allowances. Opposite the jail, and on the other side of the river, stood the ancient hospital of White-hall, founded about the year 1226 by William Dennis, or Dacus, for the entertainment of pilgrims and poor travellers: a few remains alone have latterly existed both of this hospitable institution and of a friary, or house of black friars, which had a subterraneous passage leading to White-hall.† Ilchester is perhaps chiefly remarkable as being the birth-place of the celebrated Roger Bacon, who was born at the Friary house here in the year 1214. At the age of 26 he became a monk of the Franciscan order, in which he continued till his death in 1294:—hence he is generally known as Friar Bacon.‡ The celebrated Spiritual-

* An ancient figure of the Ilchester bailiff's staff has been preserved by Stukeley, and copied and corrected by the original, in Gough's edition of Camden. It is a curious antique, with a head of gilt brass, having statues of two kings, a queen, and an angel, with the following lines in old French round the bottom:—

Jesu de dru erie,
Neme dun et mie.

This, Gough remarks, was probably the head of a crosier from the abbey, and afterwards fixed on the staff.

† White-hall is supposed to have at one time been a nunnery, as the following extracts seem to show:—"Ther is a free chapel in the toune, the bakside wherof cummeth to the ryver side even hard byneth the bridge, and ther joyntly a right praty mansion-house to this chappelle. I have hard say that many yerres syns ther was a nunry wher this chappelle ys." Leland's *Itin.*, vol. ii. p. 90.—"This was probably at first an hospital: for one William Dacus gave the White-hall in Ivelchester, and other houses and lands, for founding an hospital for poor travellers, to the honour of the blessed Trinity, between A. d. 1217 and 1223. In the ninth year of King Edward II. this is called the hospital of the Holy Trinity. But before the 17th year of that king, it was probably changed into an house of religious women under the government of a prioress, who was styled 'Priorissa de alba aula in Ivelchester,' in Pat. 17th Ed. II. p. 2, m. 6 dorso. But some time before the Reformation, it dwindled into a free chapel. Here was also a house of Black friars."—Tanner's *Not. Mon.*

‡ Among the number of those who have enlightened mankind by their genius and writings, Bacon deserves to hold a pre-eminent rank. Considering the age in which he lived, his knowledge was extraordinary. Many of the most useful and brilliant discoveries of modern times,—and one certainly of the most deadly and destructive,—namely, gunpowder,—were, undoubtedly, anticipated by him, or at least known to him. But what renders his name truly venerable, is his contempt of prejudice,

ist, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, whose family name was Singer, was also a native of this town. Ilchester, however, has also many claims on the attention of topographers. Its great antiquity and ancient importance give it a superiority over most other towns in the county. It was the Cair-pensavelcoit of the Britons, the Ischalis of Ptolemy, who ranks it as the first town in the territory of the Belgæ, and the Gifelcestre of the Saxons. When the Romans possessed these parts, this was one of their most eminent stations, and was by them fortified by a strong wall and deep ditch, which they filled with water from the river Ivel. Its form was an oblong square, standing upon the oblique points of the compass; the celebrated Fosse-way, which crossed the island from Lincolnshire to the coast of Devonshire, passed through it from north-east to south-west, and is here still occupied by one of the principal streets. Vestiges of these Roman works are still visible;—the ditch, forming the road called Yard-lane, anciently Zerde, crosses the fosse and the gardens at the back part of the town, where the wall has been often discovered by the gardeners. Dr. Stukeley measured the Roman station, 300 paces by 200. It is said there was formerly a castle here. At the time of the Norman Conquest, and even much later, Ilchester was still a city of considerable importance, possessing six churches; and in the year 1088, the forces of Gefferey, bishop of Constance, and William de Ewe, who had united with the confederate barons in behalf of Robert of Normandy, against William Rufus, received a fatal check from the besieged inhabitants of this place; a circumstance which tended, in no small degree, to enhance the fame and aggrandizement of the town. In 1365, Edward the Third granted an exclusive patent for holding the county-courts and assizes at this place, and also for repairing the streets and highways. Latterly, however, it fell into decay, and since the passing of the Reform act it has even further declined. Thread-lace and silk were at one time manufactured here to some extent; but there are now no particular branches of manufacture, and the town derives its chief trade from its situation as a thoroughfare. Immense quantities of grain, however, have been grown in the vicinity, and corn and malt sold at the

Ilchester market. The market-place is near the town-hall. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs for all sorts of cattle are held on Monday before Palm-Sunday, July 2d, and August 2d. There is a branch of Stuckley's bank here.

ILDERTON, a parish and township in the north division of Coquetdale ward, union of Glendale, Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Wooler. The parish comprises the townships of Middleton-Hall, North Middleton, South Middleton, Roddam, Rosedon, and Ilderton. Living, a discharged rector in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £4; gross income £96. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Northumberland. Here are 2 daily schools. This was a favourite haunt of the Druids, being surrounded by hills and woods; and one of their temples, consisting of 10 large rude and unequal stones, placed in an oval form, is still to be seen in the neighbourhood. Acres 9,670. Houses 106. A. P. £8,445. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 602. Poor rates, in 1838, £362 5s. Houses of the township 24. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 125. Poor rates, in 1838, £89 2s.

ILE (THE), a river in Somersetshire, falling into the Parret; about 1 mile from Lampport.

ILEN (THE), a river in Pembrokeshire, falling into the sea near St. David's.

ILFORD (GREAT), a ward and chapelry in Barking parish, Essex, on the high road from London to Chelmsford, &c.; 4 miles west by south of Romford, and on the river Roding, which has been rendered navigable from the Thames to this point, and over which there is here a bridge. Ilford is intersected by the Eastern Counties railway. Houses 668. Pop., in 1801, 1,724; in 1831, 3,512. Other returns with the parish. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; gross income £156. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Salisbury. A new church has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with tower and spire, at an expense of £3,521 7s. 6d. Sittings 851. It was opened in 1831. There are also two chapels for dissenters. An hospital for lepers was founded and endowed here, about the latter end of the reign of Henry II., by Adelicia, the abbess, and the convent, of Barking. It was seized by the Crown at the dissolution of monasteries, at which period its revenues amounted to £16 ls. 6½d. per annum. It was subsequently remodelled by Queen Elizabeth, and granted, with its endowments, to Thomas Fanshawe, Esq., remembrancer of the exchequer, on condition that the chapel and buildings should be kept in repair, and apartments provided for 6 poor persons, with pensions of £2 5s. per annum each. The hospital stands on the north of the high road to London, and forms 3 sides of a triangle, with the chapel, which was built in the 15th century, in the centre. The revenues of the estates are now received by Lord Salisbury, who appoints the alms-people, and pays to each the yearly stipend of £2 11s. His lordship also pays £14 per annum to the chaplain, and keeps the buildings in repair. The house of correction for the county of Essex is situated here. It was erected in 1831, on the radiating plan, at an expense of about £7,000. It comprises 10 wards and 48 apartments, and is surrounded by 2 walls, the exterior one being 23 feet high. The number of prisoners, in 1836, amounted to 360. In 1812, when digging for brick-earth in this vicinity, various fossil remains were discovered, consisting of large bones of oxen, horns and bones of stags, and also the head, bones, and teeth, of an elephant, differing, on examination, from those of the Asiatic or African elephants. Other fossil remains, includ-

and his just and liberal views of scientific research. Despising the fame and fortune of a magician, he wished only to promote the interests of learning, and extend the range of intellectual acquirement. In a more fortunate age, the fame of this great luminary of science might have rivalled the equally merited glory with which his name was afterwards invested in the person of another; but it was his fate to be surrounded by bigotry and ignorance; yet he reached a height of discovery, and a degree of learning, which cannot fail to command respect and gratitude to the latest era of human science. "I know of no work," says W. T. Brande, Esq., F.R.S., in his excellent *Manual of Chemistry*, "that strikes one with more surprise and admiration than the *Opus Majus* of Roger Bacon. He stands alone like a beacon upon a waste. His expressions are perspicuous and comprehensive, such as betoken a rare and unclouded intellect; and they are full of anticipations of the advantages likely to be derived from that mode of investigation insisted upon by his great successor, Chancellor Bacon." This resemblance between Roger Bacon and his illustrious namesake has scarcely been noticed by the historians of his period. It has, however, not escaped Mr. Hallam's observation, who adverts to it in his *History of the Middle Ages*. "Whether Lord Bacon," he says, "ever read the *Opus Majus*, I know not; but it is singular that his favourite quaint expression, 'prærogativa scientiarum,' should be found in that work; and whoever reads the sixth part of the *Opus Majus*, upon experimental science, must be struck by it as the prototype in spirit of the *Novum Organum*. The same sanguine and sometimes rash confidence in the effect of physical discoveries; the same fondness for experiment; the same preference of inductive to abstract reasoning, pervade both works." The works of Roger Bacon, most worthy of perusal, are the *Opus Majus*, edited by Dr. Jebb in 1733, and his *Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturæ, et nullitate Magiæ*, 1532. The former, addressed to Pope Clement IV., breathes sentiments which would do honour to the most refined periods of science.

ing the teeth and tusks of the hippopotamus, were likewise found here.

ILFORD (LITTLE), a parish in Becontree hund., union of West Ham, Essex; 7 miles north-north-east of London, on the river Roding. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £11 13s. 9d.; gross income £440. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £320 14s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, W. Hibbits, Esq. Acres 750. Houses 22. A. P. £2,092. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 115. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 2s.

ILFRACOMBE, or **ILFORDCOMBE**, a parish, seaport, and market-town, in Braunton hund., union of Barnstaple, Devonshire; 48 miles north-west by north of Exeter, and 181 miles west by south of London. Acres 3,620. Houses 623. A. P. £7,547. Pop., in 1801, 1,838; in 1831, 3,201. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £50 4s., and returned at £100; gross income £150. Patron, the prebendary of Ilfracombe in Salisbury cathedral. The church contains a splendid monument erected by government in memory of Captain R. Bowen, who fell in the attack upon Teneriffe. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1706; and there are 19 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £4 per annum, and a day and Sunday school, endowed with £6 per annum. Other charities, in 1825, £8 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £928 7s.

The town of Ilfracombe is governed by a portreeve. It is chiefly important as a haven for wind-bound vessels. "The peculiar situation and safety of the harbour, occasion many vessels to put in here, when it is dangerous for them to enter the mouth of the Taw for Barnstaple. In consequence of this circumstance, many merchants of the latter place transact their business here. Nature and art seem to have jointly combined in forming the harbour, which, appearing like a natural basin, is almost surrounded by craggy heights, overspread with foliage. On three sides, the rocks rise in a semicircular sweep; and on the fourth, a bold mass of rock stretches nearly half-way across the mouth of the recess; affording protection to the little cove from the northern tempests."—*Beauties of Eng.* This rock, which is called the Lantern-hill, and is situated on the north side of the harbour, rises nearly to a point: on the top is erected a lighthouse, which has the appearance of a place of worship. This light, which stands in 51° 13' N. lat. and 4° 7' W. long., is fixed: it is only exhibited during the winter nights, or from Michaelmas to Lady-day. It is seen to a distance of 15 miles in clear weather. The lighthouse is built of stone, and is 8 feet high: the lantern is 100 feet in height above high water. "Along the side of the lighthouse rock, to the opening of the harbour, runs an artificial pier, judiciously constructed to prevent the accumulation of sand; so that by the joint assistance of the natural barrier and this piece of masonry, ships of 230 tons burthen may ride completely land-locked, and of course perfectly safe from all the violence of the weather."—*Warner*. Over the gate of the pier, a stone tablet, with the following inscription, informs us to whom the town is indebted for this valuable addition to its conveniences and advantages:—

This extensive pier, built some years since, by the munificence of the Bouchiers, Barons Fitzwarine, Earls of Bathe, and Vice-Admirals of the place, was in the year 1760 partly rebuilt, lengthened, and enlarged, by Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., the present lord and inheritor of this pier and manor.

Previous to the year 1731, the pier was 850 feet long; but the violence of the sea having nearly destroyed it, the parliament then passed an act for repairing and enlarging it, with the harbour, &c.

A number of good houses, chiefly for the accommodation of strangers in the summer season, range along the side of the harbour, and the remainder of the town stretches for a mile in length to the westward, with the church at the upper part of it. A pebbly shore in the same direction, with some good machines, afford convenient bathing. There are also warm baths here for invalids, and the town is considered an agreeable summer residence, and is much resorted to. Skiffs have been usually kept cruising about in this vicinity in squally weather, for the express purpose of aiding vessels in distress.

Ilfracombe carries on a considerable trade from Cornwall and Devon, to Bristol and other ports; it also employs a number of vessels in the herring fishery of the Bristol channel. Steam or other packets are continually running from this port to Swansea and Milford, as well as to Bristol. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1820, was about 70. Oats are the chief article of export. The gross receipts of customs at this port, in 1838, amounted to £80 10s. 6d. The market, which is well supplied with fish, is held on Saturday; and fairs for cattle are held on April 14th, and on the first Saturday after August 22d. The National Provincial bank of England have a branch here.

This place appears to have formerly been a more considerable sea-port than it now is, as it contributed 6 ships and 82 mariners to the fleet destined for the expedition to Calais in 1346. Having been a garrison of the parliament, it was taken, in September, 1644, for the king, by Sir Francis Doddington, with 20 pieces of ordnance, as many barrels of powder, and 200 stand of arms.—*Walker's Hist. disc.* p. 86. The celebrated antiquary Camden is said to have resided here: he was lay-prebend of Ilfracombe.

ILKESTON, a parish and market-town in Morleston and Litchurch hund., union of Basford, Derbyshire; 8½ miles north-east of Derby. The parish is intersected by the Erwash and Nutbrook canal. Acres 2,290. Houses 858. A. P. £5,205. Pop., in 1801, 2,422; in 1831, 4,446. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £5 7s. 9d., returned at £107 19s. 4d.; gross income £150. Improprate and vicarial tithes commuted in 1794. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Rutland. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1772; a Baptist, in 1785; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1807; and a Primitive Methodist, in 1819. Here are also 17 daily schools, one of which was endowed with £10 per annum, by Richard Smedley, Esq., who founded and endowed almshouses here, in 1744, for 6 poor persons, each of whom receives £5 per annum. Other charities, in 1826, £42 6s. 9d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £793 16s. Some of the principal coal mines of the county are in this parish. The stocking manufacture was early introduced here. Lace has also been manufactured. The trades-people of Ilkeston have held their freedom from toll in the towns of Derby and Nottingham, by the tenure of keeping a gallows standing at the entrance to the town. There is a branch of Stuckley's Banking company here. The market was granted in 1251: it is occasionally held on Thursdays for fruit and vegetables. A warm mineral spring, differing, it is said, in properties, from every other in the empire, and resembling those of Seltzer water, was lately discovered, and is rising rapidly in repute. The water is used in baths as well as internally, and has been found very efficacious in various complaints.

ILKETSHALL, a district in Wangford hund., Suffolk, containing the parishes of St. Andrew, St. John, St. Lawrence, and St. Margaret—which see.

ILKLEY, a parish and township in the upper

division of Skyrack wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles west-north-west of Otley, on the river Wharf. The parish comprises the townships of Middleton and Stockhill, Nesfield-with-Langbar, and Ilkley. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £7 13s. 9d., returned at £56 1s. 6d.; gross income £126. Patron, in 1835, G. Hartley, Esq. In the churchyard there are 3 ancient Saxon crosses. Here is a free grammar-school, endowed with £70 per annum. Other charities, in 1829, £73 5s. per annum. The Ilkley charity, an institution formed for the relief of the poorer class of society in the manufacturing districts, is supported by voluntary contribution, and has been productive of great benefit. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £389 10s.; of the township, £224 10s. Ilkley—the Olicana of the Romans—is a place of great antiquity. Here stood a Roman fortress, the outline of which on 3 sides, is still entire; and at Middleton lodge, is the original altar to Verbeia, the nymph of the river Wharf. Olicana had its summer camps and outposts, which appear on the surrounding heights, and have received the names of Castleberg, Counterhill, and Woofa-bank. Acres 7,600. Houses 190. A. P. £5,879. Pop., in 1801, 728; in 1831, 1,063. Acres of the township 3,590. Houses 108. A. P. £1,901. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 691.

ILLINGTON, a parish in Shropham hund., union of Wayland, Norfolk; 4 miles north-west by west of East Harling. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 19s. 2d., and returned at £130; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. C. Long. Acres 1,380. Houses 8. A. P. £5,580. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 91. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 10s.

ILLINGWORTH, a chapelry in Halifax parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-west of Halifax. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; certified to value £12 16s., returned at £135; gross income £140. Patron, the vicar of Halifax. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1798. Pop. returned with the parish.

ILLOGAN, a parish in Penwith hund., union of Redruth, Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Redruth, on the Bristol channel. It has communication by railroads with the western coast at Portreath, and with the eastern at the estuary of the Fal. Acres 8,010. Houses 1,152. A. P. £11,334. Pop., in 1801, 2,895; in 1831, 6,072. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Trevenson, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £22 7s. 6d.; gross income £624; nett income £587. Patron, in 1835, Lord de Dunstanville. Some workmen, when repairing the interior of the church, discovered a piece of sculpture, supposed to represent an abbot, abbess, and nuns, habited in the vestments of their orders. The figures, which are kneeling before an altar covered with drapery, and on which a book lies open, are elegantly formed. The principal villages in this parish are Pool and Portreath, or Basset's-cove—where is a small haven for the importation of coal and lime, and the exportation of copper-ore to the copper works in Wales or elsewhere—see PORTEATH. Here are 12 infant, and 7 daily schools: one of the latter is endowed with £5 per annum. Other charities, in 1837, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,571 3s. Cook's-Kitchen, a rich copper-mine, is in this parish. During the year ending 30th June, 1838, 2,030 tons of copper-ore, dug from this mine, were sold at the Cornish ticketings—see CORNWALL. The average value, per 21 cwt., was £4 17s. 7d.:—total value, £9,909 5s. Black tin is also found in Cook's-Kitchen mine: during the year 1837, 17 tons, averaging

£43 17s. 7d. per ton—total value, £746 6s. 3d., were sold by ticket; but part of the produce is also usually sold by private contract. In 1836 and 1837, there were 247 hands employed in this mine. On the summit of Carn Brê, a steep hill, in this vicinity, 679 feet above the level of the sea, are the remains of a castle. Dr. Borlase also alleges, that this hill abounds in Druidical remains. In 1591 the plague was very fatal at Illogan: it swept off 100 individuals, being 10 times the average of that period.

ILMINGTON, a parish in Kington division of Kington hund., union of Shipston-upon-Stour, Warwickshire; 4 miles north-west by west of Shipston-upon-Stour, intersected by the Moreton and Stratford-on-Avon railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £30; gross income £688. Great and small tithes commuted in 1781. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. J. Townsend. Here are a daily, a day and boarding, and a day and Sunday National, school. Charities, in 1826, £58 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £521 19s. There is here a strong chalybeate spring, which was formerly much resorted to. Acres 3,100. Houses 174. A. P. £4,464. Pop., with the hamlet of Compton-Scorpion, in 1801, 656; in 1831, 836.

ILMINSTER, a parish and market-town in Abdick and Bulstone hund., union of Chard, Somersetshire; 14 miles south-west of Somerton, and 136 west-south-west of London, on the river Ile, over which there is a bridge, about a mile westward of the town. Acres 4,390. Houses 534. A. P. £9,825. Pop., in 1801, 2,045; in 1831, 2,057. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £25 5s.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, W. Hanning, Esq. The church is a handsome Gothic building, ornamented with a quadrangular tower of elegant workmanship: within is a monument erected, in the beginning of the 17th century, to the memory of Nicholas Wadham, Esq., and Dorothy, his wife, the founders of Wadham college, Oxford. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1812; a presbyterian, in 1710; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1795. There are also 16 daily schools. The free grammar-school was founded by Edward VI., in the third year of his reign, and endowed with property producing, in 1825, £521 6s. 1d. per annum; part of which is appropriated to the repair of highways, &c. In 1833 there were 20 scholars on the foundation, appointed by the trustees, who allow the master a house, and a salary of £200 per annum. Another school, for teaching the English language, is also endowed from the same property. William Owsley, rector of Ship-ton-Beauchamp, in the reign of Charles I., established 4 exhibitions of £5 a-year each, for the maintenance of 4 scholars at the university of Oxford, who were to be sons of such as were or had been inhabitants of Misterton, Crewkerne, or Shipton-Beauchamp, or taken out of the schools there; but if 4 such scholars were not supplied from the said parishes or schools, then they were to be chosen out of the town of Ilminster. Other charities, in 1825, £15 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £885 19s.

The town, which was formerly of considerable importance, and obtained the privilege of proving wills and granting licenses, occupies a low, but pleasant situation on the banks of the Ile, from which, with the church, it derives its name. The roads from London to Taunton, and from Bristol to Exeter, cross each other in the town. It consists chiefly of two streets intersecting each other, one of them being about a mile in length; and contains many good houses of stone or brick; though the greater number are thatched: there is a new and handsome market-house and shambles. The woollen manufacture flourished here at one period; but latterly decayed though a great

dea. of narrow cloth still continued to be made. In 1838, a silk mill here employed 158 hands. There are a number of fine apple orchards in the town and neighbourhood, where hops were cultivated, in 1832, to the extent of 8 acres. The market-day is Saturday; and a fair for horses, bullocks, sheep, pigs, cheese, &c., is held on the last Wednesday of August. The petty-sessions are held here; and there is a branch of Stuckley's banking company in the town. From eminences in the vicinity of Ilminster, the most extensive and delightful prospects are obtained; embracing not only the surrounding country, but portions of the counties of Dorset and Devon. In White Lackington park, is an old chestnut tree, under which, tradition says, the duke of Monmouth dined in public the day before the battle of Sedgemoor.

ILMIRE, a parish in Ashendon hund., union of Wycombe, Buckinghamshire; 7 miles west by south of Wendover. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 10s. 8d., returned at £97; gross income £88. Tithes commuted in 1839; impropriate £71 10s.; vicarial £76 2s.; due to trustees of church-land 10s. Charities, in 1832, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £64. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Chesham. Acres 810. Houses 12. A. P. £1,153. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 78.

ILSINGTON, a parish in Teignbridge hund., union of Newton Abbot, Devonshire; 6 miles west-south-west of Chudleigh. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £17 9s. 7d.; gross income £365. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. This parish possesses 6 daily schools, five of which are partially supported from the proceeds of a charity called Ford's gift. Other charities, in 1822, £76 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £670 ls. Acres 7,100. Houses 207. A. P. £4,029. Pop., in 1801, 866; in 1831, 1,208.

ILSLEY (EAST, or MARKET), a parish and market-town in Compton hund., union of Wantage, Berkshire; 15 miles north-west by west of Reading, and about 7 south of the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £22 13s. 4d.; gross income £308; nett income £645. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £695 9s. 10d. Patron, Magdalene college, Oxford. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There are also 2 day and boarding schools, and a day and Sunday National school, attached to which is a lending library, furnished by the Rev. T. Loveday, who gave a piece of land, called Butler's garden, containing 27 perches, in trust to the president and scholars of Magdalene college, Oxford, for the use of the school, and also built the school-house at an expense of nearly £300, aided by a donation of £50 from the National society. The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence in the centre of a range of downs, which cross the county from east to west, and on which a great many sheep are fed. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. East Ilsley, though a very small place, is celebrated for its sheep market, which commences on the Wednesday in Easter-week, and is held every alternate Wednesday till Whitsuntide. It is supposed to be one of the largest county markets in England. The sheep are purchased by the Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire farmers, and fattened for the London market. Wednesday is also market-day throughout the year: and there are fairs on August 26th, and the first Wednesdays after September 29th, October 17th, and November 12th. This place was anciently called Hildesley or Hildesley. Acres 3,610. Houses 137. A. P. £3,272. Pop.,

in 1801, 512; in 1831, 738. Poor rates, in 1838, £219 11s.

ILSLEY (WEST), a parish in the same hund., union, and county; 2 miles west-north-west of East Ilsley. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £22 7s. 1d.; gross income £635. Great and small tithes commuted in 1825. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. This parish possesses two daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £2 per annum. In 1613 Erasmus Webb bequeathed 10 loads annually of fire-wood to the poor of this parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £266 6s. Here are breweries noted for the excellence of their beer. Acres 3,670. Houses 78. A. P. £2,141. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 425.

ILSTON, or LLAN-ILTYD, a parish in Swansea hund. and union, Glamorganshire, South Wales; 6 miles south-west of Swansea, on the river Pen-Arths-Pill. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £105 10s.; gross income £220. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1837, 7s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 5s. Woollen cloth is manufactured here. Houses 62. A. P. £1,348. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 296.

ILSTON-ON-THE-HILL, a chapelry partly in the parish of Carlton-Curieu, and partly in that of Norton, Leicestershire; 8 miles east-south-east of Leicester. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Carlton-Curieu. Charities, in 1837, £102 0s. 7d. per annum, of which £87 12s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £99 10s. So early as 1250 the manor and lands belonged to Cricke-abbey, Norfolk; but, in 1509, they escheated to the crown, because the abbot and all the monks died of an infectious disease. The lands were subsequently settled on Christ's college, Cambridge, by Margaret, countess of Richmond. Acres 1,900. Houses 25. A. P. £1,994. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 131.

ILTON, a parish in Abdick and Bulstone hund., union of Chard, Somersetshire; 2 miles north-north-west of Ilminster, intersected by the Chard canal. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 9s. 4½d.; gross income £193. Patron, the prebend of Ilton in Wells cathedral. Here are two daily schools. In the reign of James I, John Whetstone founded and endowed almshouses here for 9 poor persons, each of whom receives 2s. 5d. weekly. The income, in 1825, amounted to £63 19s. 11d. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 7s. Acres 1,920. Houses 105. A. P. £3,345. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 530.

ILTON-WITH-POTT, a township in Masham parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 9¼ miles west-north-west of Ripon. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,400. Houses 50. A. P. £1,296. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 233. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 14s.

IMBER, a parish partly in Heytesbury hund., and partly in that of Swanborough, union of Warminster, Wiltshire; 9 miles south by west of Devizes. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; returned at £58 14s. 9d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bath. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1827, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £307 10s. Acres 2,491. Houses 66. A. P. £971. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 404.

IMMINGHAM, a parish in the east division of Yarborough wapentake, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, Lincolnshire; 8 miles north-north-west of Great Grimsby, on the river Humber. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 18s. 4d., and returned at £100; gross income £108. Patrons, in 1835, Lord Yarborough, Sir W. A. Ingilby, and J. Hudson. Here is a daily

school. Acres 4,280. Houses 45. A. P. £3,098. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 199. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 5s.

IMPINGTON, a parish in North Stow hund., union of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire; 3 miles north by west of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £8 7s., returned at £140; gross income £128. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1801. Charities, in 1836, £7 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 6s. Impington was the residence of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, on her return from Cambridge, Feb. 2d., 1799, was enveloped in a snow-drift, under which she remained nearly 8 days and nights. She was taken out alive, and restored to convalescence; but from the imprudent use of spirituous liquors, died in July, the same year. Patrons, the dean and chapter. Acres 1,200. Houses 37. A. P. £2,101. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 211.

INCE, a parish in the second division of Eddisbury hund., union of Great Boughton, Cheshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Frodsham, on the river Mersey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; certified to value £8 3s. 3d., returned at £125; gross income £104. Patron, in 1835, E. Yates, Esq. Near the church is the site of the manor-house of the abbots of St. Werburgh. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £6 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £266 5s. Acres 1,560. Houses 76. A. P. £3,600. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 487.

INCE-BLUNDELL, a township in Sephton parish, Lancashire; $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Liverpool, on the river Alt. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here; and there are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £11 per annum. Other charities, in 1828, £14 14s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £187 2s. Ince-hall, in this township, the family seat of the Blundells, is richly stored with valuable works of art. The Pantheon, a building attached to the hall, was erected by the late Henry Blundell, Esq. It is exactly similar in architectural design and proportions to the Pantheon at Rome, but one-third less in size, and contains a splendid collection of statuary, paintings, sarcophagi, and other relics of antiquity accumulated by the founder. Acres 2,248. Houses 76. A. P. £4,428. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 505.

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, a township in Wigan parish, Lancashire; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of WIGAN— which see. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of rectorial, £83 17s. 3d.; impropriated, £117 11s. 11d. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1829, £7 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £579. A. P. £4,593. Pop., in 1801, 962; in 1831, 1,903. Acreage and houses with the parish.

INGARSBY, a hamlet in Hungerton parish, Leicestershire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Leicester. Acres 810. Houses 3. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 29. Other returns with the parish.

INGATESTONE, a parish in Chelmsford hund. and union, Essex; 6 miles south-west of Chelmsford, intersected by the Eastern Counties railway, and the main road from London to Colchester, and Harwich. Acres 671. Houses 121. A. P. £5,250. Pop., in 1801, 665; in 1831, 789. Living, a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Buttsbury, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £16 13s. 4d.; gross income £450. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £562 2s. 9d. Patron, in 1835, Lord Petre. On the south side of the chancel of the church is a brick chapel, used as the mausoleum of the Petre family, which contains, amongst other handsome monuments, a sumptuous one of Parian marble, to the

memory of William Lord Petre and his lady. The dissenters have a chapel here; and there are 8 daily schools. Almshouses for 10 poor persons of this parish, were founded, in 1557, by Sir W. Petre, and endowed with property producing, in 1836, £90 13s. 4d. per annum. The inmates receive each 6s. 8d. per month, with £1 4s. annually for wood, and 12s. for a gown. In consequence of the site of these almshouses being required by the Eastern Counties railway Co., they were sold, in 1840, by the Right Hon. Lord Petre, who has made arrangements for re-erecting 12 almshouses in lieu of the former, on an eligible piece of ground, between Ingatestone-hall road and the Crown inn. They are to be built with red and white brick, in the Elizabethan style, from designs by Mr. Crowest of Billericay. Poor rates, in 1838, £404 5s. There was formerly a considerable market here, but it has wholly declined. A cattle fair, held on December 1st, is well attended. The small town of Ingatestone being a considerable thoroughfare to and from the eastern counties by the main road, contains a great many very good inns. The Eastern Counties railway, in progress from Brentwood and Ingatestone to Colchester, will probably in a great measure supersede the old thoroughfare; but Ingatestone will still be in the line of communication. Night signals of a peculiar description have been prepared for this line of railway, and were first tried on 25th December, 1840. The lights consist of most resplendent flames of various colours, red, blue, &c., and are nearly equal in intensity to the oxy-hydrogenous light: at 70 yards' distance, and in a very foggy night, they are more powerful than ordinary street gas lamps at 10 yards distance.

INGBIRCHWORTH, a township in Penniston parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Huddersfield. Great and small tithes, &c., commuted in 1799–1800. Acres 820. Houses 79. A. P. £1,051. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 371. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 19s.

INGERTHORPE, a township in Ripon parish, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-east by south of Ripon. Acres 470. Houses 7. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 48. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 1s.

INGESTRIE, or **INGESTREY**, a parish in the south division of Pirehill hund., union and county of Stafford; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Stafford, on the river Trent, and intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £10 16s. 8d.; gross income £569. Patron, in 1835, Earl Talbot. The church was erected, in 1676, by W. Chetwynd, Esq., at a short distance from the site of the former one. Ingestrie-hall, the residence of Earl Talbot, is a large ancient mansion, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and magnificently furnished. It is situated on the summit of a lawn, having a vale immediately in front, and an immense extent of rising ground in the distance, adorned with all the beauties of sylvan scenery. At the southern extremity of the valley, is an elegant summer-house, and in the centre of the park stands a small octagonal pointed edifice, resembling a sylvan temple. The land, watered by the tributaries of the Trent, is of the richest kind, and highly cultivated. Ingestrie gives the inferior title of Viscount to Earl Talbot. Acres 1,150. Houses 25. A. P. £1,818. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 8s.

INGHAM, a parish in Aslaoe hund., union of Lincoln, Lincolnshire; $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 13s. 4d., and returned at £70; gross income £50. Improperiate and vicarial tithes commuted in 1769. Patron,

in 1835, Colonel Neville, Esq. This parish possesses two daily schools. Acres 1,750. Houses 86. A. P. £2,352. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 361. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 13s.

INGHAM, a parish in Happening hund., union of Tunstead and Happening, Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of North Walsham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; certified to value £50; no return. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. The church, which is a handsome Gothic edifice, contains a monument in memory of Sir Oliver de Ingham, a valiant knight, and a great favourite of Edward II., who conferred upon him the government of Aquitaine. "A college, or priory of the order of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of captives, was founded by Sir Miles Stapleton, of Bedale, in Yorkshire, (who was lord of this town by his marriage with Joanna, the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Oliver de Ingham,) about the year 1360, in [or annexed to] the parish-church here, which he rebuilt, and got to be made collegiate. This religious society consisted of a prior, sacrist, and 6 canons, who were endowed at the suppression with £61 9s. 7d. ob. q. per ann. Dugd.; £74 2s. 7d. ob. Speed. The site of this priory, with the improper rectory, and some other parts of its possessions, came, 36th Henry VIII., to the bishopric of Norwich, in exchange for other estates."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Charities, in 1832, £20 11s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £169 10s. A fair for horses and pedlery is held on Monday after Whit-Monday. Acres 1,980. Houses 73. A. P. £1,401. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 419.

INGHAM, a parish in Blackburn hund., union of Thingoe, Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of St. Edmund's Bury. Living, a rectory with that of Culford and Timworth, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £12 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £549. Patron, in 1835, R. B. de Beauvoir. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1829, £8 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £252 15s. Acres 1,910. Houses 39. A. P. £1,450. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 226.

INGLEBY. See **SAXELBY** with **INGLEBY**.

INGLEBY, a township in Foremark parish, Derbyshire; 7 miles north-east of Burton-on-Trent. Here are a daily and a boarding-school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 27. A. P. £985. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 163. Poor rates, in 1838, £100 9s.

INGLEBY-ARNCLIFFE, a parish and township in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Stokesley, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-south-west of Stokesley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; certified to value £6, and returned at £39; gross income £49. Patron, in 1835, B. Abbs, Esq. Here is a daily school. The township, which stands on the summit of a gentle eminence, consists chiefly of neatly built farm-houses. Acres 1,840. Houses 71. A. P. £2,074. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 335. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 11s.

INGLEBY-BERWICK, a township in Stainton parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-south-east of Stockton-upon-Tees. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,190. Houses 32. A. P. £2,630. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 177. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 15s.

INGLEBY-GREENHOW, a parish and township in the west division of Langbaugh liberty, union of Stokesley, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west-south-west of Stokesley, at the source of the river Leaven. The parish comprises the townships of Battersby, Greenhow, and Ingleby-Greenhow. Liv-

ing, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; certified at £13 13s. 4d., returned at £60 15s.; gross income £67. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £565 6s. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Foulis, Bart. Here is a daily school, endowed with £4 per annum. Other charities, in 1821, £8 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £218 14s. Acres 6,400. Houses 61. A. P. £3,590. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 363. Acres of the township 2,610. Houses 30. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 197.

INGLESHAM, a parish, partly in Faringdon hund., Berkshire, but chiefly in that of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, union of Highworth and Swindon, Wiltshire; 3 miles north of Highworth, on the southern bank of the Thames. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8; gross income £295. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. This parish possesses a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1837, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £143. Acres 890. Houses 24. A. P. £849. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 133.

INGLETON, a township in Gainford parish, Durham; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Darlington. Here are two daily schools. Acres 800. Houses 83. A. P. £1,423. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 355. Poor rates, in 1838, £90.

INGLETON, a chapelry in Bentham parish, west riding of Yorkshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Settle. Acres 15,280. Houses 266. A. P. £9,289. Pop., in 1801, 1,106; in 1831, 1,228. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; certified to value £20, returned at £116; gross income £101. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £437 10s. 2d. Patron, the rector of Bentham. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1824, £16 9s. 7d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £469 18s. The village of Ingleton situated at the bottom of Ingleton-hill, is large and well-built. A fair for leather and oatmeal is held on November 17th. In this vicinity are several natural curiosities, amongst which are Raven-rove, Weathercoat-cave, Donk-cave, and Yordas-cave. The last of these is situated in the vale of Kingsdale, under a mountain called Gray-Gareth. The cave is formed within a rock of black marble, and somewhat resembles the interior of a cathedral, having, on the right, what is called the bishop's throne, and on the left, the chapter-house, each of which is surmounted by petrified ornaments. Small rills fall from the roof and sides, and by their fantastic forms add to the beauty and sublimity of the scene. A pistol discharged here causes reverberations similar to those produced by a park of artillery. Weathercoat-cave is also a romantic object. "On approaching its brink," remarks a tourist, "the stranger is equally astonished with the sublime and terrible. The margin is surrounded with trees and shrubs, which have an excellent effect, both in guarding and ornamenting the steep and rugged precipices on every side. The cave is divided in two by a rugged and grotesque arch of limestone rock. The whole length from north to south is about 60 yards, and the breadth about 30. At the south end is the entrance down into the little cave; on the right of which is a subterranean passage, under the rocks, into the great cave, where the astonished stranger sees, with amazement, an immense cataract, issuing from a large cavity in the rock, sufficient to turn several mills, falling 25 yards, in an unbroken sheet, on the rock at the bottom, with a noise that amazes the most intrepid ear. The water disappears as it falls amongst the rocks and pebbles, running, by a subterranean passage, about a mile. The

cave is filled with the spray that arises from the water dashing against the bottom; and, from 10 till 12 o'clock in the forenoon, when the sun shines bright, a small vivid rainbow appears, which, for colour, size, and situation, is perhaps no where else to be equalled."

INGLETON, or INGLEBOROUGH-HILL, is a singular mountain in the vicinity of the above village, and 8 miles north-west of Settle, near the western boundary of the county of York, and on the confines of Lancashire. According to the late Ordnance trigonometrical survey, it is 2,361 feet above the level of the sea. On the top, which is plain and horizontal, are the remains of a beacon and watchhouse, with the ruins of an external wall. In times of internal commotion, or of incursions of the Scots, this beacon was lighted to give the alarm to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The prospect from this stupendous elevation is romantic and sublime. To the east the picturesque country of Craven presents a confused assemblage of hills, gradually diminishing in height, till they vanish in the horizon. Pennigent, at the distance of 4 miles, appears to be almost within a leap. Towards the south, the rocks near Settle and Pendle-hill, towering aloft, seem close at hand. The northern and north-western prospect exhibits a mass of mountains, —Wharfedale is within the distance of 6 miles, —Snowden, Cross-fell, &c., are clearly visible. Towards the west, the flat country of Lancashire lies as in a map, and the prospect extends far into the Irish sea.

ENGLISH-COMBE. See **ENGLISH-COMBE**.

INGOE, a township in Stamfordham parish, county of Northumberland; 9½ miles north-east by north of Hexham. Here is a daily school; and there are coal-mines in the township, wherein many of the inhabitants are employed. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 50. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 242. Poor rates, in 1838, £100.

INGOLDESTHORPE, a parish in Smithdon hund., union of Docking, Norfolk; 5½ miles north-north-east of Castle-Rising. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £355. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £300 16s. 9d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. L. Cooper. The church is a spacious edifice, with a square tower and 3 bells. An ancient cross stands opposite the south porch. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £4 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 5s. Mount Amelia, built by John Davy, Esq., in 1745, and the seat of the Davy family, occupies an eminence, commanding extensive views of the ocean and of the adjacent country. Several Roman coins have been found here. Acres 1,450. Houses 64. A. P. £1,813. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 266.

INGOLDMELLS, a parish in the Marsh division of Candleshoe wapentake, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, Lincolnshire; 8 miles east-south-east of Alford, on the coast of the North sea. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £23 10s. 2½d., and returned at £65; gross income £76. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of —Hutton. The church, an ancient Gothic edifice, consists of a tower, a nave, and side aisles. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,250. Houses 35. A. P. £1,857. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 206. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 11s.

INGOLDSBY, a parish and village in Asward-hurn wapentake, parts of Kesteven, union of Grant-ham, Lincolnshire; 3½ miles north of Corby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £21 6s. 10½d.; gross income £437; nett income £338. Patron, Christ's college, Cambridge.

Here are 2 daily schools. There is in this vicinity an ancient circular encampment, about £500 feet in diameter, with several tumuli, called the Round Hills. Acres 2,350. Houses 60. A. P. £2,245. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 345. Poor rates, in 1838, £83 7s.

INGRAM, a parish and township in the north division of Coquetdale ward, union of Glendale, county of Northumberland; 7½ miles south by east of Wooler, on the river Breamish. The parish comprises the townships of Fawdon, Clinch-and-Hart-side, Ingram, Linop-and-Greensidehill and Reaveley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £24 16s. 8d.; gross income £485. Patron, in 1835, R. L. Allgood, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 14,890. Houses 33. A. P. £4,290. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 205. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 10s.

INGRAVE, or GING-RALPH, a parish in Barstable hund., union of Billericay, Essex; 2 miles east-south-east of Brentwood, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Living, a rectory annexed to that of West Horndon. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £287 15s. 2d. The dissenters have a chapel here; and there are two daily schools. Acres 1,220. Houses 84. A. P. £1,943. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 402. Poor rates, in 1838, £180 11s.

INGTHORP. See **TINWELL** with **INGTHORP**.

INGWORTH, a parish in South Erpingham hund., union of Aylesham, Norfolk; 2 miles north of Aylesham, on the river Bure. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5, returned at £120; gross income £127. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £156 15s. 6d. Patron, in 1835, Richard Fish, Esq. Charities, in 1832, 3s. 4d. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 15s. Acres 560. Houses 44. A. P. £723. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 191.

INKBERROW, or INTEBOROUGH, a parish in the middle division of Oswaldslow hund., union of Alcester, Worcestershire; 8½ miles east-south-east of Droitwich. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £16 2s. 1d.; gross income £800. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Abergavenny. Here are two daily schools. Charities, in 1832, £82 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £530. There was formerly a nunnery at Cokehill, about 2 miles east of Inkberrow. "This nunnery," says Tanner, "is mentioned in the old list of religious houses ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury, and consequently, ought to be as ancient as the time of King Richard I.; but it is said to have been founded A. D. 1260, by Isabella, countess of Warwick, who afterwards became herself a nun here." Acres 6,940. Houses 383. A. P. £11,189. Pop., in 1801, 1,335; in 1831, 1,734.

INKPEN, a parish in Kintbury-Eagle hund., union of Hungerford, Berkshire; 3 miles south-east by south of Hungerford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £11 14s. 7d.; gross income £520. Patron, in 1835, J. Butler, Esq. Charities, in 1837, £25 per annum, of which £5 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 13s. Acres 2,840. Houses 158. A. P. £2,536. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 729.

INSKIP-WITH-SOWERBY, a township in St. Michael parish, Lancashire; 7¼ miles north-west of Preston. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £63 2s. 3d. Here are an infant and a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £93 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £198 1s. Acres 2,940. Houses 147. A. P. £3,793. Pop., in 1801, 635; in 1831, 798.

INSTOW, a parish in Fremington hund., union

of Barnstaple, Devonshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Bideford, at the mouth of the river Taw. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £23 10s.; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, A. S. Willett, Esq. Here is a daily, and a day and Sunday National, school. Charities, in 1822, £2 10s. per annum, applied to education. Poor rates, in 1838, £164 10s. A quay has been formed here; and several good lodging-houses have been erected for the accommodation of summer visitors, who make this a place of resort for sea-bathing. Acres 1,360. Houses 67. A. P. £1,183. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 369.

INTEBOROUGH. See INKBERROW.

INTWOOD, a parish in Humbleyard hund., union of Henstead, Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Norwich. Living, a rectory with that of Keswick, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5; gross income £350. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £142 18s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, — Musket, Esq. Intwood-hall was the seat of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal exchange. Here, in 1549, he entertained the great earl of Warwick, when on his march against the insurgents under the two Ketts. Acres 440. Houses 11. A. P. £595. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 52. Poor rates, in 1838, £15.

INWARDLEIGH, a parish in Black-Torrington hund., union of Okehampton, Devonshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Hatherleigh, on a branch of the Torridge river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £16 11s. 3d.; gross income £301. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Holland. This parish possesses three daily schools. Charities, in 1823, about £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 4s. Acres 6,050. Houses 102. A. P. £1,915. Pop., in 1801, 384; in 1831, 638.

INWORTH, a parish in Witham division of Lexden hund., union of Witham, county of Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Coggeshall, in the line of the Eastern Counties, or London and Norwich, railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £307. Patron, in 1835, T. Poynder, Esq. The church is remarkable for having been, in a great measure, erected with Roman bricks, intermixed with flints, as well as for containing a Roman mosaic pavement, and other antiquities. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £168 1s. Acres 1,430. Houses 95. A. P. £1,805. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 443.

IPING, a parish in Easebourne hund., union of Midhurst, Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Midhurst; on the river Rother. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Chilhurst, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7; gross income £356. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. Here are 2 daily schools. There is a paper-mill in the parish. Acres 2,260. Houses 72. A. P. £1,330. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 333. Poor rates, in 1838, £188 19s.

IPPLEPEN, a parish in Haytor hund., union of Newton-Abbot, Devonshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Abbot's Newton. It includes the chapelry of Woodland. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £26 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £59; gross income £119. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £477 10s., and £130 vicarial. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and there are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1821, £1 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £455 5s. "This manor," says Tan-

ner, "was given by the Conqueror to Ralph de Fulgeris, and by one of that family, the church and some lands here were given to the priory of St. Peter de Fulgeris in Brittany: so it became a cell to that house. This alien priory was given afterwards by King Henry VI., partly to the college of St. Mary Ottery, and partly to King's college in Cambridge." Acres 5,090. Houses 205. A. P. £6,178. Pop., in 1801, 1,033; in 1831, 1,164.

IPPOLITTS, or HIPPOLITS, a parish in Hitchin hund. and union, Hertfordshire; 2 miles south-east by south of Hitchin. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Great Wymondley. Great and small tithes commuted in 1811. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1833, £20 16s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £292. Acres 2,970. Houses 163. A. P. £3,606. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 874.

IPSDEN, a parish in Langtree hund., union of Henley, Oxfordshire; 9 miles west-north-west of Henley-upon-Thames. It includes the liberty of Stokarow. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of North Stoke. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1815. There are also 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £12 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £412 8s. Acres 3,340. Houses 115. A. P. £4,117. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 582.

IPSLEY, a parish in Alcester division of Barlichway hund., union of Alcester, Warwickshire; 6 miles north-north-west of Alcester; at the source of the river Arrow. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £11 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £695. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. D. Dolben. Charities, in 1827, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £158. Acres 3,000. Houses 178. A. P. £4,698. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 830.

IPSTONE, or IBSTONE, a parish partly in Pirtton hund., Oxfordshire, and partly in Desborough hund., union of Wycombe, Buckinghamshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Henley-upon-Thames. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £9 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £173. Patron, Merton college, Oxford. Here is a daily school. Three boys, sons of poor parishioners of Ipstone, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, free, at the school at Turville, by a schoolmaster, who, in return, receives £3 per annum from the trustees of Alnutt's charities. See GORING. The boys are admitted at 9 years of age, and leave at 14. Each receives a suit of clothes yearly. Acres 1,380. Houses 54. A. P. £807. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 313. Poor rates, in 1838, £88.

IPSTONES, a parish and village in the south division of Totmonslow hund., union of Cheadle, Staffordshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Cheadle; in the line of the Uttoxeter canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £13 6s. 8d., and returned at £96 18s.; gross income £144. Patrons, the freeholders. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum. Other charities, in 1824, £9 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £528 6s. The village, which is situated on the declivity of a lofty eminence, contains several good houses. Here are quarries of gritstone, from which large quantities of grindstones are made, and sent to various parts of the kingdom. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and swine are held here on March 24th, and the Thursday after November 6th. The cliffs of Ipstones are celebrated for their altitude and picturesque beauty. Acres 6,490. Houses 257. A. P. £4,396. Pop., in 1801, (including the township of Morredge and Foxt,) 1,204; in 1831, 1,325

IPSWICH.

An ancient borough and liberty, with separate jurisdiction, and an inland port, and market-town, the capital of the county of Suffolk, in which, and in the union of Ipswich, it is located.

Limits of the borough.—The ancient liberty of Ipswich, ranking with the hundreds of the county, and coincident with the boundaries of the parliamentary borough, includes not only the town and its suburbs, but the 12 parishes of—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. St. Clement. | 7. St. Mary Stoke. |
| 2. St. Helen. | 8. St. Mary-at-the-Tower. |
| 3. St. Lawrence. | 9. St. Matthew. |
| 4. St. Margaret. | 10. St. Nicholas. |
| 5. St. Mary-at-Elms. | 11. St. Peter. |
| 6. St. Mary-at-the-Quay. | 12. St. Stephen. |

Parts of the parishes of—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 13. Westerfield. | 16. Bramford. |
| 14. Whitton. | 17. Sproughton. |
| 15. Rushmere. | 18. Belstead. |

And four parcels of land which are extra-parochial. The whole of these parishes, parts of parishes, and extra-parochial pieces, form a compact district in the south-eastern part of the county; bounded on the north by a part of the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; by that of Carlford on the east; by Colnies on the south-east; by a part of Samford on the south; and on the west by a part of Samford, and a part of Bosmere and Claydon: its greatest length from Westerfield wood on the north, to King John's Ness on the south, is 5 miles, 1 furlong, 30 rods: its greatest breadth, from Spright's lane on the west, to the Milestone on Rushmere heath on the east, is 4 miles, 2 furlongs, 8 rods: its circuit is 19 miles, 1 furlong, 20 rods; and its superficial contents 8,450 acres,* statute measure, about 360 of which form the bed of the river Orwell, and are covered at high water. Houses 4,116. A. P. £40,950. Pop., in 1801, 10,401; in 1831, 20,600.† A small central portion only of this extensive district is occupied by the town of Ipswich: the remainder consists of large farms and gentlemen's seats. The village of Westerfield lies within the boundary, at a distance of about 2 miles from the town; but there is no other assemblage of houses which can be considered a village or hamlet, except at a place called 'Halifax,' on the road to Bourne bridge, and this must be considered as a suburb of the town. The parts of the parishes of Westerfield, Whitton, Rushmere, Bramford, Sproughton, and Belstead, mentioned as lying within the limits of the borough, are situated near its extreme boundary, and in no point touch the town. Of the remaining 12 parishes, those of St. Lawrence, St. Mary-at-Elms, St. Mary-at-the-Quay, St. Mary-at-the-Tower, and St. Nicholas, lie completely within the precincts of the town, and contain no land beyond those limits. The parishes of St. Clement, St. Helen, St. Margaret, St. Mary Stoke, St. Matthew, and St. Peter, are each partly within the town, and extend, on different sides, to a considerable distance beyond it.

Besides these precincts on land, the borough of Ipswich has always claimed as an appendage a jurisdiction over the whole extent of the Orwell, from the town to a place called the Pollshead, upon the

sand, known by the name of the Andrews, in the high sea, beyond the cliffs of Walton and Felixstow. The limits of these liberties and jurisdiction, both by land and water, have been more than once ascertained by commissions appointed for the purpose.

Under the act, 5th and 6th Gul. IV. c. 76, passed in 1835, for the regulation of municipal boroughs, Ipswich is included in section I. of schedule A, amongst boroughs whose parliamentary boundaries were to be taken for municipal purposes, until altered by parliament. After the passing of this act, the commissioners on municipal boundaries reported that—

"No doubt can exist of the propriety of excluding from any new boundary that may hereafter be determined, all those parts of the parishes of Westerfield, Whitton, Rushmere, Bramford, Sproughton, and Belstead, which have been described as totally unconnected with the town;—and, as 'there is not any great probability of the town of Ipswich extending much beyond the extreme points on the London, Norwich, Woodbridge, and Wierstead roads, to which it has now reached, because there are very considerable spaces within, or contiguous to the town, which appear to be the favourite sites for building purposes,' that 'a considerable portion of the remaining twelve parishes ought likewise to be excluded.' With the special exception, however, of 'the houses situated on the road to Bourne bridge, although some of them are at a considerable distance, because they appear to us to be an extension of the town, which is likely to be continued, as we are informed that the right bank of the river Orwell in that quarter was best calculated for the erection of new quays and wharfs, and that the intervals between the houses already existing along this road are most likely to become the sites of dwellings for persons connected with the shipping, with the building-yards, warehouses,' &c."

The limits of the municipal borough laid down in the Boundary Report, are thus restricted to

"The entire parishes of St. Helen, St. Lawrence, St. Mary-at-Elms, St. Mary-at-the-Quay, St. Mary Tower, St. Nicholas, St. Peter and St. Stephen; and parts of the parishes of St. Clement, St. Margaret, St. Mary Stoke, and St. Matthew, as are comprised within the boundary described in the Report."

The extent of this area, in statute measure, is 1,720 acres. Houses 4,594, of which 2,390 are rated and rateable. Pop., in 1836, 19,824.

Lines of Communication, Rivers, Port, &c.—The lines of communication by land, between Ipswich and other parts of the country, are extremely numerous,—no less than 17 different roads entering the borough boundary, and meeting in the town. The river Gipping—whence is derived the name of Ipswich—written, according to Camden, and also in Domesday, Gypeswik, Gyppecwik, &c., a mode of spelling gradually changed into Yppyswyche and Ipswich—is a small stream entering the borough near the middle of its western boundary,—forming a small portion of that line of demarcation,—and then flowing, in a south-easterly direction, towards the town. After having crossed the London road, under Handford bridge, it is joined to the Orwell by means of a lock; the original course continuing, however, from this point in a more northerly direction, and closely skirting the south-western limits of the town, until it again joins the Orwell at Stoke bridge; thus forming, between that river and itself, an island, called the marshes, which is corporation property. The Gipping was rendered navigable for barges from hence to Stowmarket in 1792, and has hence been since sometimes called the Stowmarket canal. The river Orwell, immediately below Stoke bridge, assumes the character of an estuary, and continues from thence, in a south-easterly direction, to the North sea at Harwich, distant about 12 miles, in a bed varying from half-a-mile to upwards of a mile in breadth at high water. At Harwich it unites with the Stour. Drayton has thus described the junction of the two rivers:—

For Orwell coming in from Ipswich, thinks that shee
Should stand it for the Stour, and lastly they agree,
That since the Britains hence their first discoveries made,
And that into the East they first were taught to trade;

* This does not agree with the area assigned to it in the population returns of 1831, namely, 7,020, but is in conformity with the survey made by order of the corporation, as well as with the different parochial surveys which were produced before the Commissioners on Municipal Boundaries.

† The printed returns of that census do not quite agree with this statement, and are evidently incorrect in regard to the population of Westerfield and Whitton. The amount given above was furnished by the town-clerk from the original enumeration.

Besides of all the roads and havens of the East,
This harbour where they meet is reckoned for the best.

The channel of this river has been straightened, deepened, and very much improved, since 1805, when an act was obtained "for improving and rendering more commodious the port of Ipswich;" and vessels of about 200 tons burthen, or drawing 12 and 13 feet water, can now come up to the quays at high water. Many of this size, however, prefer to unload in Downham Reach, about 3 miles below the town, where there is, at all times of the tide, water enough for ships of the greatest draught. Passing up the river toward Ipswich, the original channel crosses from Hog island to Nova Scotia,—a place of residence above Halifax, and also on the western bank of the river, and from thence to the Cliff, making a considerable detour, which is now avoided by a new cut,* forming the chord of the arc, and running close to the shore by Hog island and Greenwich farm,†—formerly property of Greenwich hospital. The funds for the maintenance of the river are derived from the interest of £25,000 consols, and the profits arising from the supply of ballast, of which the commissioners on the improvements possess the exclusive privilege.‡ The quay whence this ballast is shipped is reached in passing up the river beyond Greenwich farm and near the Cliff. It is a stone-wharf, and is called the ballast-quay. Immediately adjoining are the gas-works, and opposite, Roman cement works, supplied from the abundance of septaria at Harwich. A little farther on are the common quay and various ship-yards, &c. A new dock has been recently formed, and other improvements made on this harbour, which, though almost dry at the ebb, will now, more than ever, afford facilities for carrying on a very extensive commerce, of which its enterprising merchants will henceforth, no doubt, avail themselves.

The Orwell, which is noted for the beauty of its adjacent scenery, affords the means for pleasant excursions to Harwich in the summer-season; and to that place wherries go and return regularly every tide: steamers also now ply between Ipswich and

London,—a distance of 104 miles by the ordinary water-course.

Description of the town.—The town of Ipswich is situated 25 miles south-east by east of Bury-St.-Edmunds, and 69 north-east of London, nearly in the centre of the ancient borough and liberty, and almost entirely on a gentle declivity at the foot of a range of hills, on the north-eastern banks of the united rivers Gipping and Orwell, and in the line of the Eastern Counties railway: for which, see articles ESSEX and HERTFORDSHIRE. The town occupies a very healthy situation: the southern aspect and protection of the hills behind it, to the north and east, contributing to the mildness, and the moderate elevation, and the sandy, crag, or gravelly, soil on which it stands, to the dryness, of the locality. The hills not only shelter the town from bleak and inclement winds, but contain springs capable of furnishing it with an inexhaustible supply of pure and excellent water, though from local causes, as will afterwards appear, the supply has been occasionally rather limited. To the abundance of water, however, Ipswich is said to have been indebted for its much greater exemption from the ravages of fire than most other towns,—an exemption which may, nevertheless, be estimated by some as purchased at more than its full value, considering the narrowness and irregularity of many of the streets, and the antiquated appearance of many of the houses, here presented, as in most ancient towns which have not suffered under the devastating, yet regenerating, influence of fire.§ It has been remarked, moreover, that Ipswich wholly escaped the calamities to which other places were subject during the civil dissensions which convulsed the empire about the middle of the 17th century. At the corners of many of the streets are yet to be seen the remains of curious carved images, and great numbers of the houses are adorned, some of them to profusion, in a similar manner. The town, however, besides its numerous new houses and streets, contains many spacious, comfortable, and convenient old buildings, and an advantage which it possesses in a high degree is, that most of these, even in the heart of the town, have convenient gardens adjoining, which render them not only more agreeable, but the town itself more airy and salubrious.

The town, strictly speaking, that is, within the gates, was not anciently of great extent. It was surrounded with a ditch and rampart, which, though broken down by the Danes, when they pillaged the town, twice in the space of ten years,—namely, in 991, and again in 1,000, were afterwards renewed and repaired, in the fifth year of King John. A castle is said to have been erected here by William the Conqueror, which was demolished by King Stephen. It stood on the hills which still retain the name of Castle-hills. There were formerly four gates to the town, named, according to their situation, from the four cardinal points; and in turn giving name to the four leets or wards, into which the borough was divided. We likewise read of a fifth, called the Losegate, which stood on the bank of the Orwell, at the spot where once was a ford through that river. Though the rampart was latterly, in many places, broken through, and in others entirely levelled, considerable vestiges of it were still left, and might easily be traced from the Bowling-green garden, or Grey Friar's walk, to St. Matthew's-street; and from Bull-gate to Northgate-street, and thus to the end of Cross Key-street, where it was left almost entire.

* In deepening various parts of the Orwell, and particularly the creek leading up to Halifax ship-yard, such immense quantities of vegetable remains have been found, as to render it probable that at a remote period a forest existed in what is now the bed of the Orwell. Large quantities of hazel-nuts, brush-wood, and timber-trees, have been raised from what might be termed the natural bed of the river. On becoming dry, after exposure to the air, they crumbled into dust.

† On the right above Greenwich farm, and on the rising ground behind the cliff, is Holywells, an elegant villa, the residence of the Cobbold family, of whom the late Mrs. Cobbold, —a lady highly distinguished for her literary talents,—was a member. The church of Wykes Bishop is supposed to have been very near this interesting spot. There are some pure and limpid springs here, which were reported to possess extraordinary virtues, and were formerly much resorted to by religious devotees. Mrs. Cobbold thus alludes to their virtues:—

"For know, if wounded Christian lave
His gashes in the blessed wave,
They leave no lingering doubtful cure,—
His life is safe, his healing sure."

And she thus concludes this pleasing poem:—

"And shrine, and church, and holy ground,
A bishop's stately palace crown'd;
But time, with silent slow decay,
Sweeps earthly pride and pomp away,—
Nor church, nor palace, now are known
By massy wall or mould'ring stone.
A moated square just marks the site
Of mitred state and splendid rite.
Yet, pure and bright, the living rill
Rolls down the sader-skirted hill;
And fancy loves to linger here,
And paint the past in vision clear:
As, whispering to the muse, she tells
The legend of the Holy Wells."

The hill beyond Holywells, upon which the mill stands, is still called Bishops hill. From its summit is a beautiful view of the river, town, and surrounding country.

‡ For particulars regarding revenues derived from port dues, and other information relative to port,—see *Municipal affairs*,

§ An extensive fire, however, has recently destroyed upwards of 20 houses here, besides granaries and warehouses; and the damage was further increased by the unfortunate firing of 120 tons of coals, with 400 quarters of malt on the top of it.

From the remains, some of which are still visible in what are called the ditches, it is apparent that the whole of the parishes of St. Austin, St. Clement, and St. Helen, with great part of those of St. Margaret and St. Matthew, were not included within the gates. Accordingly, in old writings, they were denominated the suburbs.

Considerable improvements appear to have been made on Ipswich within the last 30 years, particularly in Tavern-street and the Butter-market, which have been straightened and widened; and the various new streets,—Barclay-street, Union-street, Brunswick-street, &c.,—that have been erected within the town, consist of neat and substantial buildings. On the whole, Ipswich, although still containing a great many old-fashioned houses, presents a flourishing appearance, and is not only improving in this respect, but also rapidly extending. A great increase of buildings has taken place along the Woodbridge road; along the road to Colchester, near Handford bridge; along the Norwich road; along the road to Manningtree, and in the neighbourhood of several of the other outlets of the town. About 300 houses were built between the years 1831 and 1836; many were then in progress, and ground for building purposes was marked out between the town and Handford bridge. The new houses erected near this part, particularly those along the Norwich road, are mostly of a superior description. The best streets are St. Matthew-street, Westgate-street, the Cornhill, Tavern-street, the Butter-market, and many others, containing perhaps equally good buildings, but not so many shops, because not so directly in the line of the principal thoroughfares. The commissioners on the municipal boundaries present a table in their report on Ipswich, containing the names of no less than 118 of its 'principal' streets, the average annual value of which is estimated at £55,979 10s. The most valuable premises in the town, are the warehouses, &c., situated near the common quay, and along the banks of the river Orwell. There is a theatre in the town, and assemblies and balls are occasionally held: the assembly-rooms are very handsomely fitted up. There is a delightful promenade, named Chris church park, in the parish of St. Margaret's, and the whole vicinity of Ipswich affords walks and drives amid varied and pleasant scenery. At the entrance, from the Bramford road, there is a range of barracks. A handsome iron bridge, called Stoke bridge, connects the town with the adjacent hamlet of Stoke, on the south-western bank of the Orwell, very near the point of its junction with the Gipping, and across both of which it is thrown. There is another bridge higher up across the Gipping, to the marshes and Mary Stoke; and a third, named Handford-bridge, crosses the river on the Colchester road. The town is lighted principally with gas; and a small part by oil lamps. The streets are either paved or macadamized, and almost all have flagged foot-pavements. The local act, under the authority of which the necessary funds for these purposes have been raised, also provides for watching the town; but this power had not been made use of in 1836, and the expense of that service had been hitherto defrayed by subscription in each parish.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The livings of the parishes of Ipswich are as under:—

St. Clements, a perpetual curacy with the rectory of St. Helen's; rated at £8 13s. 9d.; gross income £338. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. T. Nottidge.—St. Laurence, a perpetual curacy; gross income £175. Patrons, the parishioners.—St. Margaret's, a perpetual curacy; certified to value £10, returned at £110; gross income £115. Patron, in 1835, the

Rev. C. W. Fonnereau.—St. Mary-at-Elms, a perpetual curacy; certified to value £9, returned at £110; gross income £80. Patrons, the parishioners.—St. Mary's-at-Quay, a perpetual curacy; certified to value £25, returned at £53 16s.; gross income £103. Patrons, the parishioners.—St. Mary's-at-the-Tower, a perpetual curacy; certified to value £60, returned at £89; gross income £103. Patrons, the parishioners.—St. Matthew's, a discharged rectory; rated at £5, returned at £120. Patron, the Lord-chancellor.—St. Nicholas, a perpetual curacy; certified to value £10, returned at £117; gross income £150. Patrons, the parishioners.—St. Peter's, a perpetual curacy; certified to value £30; returned at £110; gross income £138. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Simeon.—St. Stephen's, a discharged rectory; rated at £4 12s. 8½d.; returned at £80; gross income £82. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. W. Fonnereau.—St. Mary Stoke, a rectory; gross income 396; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely. All these benefices are in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich.

In Domesday-book the following churches are mentioned as standing in Ipswich and its liberties, in the time of William the Conqueror:—the Holy Trinity, St. Austin, St. Michael, St. Mary, St. Botolph, or Whitten church, St. Laurence, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and Thurlweston. Of these the three former were anciently demolished and not rebuilt. They were probably destroyed by the tempest recorded by Stowe, who informs us, in his 'Annals,' that on the night of New-year's day 1287, as well through the vehemence of the wind as the violence of the sea, many churches were overthrown and destroyed, not only at Yarmouth, Dunwich, and Ipswich, but also in divers other places in England. At a later period this town is said to have contained 21 parish churches: at present there are but 12—named according to the respective designations of the parishes; but in addition to these, the ancient liberty of the borough contains the churches of Whitten, and Westerfield. The parish churches are chiefly ancient edifices, requiring no very special notice; but some of them are spacious and handsome, and contain several monuments of more or less interest, amongst which, in St. Clement's, is one to the memory of Thomas Eldred, who accompanied Candyshe in his circumnavigation of the globe. In St. Mary's-at-the-Tower, an elegant marble tablet was some years since erected to the memory of Mrs. Cobbold, by a general subscription amongst the parishioners. Here are numerous dissenting congregations, among which are two Independent churches, formed, one in 1806, the other in 1828;—two Baptist, formed, one in 1758, and the other in 1829;—a Presbyterian, formed in 1700;—a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1810; and a Primitive Methodist, in 1836: there is also a Roman Catholic chapel.

A number of religious houses formerly existed in Ipswich. "A priory of Black canons, of the order of St. Austin, was begun in the parish-church of the Holy Trinity here before A. D. 1177, and chiefly endowed by Norman fil. Eadnothi, one of the first canons. But the church and offices, being consumed by fire not long after, were rebuilt by the munificence of John Oxford, bishop of Norwich, whereupon King Richard I., ann. reg. 5, gave the patronage of this monastery to him and his successors. Here were a prior and six or seven canons, whose estate was valued, 26th Hen. VIII., at £88 6s. 9d. per. ann. Dugd. The site was granted, 36th Hen. VIII., to Sir Thomas Pope. Another priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and founded in the latter end of the reign of King Henry II., or beginning of that of King Richard I., by the ancestors

of Thomas Lacy and Alice his wife, which was suppressed by the authority of Cardinal Wolsey, March 6th, 1527, who having obtained bulls from the pope, and letters-patent from the king for the site and estate belonging to this priory, founded, 20^o Hen. VIII., in the place where it stood, a college for a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, together with a grammar-school, which he designed as a nursery to his great college in Oxford. And for the endowment of the same he further procured the possessions of the late monasteries of Snape, Dodnash, Wikes, Horkesley, Tiptree, Romborough, Felixstow, Bromehill, Bliburgh, and Montjoy. But this noble foundation was scarce brought to perfection before the disgrace of that prelate (who was born in this town), and the site of the college, with good parts of the lands belonging to St. Peter's monastery were granted, 23^o Hen. VIII., to Thomas Alverde; and 9^o James I., to Richard Percival and Edmund Duffield."—Tanner's Not. Mon. No part of this college now remains except the gate, a decorated brick edifice, which stands adjoining to the east side of St. Peter's churchyard, and now leads to a private house. In the parish of St. Mary-at-the-Quay, northward of the church, was a house of Black Dominican friars, commonly called Preachers, who settled here in the reign of Henry III. The extensive site of this convent was granted, 33^o Henry VIII., to William Sabyn, but afterwards purchased by the corporation, and confirmed to them, in 1572, by the appellation of Christ's hospital, to the purposes of which, part of the edifice was adapted: other parts were occupied as a hall in which to hold the quarter-sessions for the Ipswich division, and as a Bridewell, or house of industry, for offenders within the limits of the corporate jurisdiction: a large room was fitted up for the town library, out of which, it has been stated by different recent authorities, though called in question by a correspondent of our own, every freeman has a right to take books on giving a proper receipt. In the refectory on the south side of the cloisters, which are still entire, is the free grammar-school; another considerable part of these interesting relics is occupied by the poor on Tooley's foundation. A house of Franciscan Grey friars was founded on the bank of the Gipping, westward of St. Nicholas' church, in the reign of Edward I., by Lord Tibetoft of Nettlestead. A small portion, containing some of the lower range of windows, and part of the exterior wall, constitute all of this edifice that was ultimately left visible, in a gardener's-ground which now occupies its site. Another convent, of white Friars Carmelites, stood partly in the parish of St. Nicholas, and partly in that of St. Lawrence. It was founded about the year 1279, by Sir Thomas Loudham, and other benefactors. This monastic establishment was of considerable extent. Part of it was standing in the early part of last century, and served as a jail for the county, before an agreement was made with the corporation for the common use of their jail at the west gate or St. Matthew's: but no remains now exist either of St. Matthew's or the friary.

Schools and charities.—There are 10 infant, 60 daily, 1 day and Sunday National, and 5 day and boarding, schools, besides a number of Sunday schools, within this borough. The infant schools were attended, in 1833, by 124 males, and 128 females; the daily schools by 1,303 males, and 806 females; the day and Sunday National by 200 males; and the day and boarding schools by about 100 children. Two of the daily schools, in the parish of St. Clements, are maintained by the rector, the Rev. J. T. Notidge;—one in St. Helen's, by the lady of the rec-

tor;—one, in St. Lawrence, by voluntary contributions and otherwise: to this school a lending library is attached;—one, a National school, in St. Mary's-at-Elms, also by voluntary contributions and small payments from the children: a school of industry, in St. Mary's-at-the-Quay, is partly maintained by annual subscription, partly by weekly payments from the children, and partly by the produce of needle-work done at the school: one of the daily schools, in the parish of St. Mary-at-the-Tower, and containing 114 males, is Lancasterian, and another containing 36 males, is called 'Red-Sleeve school': both are supported by voluntary contributions, and conducted by one master, who receives £50 per annum for the former, and £10 for the latter. A daily school, in the parish of St. Nicholas, called the 'Ladies' charity school,' and containing 12 females, is supported by members of the Baptist denomination;—and two of the daily schools, in Whitton, parish, are partly supported by voluntary contributions.

Ipswich is pre-eminent in educational endowments and other charitable as well as literary institutions. Amongst the latter are 'The Philological society,' instituted for literary purposes in 1818. There is a flourishing mechanics' institution, formed in 1824, with a good library and museum. Several newspapers are regularly published. 'The Ipswich Journal' was established so far back as 1720, and 'The Suffolk Chronicle,' in 1801.

Amongst other endowed charities, the endowed schools are:—the school of Greycoat boys and Bluecoat girls, in the parish of St. Mary-at-Elms, containing 70 boys and 50 girls: this school was originally established by voluntary contributions, in 1709, since which time it has been further endowed, to a considerable amount, by benefactions, bequests, and purchase out of surplus income: it is now supported by the above endowment and by subscription:—the endowed 'grammar-school,' in the parish of St. Mary-at-the-Quay, containing 20 to 30 scholars on the foundation, for whose instruction in Latin and Greek, the master has a house, and a stipend of variable amount, [in 1832 it was £38 13s. 4d.,] besides a quarterly payment of 10s. from each of the above number, with the privilege of extra children, and of being paid for giving instruction in other branches of education. In the Education Returns of 1833, it is stated that a lending library of Classics is attached to this school. The same returns state that "the salary of the master may rise to £150 per annum, but that there is no present prospect of such an increase." The school is kept, as already noticed, in what was anciently the spacious refectory of the Black friars monastery. By the will of Richard Martin, in 1621, exhibitions of £14 and £6 per annum are paid, when called for, to students at Cambridge, and resident in one of the halls or colleges, who have formerly been pupils in this school. The exhibition of £14 to a bachelor student had not been paid or called for, at the time of the inquiry, since 1796; but there was generally some under-graduate scholar to receive the exhibition of £6.

Christ's hospital was originally established by the corporation in 1569, for the purpose of making provision for poor persons, orphans, and others unable to support themselves, and for a workhouse for vagrants, beggars, and disorderly persons. This institution is believed to have been for some time conducted as a general poor-house and workhouse, but, in consequence, probably, of the provision made for the maintenance and setting to work of the poor by the enactment of poor-laws, the charity was either changed or confined to an establishment for the sole purpose of maintaining, educating, bringing up, and apprenticing, poor boys. The income of

this charity, arising from various possessions, bestowed upon the foundation, amounted, in 1828, to £435 6s. 4d. per annum, about £400 of which were applicable to the education and maintenance of about 16 poor boys, who are admitted at the age of 8 years, and continue in the hospital until they are 14 years old: they are then apprenticed with fees of £3 each. It was the custom to employ them, out of school hours, in spinning yarn; but, since the introduction of machinery for the purpose, the demand for hand labour in spinning has ceased. The making of cordage was suggested as a substitute.

Other principal endowed charities belonging to Ipswich are those of Tooley, Smart, Scrivener, Smyth, and many others. In 1550, Henry Tooley bequeathed certain rents and estates for the erection and endowment of almshouses for 10 lame, aged, or decrepit persons, and for other purposes: the income of this valuable charity amounted, at the time of the inquiry, to £916 per annum, and the revenues were applied according to a course which had long prevailed, for the support of poor persons maintained in almshouses, and in making allowances to other poor persons as out-pensioners; the number of persons then maintained in the almshouses being about 24, and that of the out-pensioners 55:—stipends 2s. 6d. a-week, besides other benefits. Some houses near the shire-hall yard were used as almshouses for poor people on this foundation. In 1598, William Smart bequeathed certain lands, &c., for behoof of the poor, for the maintenance of poor scholars in the free school of Ipswich or others: the income derived from the charity estates at the time of the inquiry was about £482 per annum, and it had been the usage of the corporation, to whose wardenship the affairs of this and Tooley's charity were intrusted, to apply the disposable income of Smart's charity in the same manner as that of Tooley's, and by way of augmentation to that charity. There were 12 poor persons lodged on this foundation in the almshouses near the shire-hall yard, and 3, with their families, in some almshouses in the parish of St. Mary-Stoke, built about the year 1607, near the site of St. Leonard's Lazar-houses: there were also about 41 out-pensioners. Allan's, Scrivener's, Burrough's, and Martin's, are consolidated charities, chiefly for behoof of the poor, in apparel, loans, money payments, &c.; part of Martin's being so expended, contingent on the failure of applicants for the exhibitions above noticed: income, in 1828, £134 14s. per annum. In 1729, Ann Smyth bequeathed £5,000 to purchase estates, the rents of which to be applied in the erection and endowment of 12 almshouses in the parish of St.-Mary-Elms, for the benefit of 12 poor old women of that parish: income, in 1828, £132 19s. 4d., applied, according to the will of the testator, in stipends of 3s. 6d. each a-week, to the almspeople, and for other purposes. In 1651, John Crane bequeathed funds in trust to feoffees, "to give the first year's rent thereof to the university of Cambridge, the second to the town of Wisbeach, the third to the town of Cambridge, the fourth to the town of Lynn Regis, and the fifth year's revenue to the town-corporate of Ipswich, and the subsequent years' rents to the university and the different towns in the same order successively;" for the purpose, at least so far as regards Ipswich, of lending sums of £20 per annum each to 3 young men for 20 years: income about £439 every fifth year, applied as part of a general charity or loan fund, called "the Lending Cash," regarding which, and other charitable funds formerly under the management of the corporation,—see *Municipal affairs*. In 1718, John Pemberton gave various rectories, &c., to trustees for behoof of the widows and or-

phans of Church of England clergymen inhabiting within 15 miles of Ipswich, and within the county of Suffolk, and for other purposes; particularly for behoof of the school of Grey-coat boys and Blue-coat girls in Ipswich: income, in 1828, £500 per annum, of which £25 were appropriated to widows and orphans of clergymen, and £120 in providing bread, meat, and beer for the debtors in Ipswich and Bury jails, &c., and the residue principally paid over to the treasurer of the above school. The charity for behoof of widows and orphans of clergymen, is principally supported by subscription, and is said to have been eminently successful in effecting the laudable purpose for which it was designed. In 1515, Edmund Daunby erected 15 small almshouses in the parish of St. Matthew, for the use of the poor of that parish; and 2 in the parish of St. Mary-Stoke, were settled by — Sheppard, in 1680, for poor widows of St. Matthew's. At the time of the inquiry these several tenements were repaired at the expense of the parish, and occupied by widows and other poor persons. In the parish of St. Clement's also, 5 almshouses were similarly repaired and inhabited. Several cottages have also been bequeathed to the poor of Ipswich, and there are various other endowed charities, amounting, in all, exclusive of those already enumerated, to nearly £400 per annum. The inhabitants of Ipswich have also established several charitable societies or institutions not subject to the inquiry of the charity commissioners. Poor rates, in 1838, £10,472 6s.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Ipswich, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 400 persons. The Ipswich poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 11 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 20,528. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £13,685. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,810; in 1839, £9,713 7s.

Municipal affairs.—The first charter obtained by Ipswich, was granted 10th John, and conferred on the inhabitants important privileges, some of which strikingly illustrate the oppressions under which the mass of the people must in those early ages have groaned. By this charter, the king exempted the burgesses from the payment of all taxes, under the denominations of toll, lestage, stallage, passage, pontage, and all other customs throughout his land and sea-ports,—a privilege enjoyed by masters of ships free of this borough, in every port in the empire, the city of London not excepted. Other privileges were these:—That they should have a merchants' guild and hause of their own,—that no person should be quartered upon them without their consent, or take any thing from them by force,—that they might hold their lands, and recover their just dues from whomsoever they were owing,—that they should hold their lands within the borough, according to the custom of the borough of Ipswich,—that none of them should be fined or amerced but according to the laws of the free borough,—that they might choose two bailiffs and four coroners out of the more lawful or principal men of the town. Edward I. in the 13th year of his reign, for certain offences committed by the burgesses, seized the borough into his own hands, and kept it till his 19th year; when, being pleased with the service performed by some ships from Ipswich in his expedition against Scotland, he re-granted the borough and its liberties to the burgesses, and confirmed the charters of his predecessors, John and Henry III., by another dated at Berwick, June 23^d, 1291: but he punished the town sufficiently by raising the annual rent from £40 of

60 marks, to £60. About the 18^o of Edward III., the burgesses were a second time deprived of their charter;* but before the expiration of a year, it appears to have been exercised by the bailiffs as usual. Next to the charter of King John, that granted by Henry VI. in his 24th year was most beneficial. By this instrument, he incorporated the town by the style of the burgesses of Ipswich. He authorized them annually to elect two burgesses as bailiffs. To the bailiffs, and 4 such other burgesses as the bailiffs should appoint from among the 12 portmen, he granted the office of justice of the peace within the town: he also appointed one of the bailiffs to be escheator, and expressly granted the admiralty and clerkship of the market. Though no notice was taken of this charter, in that of Edward IV., his successor, yet the latter granted all the privileges mentioned in it, with certain alterations and additions; and incorporated the town by the name of 'The bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Ipswich.' The most interesting charter granted by succeeding monarchs, for the insurance of these privileges, was that of Charles II., who ratified their ancient liberties, privileges, and customs; fixed the election of the portmen, and 24 chief constables, and made other appointments. In the same reign this corporation, like many others, surrendered its charters, privileges, and franchises to the king. The borough was reincorporated with a new constitution A. R. 36, and by a charter of James 2^o A. R. 4, the corporate officers were released from the oaths. The ancient rights and constitution of the town which were restored by the proclamation of James, and the act of his council, are those contained in the charters of John, Edward IV., Henry VIII., and 17^o Car. II., which were all considered as governing charters previous to the passing of the new municipal act. The corporate body, according to these charters, consisted of two bailiffs, 12 portmen, 24 common councilmen, and an indefinite number of burgesses or freemen, the title of the corporation being "the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town and borough of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk." The freedom of the borough was acquired by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift.

The principal officers of the corporation were—

Officers composing the assembly or deliberative body:

Two bailiffs,—twelve portmen—reduced to four,—twenty-four common councilmen,—the high-steward with an office merely honorary.

Officers connected with the jurisdiction:

Recorder,—town-clerk,—two coroners,—jailer,—jail surgeon, keeper of house of correction.—(Also hospital guide.)

Officers having the custody of records

Three clavigers.

Officers connected with the town revenues:

Town treasurer,—treasurer of the marshalsea rate,—two chamberlains,—accountant,—water bailiff,—collector of town dues,—deputy-clerk of market.

Officers for religious instruction:

Lecturer,—chaplain of the jail.

Official servants:

Four serjants-at-mace,—town crier,—two beadles,—four crane porters.

* At the assizes, which were held by a judge named Sharford, some sailors, whose attendance was necessary, thought that his lordship stayed too long at dinner. One of them in a frolic, took his seat upon the bench, and caused another to make proclamation, requiring William Sharford to come into court and save his fine; and as he did not appear, directed him to be fined. The judge, who was a morose man, so highly resented the joke, that because the magistrates refused to apprehend the sailors, he prevailed upon the king to seize the liberties of the borough, the government of which was accordingly committed to the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Officers whose functions were obsolete:

Two fleshwardens,—ale conner,—leather seller.

Not only was rather an imposing official state thus organized by the governing charters of Ipswich, but the privileges granted were very extensive. Besides those already noticed, the bailiffs were authorized to pass fines and recoveries, hear and determine causes, both criminal and civil, arising in the town, and even crown cases, preferably to any of his majesty's courts at Westminster. They were authorized to appoint the assize of bread, beer, &c., and freemen were relieved from serving on juries out of the town, or bearing any offices for the king, sheriffs for the county excepted. They were granted all waifs, estrays, and goods cast on shore within their admiralty jurisdiction. By the solemn decision, in their favour, of an inquisition taken in 14^o Edward III. at Ipswich, they had confirmed to them the contested right of taking custom duties for goods entering the port of Harwich, which was determined to belong solely to the bailiffs and burgesses of this town. In the exclusive jurisdiction of the magistracy, criminal and civil, the local courts appointed to be held were a court of general session, a court of small pleas, a petty-court, a portman's mote, a court of admiralty, and a court-leet. Besides these, a court of requests was appointed to be held by the corporate authorities jointly with other commissioners. The four portmen were appointed to act as assistant justices, and the bailiffs as port admirals.

The police of the town is stated in the report of the municipal commissioners, 1834, to have been particularly inefficient, and a subject of general complaint.* The corporate revenues, previous to 1835, consisted of a water-rental, with other rents, and town and port dues, amounting, in all, to upwards of £2,000 per annum. The water-rental alone produced £700.† The town-dues, levied from all but freemen, at 2d. per chaldron on coals, coke, cinders, and culm, imported to the extent of 43,000 chaldrons a-year, amounted to about £250. These dues were originally granted to the corporation, as conservators of the river, for the improvement of the navigation, but not applied to that purpose; and, by the river act, another fund was provided, and the navigation, as well as the fund, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition from the corporation, were placed under

* "Respectable females," observes the municipal commissioner, "are said to be exposed to insult as they pass along the streets; and the chief magistrates of the borough, so far from being able to afford protection, are themselves publicly insulted by the freemen. Such is the statement made by the late foreman of a grand jury, and it was corroborated by an assistant magistrate, who adds, that he has seen the bailiffs insulted by freemen even while they were sitting on the bench"—a peculiar grievance which appears to have been at least of ancient, if not of frequent occurrence, since a somewhat similar circumstance even occasioned the total disfranchisement of the borough itself, as already noticed.

† The water arises from springs in certain lands which the corporation have held under long leases, and it is conveyed into the town by pipes and mains laid down at their expense. This source of revenue was found by the municipal commission, in 1834, to be a source of much discontent in the town. The corporation claimed a monopoly of the supply, and the inhabitants complained that they were ill supplied. One individual, who stated that he and his wife had often sat up at night to watch an opportunity for pumping water for themselves, while others were under the necessity of purchasing it, assured the municipal commissioner, that when he complained of this, he was asked "what he would do if he had no water at all." A partial remedy had at length been found in the obtaining of water from springs on the property of a gentleman in the vicinity; but the corporation claimed the right of preventing him laying pipes through the streets. The inhabitants prepared a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of this grievance, and praying that the House "will speedily pass some measure for the alteration of the municipal corporations of England and Wales, and that in such measure ample provision should be made against any corporation using its property or exercising its power, so as to injure the town over which it presides;" the petition, however, was afterwards abandoned.

the control of local commissioners. The navigation being thereafter considerably improved, the amount raised, on an average of 14 years to 1834, was £2,630 a-year; and the saving to the merchants was calculated to be £4,500. This arose from the improved state of the river, which enables them to avoid the expenses of craft and other losses. The corporation property was found by the municipal commissioner to be charged with a debt of £14,300, the history of which was involved in much obscurity. The total expenditure of the corporation could not be ascertained. Various alienations of property had been made, and the proceeds, as alleged, applied to the general purposes of the corporation: but see Mun. Rep. Other property, to a considerable extent, is said to have been lost. Various funds and revenues were under the control of the corporation, with a specific appropriation to purposes of charity, and the exercise of this trust formed an important part of the system pursued in the borough. Most of these funds have already been noticed under the head of *Schools and Charities*. Many of them have been consolidated as applicable to the same purpose. They may all be arranged under the following heads:

	Average Annual Revenue.
1. Tooley's foundation,	£1,000 0 0
2. Smart's foundation,	500 0 0
3. Christ's hospital,	400 0 0
4. Grammar-school,	66 6 8
5. Tyler's,	50 0 0
6. St. Andrew's,	10 0 0
7. St. Andrew's,	150 0 0
8. St. Andrew's,	6 0 0
	£2,182 6 8

Besides all which falls to be added, 'The lending cash fund,' consisting principally of Crane's charity and Sir Thomas White's charity. Crane's alone amounted to £2,383 0s. 9d.: there was no distinct trace of the latter; but, at the time of the municipal inquiry, the payments to the corporation from the estates of Crane's and White's charities must, it is said, at least have doubled the amount above stated. For particulars regarding the corporate management of these funds and revenues, we must refer to the Municipal Report. On 19th October, 1836, 22 trustees were appointed to manage the charities, and the income received, out of the whole estates, from 1st January, 1837, to 1st January, 1838, was as under:—

Tooley's foundation,	£751 11 1
Smart's charity,	472 19 4
Christ's hospital,	355 8 1
Martin's, &c.,	109 15 0
Tyler's,	45 18 0
	£1,735 11 6

The municipal commissioner, in his summary and observations on the state of this borough, at the close of his voluminous and elaborate report, describes it as "a constitution which still presents the appearance of a popular government; but it is in reality no such thing. Considered with reference to the corporate body only, it is an ill-regulated republic: considered with reference to the local community, it is an oligarchy of the worst description. It is a government which excludes from municipal rights the most considerable portion of the inhabitants, whether considered with reference to numbers, property, or taxation; and which disqualifies for municipal office the most respectable, intelligent, and independent classes of the community. Nor has it even secured the subordinate end of its existence, —self-preservation; for, in consequence of the party feuds of the two self-elected bodies which share its official power, the corporation is now fast approaching to a legal dissolution."

Under the new municipal act, the borough is divided into 5 wards, and governed by 10 aldermen and 30 councillors, the style of the corporate body being the 'Bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town or borough of Ipswich.' As already noticed under the head of—*Limits of the borough*,—which see,—it is included in section I of schedule A, with boroughs the parliamentary boundaries of which were to be taken for municipal purposes till altered by parliament. It is one of the boroughs appointed to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed. Previous to the year 1839, it had for a long time been felt by those connected with the town and the eastern division of Suffolk in general, that the commercial importance of Ipswich, and the wealthy and populous districts which lay around it, gave it a title to have the assizes held within it at least once in a-year: this desirable object has now been effected, after much opposition, principally arising from the ancient claims of Bury-St.-Edmund, and an order in council has been issued, by which the summer assizes are henceforth to be held at Ipswich. Courts of justice, and a house for the accommodation of the judges, have been erected, and the assizes were opened under the first commission on Monday, 3d August, 1839. The exterior of the courts is very elegant, light, and chaste, but the plan and arrangement is said to be defective.

The Ipswich county-jail, or house of correction was erected in 1790, on the plan of Mr. Howard, and was then supposed to answer every possible purpose of such an establishment; but subsequent experience has so far improved the details of prison architecture, as to leave this structure far inferior to many of a later construction. It is situated in an open area of considerable extent in the town of Ipswich, and is enclosed by a wall built in a sunken fosse, with an iron *chevaux de frise* round the top. The enclosure forms a perfect square, of which the sides are 260 feet. The interior structure originally consisted of a central building, with four attached wings, upon the radiating principle. The necessity of providing farther accommodation led to the erection of four other ranges. The beds are placed upon slabs of Yorkshire stone, about two feet from the ground. Six tread-wheels were erected, but are now removed. The arrangement in regard to them is excessively bad, both as respects ventilation and the maintenance of discipline.* The prisoners are allowed a dinner at Christmas; and those who attend chapel, and are natives of Suffolk, receive the benefit of the "Barton's charity." The number of prisoners in the year 1839, was 569.

The borough jail, formerly a house of correction belonging to the county, and was purchased by the corporation, and converted into a borough jail, for the reception of criminals and debtors under the local jurisdiction. To provide for the purchase, and for necessary alterations, a sum of £2,500 was borrowed. The total monies expended on this account amounted to £2,891 16s. 6d. It is detached from other buildings, and the plot of ground comprised within the purchase extends considerably beyond the boundary walls, and adjoins those of the county-jail. It is encircled by a brick wall, and forms an irregular hexagon. In

* The miller, who inspects the men on the wheels from a covered gallery, gave the following evidence on this point:—"They watch me as much as I watch them: when my back is turned, then those behind me begin; sometimes they quarrel and fight, and have been punished for it. It is quite impossible for one man to watch six wheels. They can, and do, call from one wheel to another."

60 marks, to £60. About the 18^o of Edward III., the burgesses were a second time deprived of their charter;* but before the expiration of a year, it appears to have been exercised by the bailiffs as usual. Next to the charter of King John, that granted by Henry VI. in his 24th year was most beneficial. By this instrument, he incorporated the town by the style of the burgesses of Ipswich. He authorized them annually to elect two burgesses as bailiffs. To the bailiffs, and to the other burgesses as the bailiffs should appoint them among the 12 portmen, he granted the jurisdiction of the peace within the town, and appointed one of the bailiffs to be escheator. He expressly granted the admiralty and the market. Though no notice was made in his charter, in that of Edward IV., he was yet the latter granted all the privileges mentioned in it, with certain alterations and additions; and incorporated the town by the name of 'The bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Ipswich.' The most interesting charter granted by succeeding monarchs, for the insurance of these privileges, was that of Charles II., who ratified their ancient liberties, privileges, and customs; fixed the election of the portmen, and 24 chief constables, and made other appointments. In the same reign this corporation, like many others, surrendered its charters, privileges, and franchises to the king. The borough was reincorporated with a new constitution A. R. 36, and by a charter of James 2^o A. R. 4, the corporate officers were released from the oaths. The ancient rights and constitution of the town which were restored by the proclamation of James, and the act of his council, are those contained in the charters of John, Edward IV., Henry VIII., and Charles II., which were all considered as governing officers previous to the passing of the new municipal act. The corporate body, according to the old laws, consisted of two bailiffs, 12 portmen, 24 chief constables, and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, the title of the corporation being the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town and borough of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk. The freedom of the borough was acquired by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift.

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Officers having the custody of records

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2. Smart's foundation,	500 0 0
3. Christ's hospital,	400 0 0
4. Grammar-school foundation,	66 6 8
5. Tyler's charity,	50 0 0
6. Snow's and Osmond's charity,	10 0 0
7. Allen's, Scrivener's, Burrough's, and Martin's, consolidated fund,	150 0 0
8. Cutler's charity,	6 0 0
	£2,182 6 8

Besides all which falls to be added, 'The lending cash fund,' consisting principally of Crane's charity and Sir Thomas White's charity. Crane's alone amounted to £2,383 0s. 9d.: there was no distinct trace of the latter; but, at the time of the municipal inquiry, the payments to the corporation from the estates of Crane's and White's charities must, it is said, at least have doubled the amount above stated. For particulars regarding the corporate management of these funds and revenues, we must refer to the Municipal Report. On 19th October, 1836, 22 trustees were appointed to manage the charities, and the income received, out of the whole estates, from 1st January, 1837, to 1st January, 1838, was as under:—

Tooley's foundation,	£751 11 1
Smart's charity,	472 19 4
Christ's hospital,	355 8 1
Martin's, &c.,	109 15 0
Tyler's,	45 18 0
	£1,735 11 6

The municipal commissioner, in his summary and observations on the state of this borough, at the close of his voluminous and elaborate report, describes it as "a constitution which still presents the appearance of a popular government; but it is in reality no such thing. Considered with reference to the corporate body only, it is an ill-regulated republic: considered with reference to the local community, it is an oligarchy of the worst description. It is a government which excludes from municipal rights the most considerable portion of the inhabitants, whether considered with reference to numbers, property, or taxation; and which disqualifies for municipal office the most respectable, intelligent, and independent classes of the community. Nor has it even secured the subordinate end of its existence,—self-preservation; for, in consequence of the party feuds of the two self-elected bodies which share its official power, the corporation is now fast approaching to a legal dissolution."

Under the new municipal act, the borough is divided into 5 wards, and governed by 10 aldermen and 30 councillors, the style of the corporate body being the 'Bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town or borough of Ipswich.' As already noticed under the head of—*Limits of the borough*,—which see,—it is included in section I of schedule A, with boroughs the parliamentary boundaries of which were to be taken for municipal purposes till altered by parliament. It is one of the boroughs appointed to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed. Previous to the year 1839, it had for a long time been felt by those connected with the town and the eastern division of Suffolk in general, that the commercial importance of Ipswich, and the wealthy and populous districts which lay around it, gave it a title to have the assizes held within it at least once in a-year: this desirable object has now been effected, after much opposition, principally arising from the ancient claims of Bury-St.-Edmunds; and an order in council has been issued, under which the summer assizes are henceforth to be held at Ipswich. Courts of justice, and a house for the accommodation of the judges, have been erected, and the courts were opened under the first commission, on Saturday, 3d August, 1839. The exterior of the new courts is very elegant, light, and chastely ornamented, but the plan and arrangement is said to be defective.

The Ipswich county-jail and house of correction was erected in 1790, on the plan of Mr. Howard, and was then supposed to answer every possible purpose of such an establishment; but subsequent experience has so far improved the details of prison architecture, as to leave this structure far inferior to many of a later construction. It is situated in an open area of considerable extent in the town of Ipswich, and is enclosed by a wall built in a sunken fosse, with an iron *chevaux de frise* round the top. The enclosure forms a perfect square, of which the sides are 260 feet. The interior structure originally consisted of a central building, with four attached wings, upon the radiating principle. The necessity of providing farther accommodation led to the erection of four other ranges. The beds are placed upon slabs of Yorkshire stone, about two feet from the ground. Six tread-wheels were erected, but are now removed. The arrangement in regard to them is excessively bad, both as respects ventilation and the maintenance of discipline.* The prisoners are allowed a dinner at Christmas; and those who attend chapel, and are natives of Suffolk, receive the benefit of 'Pemberton's charity.' The number of prisoners, in 1835, was 569.

The borough jail was formerly a house of correction belonging to the county, and was purchased by the municipal authorities, and converted into a borough-jail, for the reception of criminals and debtors within the local jurisdiction. To provide funds for the purchase, and for necessary alterations, the sum of £2,500 was borrowed. The total monies expended on this account amounted to £2,891 16s. 6d. It is detached from other buildings, and the plot of ground comprised within the purchase extends considerably beyond the boundary walls, and adjoins those of the county-jail. It is encircled by a brick wall, and forms an irregular hexagon. In

* The miller, who inspects the men on the wheels from a covered gallery, gave the following evidence on this point:—"They watch me as much as I watch them: when my back is turned, then those behind me begin; sometimes they quarrel and fight, and have been punished for it. It is quite impossible for one man to watch six wheels. They can, and do, call from one wheel to another."

the angle fronting the public road, and on each side of the principal entrance, are two stacks of buildings, appropriated to misdemeanants and debtors. Their contiguity to the gate and exterior, against which their apartments are built, and their opportunity of overlooking other parts of the prison, particularly the felons' yard, materially affect its security. The other prison buildings, apart from the exterior walls, consist of a central house for the keeper, and two wings for prisoners, with several irregular projecting parts added at the period of its purchase. The debtors who are natives of Suffolk receive, every fourteen days, a half-quarter loaf, two pounds of meat, and a pint of strong beer, from Pemberton's charity. The bridewell, as already noticed, forms part of the extensive edifice once occupied by the Black friars. The interior still bears the appearance of an ancient religious house, with a quadrangle in the centre, and a double cloister around, communicating with the prison, school, and boys' dormitory. One entire side of the cloister is partitioned off for the bridewell, but so imperfectly done, that the boys of the school are able to converse with, or convey any articles to, the prisoners.

The income and expenditure of this borough for 1839, were as under:—

INCOME.	
Rents,	£1,783 0 7
Tolls and dues,	445 4 11
Borough rates,	2,414 3 0
Treasury on account of prosecutions,	181 7 1
Sale of property,	4 0 0
Balance due to treasurer,	512 16 11
	£5,340 12 6
EXPENDITURE.	
Balance to treasurer,	£791 11 6
Salaries, pensions, and allowances to municipal officers,	772 9 8
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance,	52 5 3
Police and constables,	885 1 10
Prosecutions, &c.,	358 19 6
Gaol, maintenance, &c., of prisoners,	699 7 11
Vagrants, &c.,	15 13 10
Coroner,	83 8 8
Public works, repairs, &c.,	387 16 2
Markets and fairs, &c.,	8 16 0
Charities,	235 12 6
Municipal elections,	43 6 0
Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.,	34 5 5
Law expenses,	39 16 6
Principal paid off, and interest, &c.,	883 12 1
Miscellaneous,	48 9 11
	£5,340 12 6

Franchise.—Ipswich has sent two members to parliament since the 25th year of Henry VI.* The right of election, previous to 1832, was in the bailiffs, portmen, and common councilmen, and freemen at large, not receiving alms. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years, previous to 1831, was 1,003 in 1826. Of this number nearly 400 were resident in Ipswich: the residue in London and different parts of the country. Returning officers,

the two bailiffs. The number of electors registered, and polled at the general election, in 1837, was

£10 Occupiers, Freemen,	Registered. 1,050 368	Polled. 875 327
	1,418	1,202

Mr. Gibson, one of the members, having voluntarily resigned his seat since the general election, a new election took place in July, 1839, when Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, a conservative, was elected by 620 votes; Mr. Gibson having again stood and polled 612 votes. Ipswich is a polling-place, and the principal place of election for the eastern division of the county.

Trade, manufactures, &c.—Ipswich, during the 15th and 16th centuries, was an extensive and flourishing port, characterized for the wealth and commercial enterprise of its merchants: its shipping was numerous, and of the largest description, many of which were employed by the merchants of London, in the coal and Baltic trades.—De Foe, in his celebrated History of the Plague, mentions its having been carried to Ipswich, by those large vessels, called the Ipswich Cats. But it was during the middle and close of the 17th century, that its commerce received a severe injury in the breaking up of the manufactures of woollen cloths and of sail cloth; when the shipping belonging to the port gradually declined. Within the last 15 or 20 years, however, it has been rapidly reviving, the amount of tonnage being nearly doubled since 1820, when the aggregate was about 5,000 tons: in 1827 it had increased to 8,120; and in 1836 to no less than 10,000 tons burthen, distributed in about 150 vessels of different denominations and sizes, manned by nearly 500 persons, and employed in its coasting and foreign trade. The principal business of Ipswich at present consists in the corn trade. Eighty thousand quarters of malt and coal are annually sent to London alone, besides the grain and flour sent thither and to other parts of the kingdom,—the corn trade alone averaging in all, it is said, 300,000 quarters per annum. Upwards of 40,000 chaldrons of coals are annually brought to Ipswich, and from thence supplied to the western parts of the county, by means of the river Gipping,—or Stowmarket canal. This river also brings down vast quantities of agricultural produce from these parts of the country, and serves for the conveyance of almost all heavy goods. A general foreign trade of some extent is also carried on. The trade with the Baltic is increasing; and the importation of timber from Norway, &c., has been particularly promoted by the lords of the treasury, who have made this a bonded port for foreign timber. The bonded warehouses here, however, have been hitherto limited to wine and spirits, wood goods, barilla, and corn, though it appears desirable that the port should now be privileged for the direct importation of East India and other foreign goods, including teas from China, in the event of a favourable termination to the warfare with the celestial empire. Should the Eastern Counties or Norwich railway be carried out to its original destination, or the projected railway to Bury, or others, completed, a speedy conveyance to the interior of the country will be obtained, and Ipswich be rendered doubly desirable as a depot for all foreign importation. The gross amount of customs duty collected at this port, in 1838, was £38,864 0s. 4d.; in 1839, £41,857 1s. 3d. The custom-house, situated on the quay, is a commodious brick edifice. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent in two yards, one situated in the parish of St. Mary-Stoke, and the other in the parish of St. Clement. Both these yards have

* The court books of this borough preserve many curious memoranda, respecting the wages paid at different periods to its representatives: amongst them are the following:—

1448. John Smith, and William Wethereld, 5 marks each.
1462. William Worsop, and John Lopham; the former to have 20d. a-day at York; at any near place 16d., at London 12d.; and Lopham, 12d. a-day every where.
1472. William Worsop, and John Wallworth; Worsop at 5s. a-week, and if parliament be adjourned, to have 1s. per day; Wallworth, 3s. 4d. per week.
1494. John Fastolf, and Ed. Boeking at £1 6s. 8d. each, if at Westminster; if further off, to be ordered by the Great court.
N.B. The Great court ordered to Fastolf, £4; to Boeking, £3.
1502. Robert Barker, and Zach. Lock, Esq. Lock, £5.
1640. John Gurdon, William Cage, Esq.
N.B. 18 Car. 1. (1642.) Cage had £100, and Dec. 5. 1643, Gurdon had £100, and Cage £50 more, besides £100 formerly granted.

patent slips, and frigates and Indiamen of the largest class have been built here. In the town there are two very extensive iron founderies,—in one of which is also carried on the manufacture of patent ploughs and ploughshares;—a manufactory of tobacco and snuff;—extensive breweries;—and also very extensive soap-boiling establishments. In the year ending 5th January, 1840, hard-soap was here manufactured to the extent of 760,228 lbs. The manufacture of hemp, flax, and cotton, is now all but extinct here: “there are still a few looms,” observes J. Mitchell, Esq., one of the commissioners on Hand-loom weaving, in 1839, “under half-a-dozen in number, employed in goods made solely from cotton, which is the last and sole remnant of the once extensive cotton weaving in this [the eastern] part of England.” The cheap cotton goods elsewhere made have driven out of the market the articles made here from flax and hemp, and there is now but one sacking weaver in Ipswich: there are no factories. Yarn is here spun for the Norwich weavers, and the cotton checks and cloths for sailors’ shirts are woven here from Norwich cotton. Ipswich was formerly celebrated for the sail-cloth called ‘Ipswich double,’ and the ancient woollen manufacture is believed to have flourished to a great extent. The manufacture of patent railway ‘chairs’ is about to be established by Messrs. Ransoms: very large orders have been received, extensive premises purchased, and this manufacture is likely to be of great magnitude and importance.

Two weekly markets are held here: the one held on Wednesday in the provision market, is of trifling importance; but the Saturday market is of a very extensive and general nature, and is considered one of the best corn-markets in the country. The Corn-exchange, standing on Corn-hill, is well-arranged, and furnished for the business there transacted. A handsome market-cross, which had been erected in the year 1510, was taken down in 1812, and a square, in which it stood, enclosed for a market-place. At no great distance from the former is another market-place, built at the joint expense of 5 persons, in 1811, and consisting of inner and outer quadrangles, round both of which are covered colonnades, affording to the market-people protection from the weather, and in the centre of the inner is a fountain, the pedestal of which is surmounted with a pyramid of Portland-stone, forming an obelisk about 20 feet in height. On each side of the pedestal a basin is cut in the solid stone, and supplied with pure water from a lion’s head above. Adjoining is an enclosed cattle-market, constructed at the expense of the same proprietors. Three commercial fairs are annually held here: the lamb fair, held on 22d August, is of great importance to all the neighbouring counties: horses are also sold at this fair: another is held on 4th May, for lean cattle and toys; and the third on 25th September, for butter and cheese. A fair for toys, or pleasure fair, is held on 25th July: there are also races which continue for three days: the race-ground is laid out to the eastward of the town. Here are branches of the National Provincial bank of England, the East of England bank, &c.

History and Antiquities.—Various particulars regarding the antiquities, as well as the ecclesiastical, political, and commercial, history of Ipswich, have already been noticed, and all that our limits permit us here to add, are a few further notices of its other more remarkable antiquities. Of these, perhaps, one of the most deserving of notice, was the ancient residence of Sir Anthony Wingfield, knight of the Garter, privy-councillor, vice-chancellor, and one of the executors of Henry VIII., part of which was ultimately converted into “the Tankard” public-house,

next door to the Coach and Horses. Some curious remains, displaced by modern improvements, were formerly shown, particularly a room on the ground-floor, the oak wainscot of which, curiously carved in festoons of flowers originally gilt, was afterwards painted blue and white. Here the arms of the Wingfields were to be seen: over the fire-place was a basso-relievo in plaster, coloured, which uninterrupted tradition at one time referred to the battle of Bosworth. A correspondent of the Gentleman’s Magazine, however, has given a much more plausible construction, in asserting, that this curious relic delineated the Judgment of Paris, and its consequences, in 5 compartments. The ceiling was of groined work after the manner of the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. The various compartments contained numerous coats-of-arms. This room was 27 feet long, 16 feet 9 inches wide, and 9 feet 5 inches high. Another part of the mansion of the Wingfields having successively served as a popish chapel for Judge Milton, in the reign of James II., and a dancing-school, was afterwards converted into a theatre, wherein Ipswich enjoyed the honour of having first witnessed and acknowledged the inimitable powers of David Garrick, who, under the assumed name of Lyddal, is said to have made his first dramatic essay on this stage about 1739, in Dunstal’s company from London, in the part of Dick, in the Lying Valet. Most of the remains of the religious houses have been noticed in giving an account of the institutions themselves. Part of St. Mildred’s church, one of the most ancient buildings in Ipswich, and at one time parochial and appropriated to St. Peter’s priory, was converted into a town-hall, adjoining to which a brick building is stated by Grose to have been erected in 1449,* which, if correct, would constitute the structure in question one of the first brick buildings in the empire, as the date assigned to its erection is earlier by some years than the period usually considered as the era of the introduction of that material. Amongst the many objects which here attract the eye of the antiquary, none, perhaps, has proved more interesting to many than a remarkable old decorated house in the old Butter-market, built in the year 1567 by George Copping; but never afterwards inhabited by any other than those of the name of Sparrowe. A family tradition narrates that, after the battle of Worcester, Charles II. was here secreted in a room with a concealed entrance consisting of a sliding pannel.—See Piper’s Hist. of Ipswich.

Celebrated natives.—Among the eminent persons to whom Ipswich has given birth, the first place indisputably belongs to Thomas Wolsey, who, by his distinguished abilities, and a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, raised himself from an obscure situation to the highest offices in the church and state. He was born at Ipswich in 1471, of rather obscure though respectable parentage: it has been alleged, though perhaps erroneously, that his father was a butcher. He was educated at the grammar-school here, and at Magdalene college, Oxford. He successively became bishop of Tournay in Flanders, a cardinal bishop of Winchester, archbishop of York, and lord-high-chancellor of England. His revenues are said to have equalled those of his sovereign Henry VIII., and he expended them in a manner no less magnificent. Among his retinue, composed of 800 persons, were many gentlemen, knights, and

* The prior and convent of the Holy Trinity in 1393, granted to the burgesses of Ipswich a piece of ground in the parish of St. Mildred, 24 feet long, and 18 wide, the north end abutting on the Cornhill. On this ground, as we are told, the edifice in question was erected; and there is an order made at a great court, 26th Henry VI., that all the profits of escheator and justice of the peace should be applied towards the expense of the building at the end of the hall of pleas.

even individuals of noble birth. He built the palace of Hampton-court; and York-place, in London, which afterwards received the name of Whitehall; and the foundations of Christ-church college, Oxford, and of his college at Ipswich, attest his endeavours for the promotion of learning. Wolsey was not satisfied with the honours which he had obtained, but aspired to the papal tiara. Disappointed in his hopes by the emperor Charles V., who had promised to support him, he revenged himself by promoting the divorce of his master from Catharine of Arragon, aunt to his imperial majesty. This affair, however, proved the occasion of the cardinal's downfall. The obstacles to the accomplishment of Henry's wishes being too powerful for even Wolsey to remove, so speedily as the king desired, he incurred Henry's displeasure, and being at the same time undermined by his enemies, he was suddenly stripped of all his employments, banished from the court, and apprehended for high treason. Having reached Leicester on his way from York to London, he was saved all further humiliation by the interposition of death on 30th November, 1530. Ralph Brownrigg, D.D., bishop of Exeter; Benjamin Lany, successively bishop of Peterborough, Lincoln, and Ely; Clara Reeve, author of a translation from the Latin of Barclay's *Argenis*, and of "the Old English Baron;" and Sarah Trimmer, a voluminous religious writer, were also natives of Ipswich. The Rev. Richard Canning, M.A., a gentleman of distinguished character and abilities, editor of the second edition of Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*, and compiler of the account of the Ipswich charities, was 40 years minister of the church of St. Laurence here, and died June 9th, 1775.

IRBY, a township in Woodchurch parish, Cheshire; 5 miles north-north-west of Great Neston. There is a daily school in this township. Acres 940. Houses 24. A. P. £1,160. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £55.

IRBY-UPON-HUMBER, a parish in Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, union of Caistor, Lincolnshire; 5½ miles west-south-west of Great Grimsby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £18; gross income £264. Patrons, in 1835, Lord Yarborough, and — Haigh, alternately. Acres 2,340. Houses 43. A. P. £1,844. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 263. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 6s.

IRBY-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish in the Wold division of Candleshoe wapentake, union of Spilsby, Lincolnshire; 4½ miles east-south-east of Spilsby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £4, and returned at £70; gross income £83. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Acres 1,090. Houses 17. A. P. £734. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 96. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 3s.

IRCHESTER, a parish in Higham-Ferrers hund., union of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire; 3 miles south-east of Wellingborough, and east-south-east of the river Nen. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Wollaston. Small tithes and glebe-lands commuted in 1769. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1830, £70 11s. per annum, of which £65 7s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £574 19s. Acres 1,980. Houses 150. A. P. £4,051. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 797.

IREBY, a township in Tatham parish, Lancashire; 4 miles south-east of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Acres 1,810. Houses 20. A. P. £1,363. Pop., in 1821, 115; in 1831, 109. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 19s.

IREBY, a parish and market-town in Allerdale ward, below Derwent, union of Wigton, county of Cumberland; 8 miles south by west of Wigton, and 304 north-north-west of London. It comprises the

townships of High Ireby, north of the river Derwent; and Low Ireby, near the source of the river Ellen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £25, and returned at £45; gross income £64. Great and small tithes commuted in 1811. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £8 per annum. The market-day is Thursday, and fairs for horses and horned cattle are held on February 24th and September 21st. Ireby, according to Camden, was called *Arbeia* in the time of the Romans, who had the military corps of the *Bararii Tigrienses* stationed here; but from the absence of Roman antiquities, this opinion is controverted by Horsley. Acres 4,320. Houses 93. A. P. £3,004. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 499. Poor rates, in 1838, £124 3s.

IRELETH. See **DALTON-IN-FURNESS**.

IRETON-KIRK, a parish in Wirksworth hund., Derbyshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Wirksworth. It includes the township of Ireton-Wood. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £7 10s. 10d.; gross income £409; nett income £355. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. This parish possesses 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1827, £88 8s. 2d. per annum; part of which was applied in education. Poor rates, in 1838, £235. Acres 2,490. Houses 155. A. P. £3,939. Pop., in 1801, 638; in 1831, 744.

IRETON-WOOD, a township in the above parish; 4½ miles south-south-west of Wirksworth. Here are 2 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 28. A. P. £1,239. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 138. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 13s.

IRLAM, a hamlet in Eccles parish, Lancashire; 8 miles west-south-west of Manchester. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1797. See **CHAT MOSS**.

IRK (THE), a river in Lancashire, falling into the Irwell near Manchester.

IRMINGLAND, a parish in South Erpingham hund., union of Aylsham, Norfolk; 5 miles north-west of Aylsham; on the river Bure. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Heydon. Acres 740. Houses 2. Pop., in 1811, 22; in 1831, 16. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 15s.

IRNHAM, a parish in Beltsloe wapentake, union of Bourn, Lincolnshire; 2 miles north-east by north of Corby, and east of the river Glen. It contains the hamlets of Bulby and Hawthorp. Living, a rectory, with the vicarage of Corby and the curacy of Bulby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 13s. 9d.; gross income £662. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £598 17s. 2d. Patroness, in 1835, Lady E. Clifford. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here; and there are 2 daily schools. Acres 3,520. Houses 66. A. P. £3,667. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 394. Poor rates, in 1838, £98 16s.

IRON-ACTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Thornbury, union of Chipping Sodbury, county of Gloucester; 3½ miles north-west of Chipping Sodbury. It includes the tything of Acton Ilgar. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £16 10s.; gross income £785. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £674 10s. 9d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Oxford. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1826, £9 per annum; 10s. of which were paid to Arlingham. Poor rates, in 1838, £475. Fairs for horses, cattle, pigs, and cheese, are held on April 25th, and September 13th. Acres 3,030. Houses 269. A. P. £5,344. Pop., in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,372.

IRON-BROCK-GRANGE, a hamlet in Wirksworth parish, Derbyshire; 3 miles south-east by east of Wirksworth. Acres 510. Houses 5. Pop., in 1821, 34; in 1831, 27. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 19s.

IRSTEAD, a parish in Tunstead hund., union of Tunstead and Happing, county of Norfolk; 11 miles north-east of Norwich, on the North river. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to the vicarage of Barton-Turf. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1826, £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 14s. Acres 830. Houses 30. A. P. £334. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 169.

IRT (THE), a river in Allerdale ward above Derwent, county of Cumberland, rising by two branches, one in Wastdale head, passing through Wast water, and the other in Skelderskew fells: uniting near King camp, their waters flow into the Irish sea near Ravenglass.

IRTHING (THE), a river flowing from the bleak hills, dividing the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. It proceeds in a southerly direction, forming the boundary between the two counties for several miles, and flows through a meandering channel towards the Eden, into which it falls near Newby. Some very fine scenery adorns the banks of this river.

IRTHINGTON, a parish and township in Eskdale ward, union of Brampton, county of Cumberland; 8 miles north-east by east of Carlisle, on the banks of the river Irthing. The parish comprises the townships of Leversdale, Newby, Newtown, and Irthington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £6 1s. 5d.; gross income £222. Great and small tithes, &c., commuted in 1779. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Dacre. This parish possesses 3 daily schools, 2 of which are partly supported by endowment. Acres 7,100. Houses 1,000. A. P. £1,393. Pop., in 1801, 870; in 1831, 1,023. Poor rates, in 1838, £284 3s. Houses of the township, 48. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 267.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, a parish in Huxloe hund., union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; 2 miles north-west of Higham-Ferrers; on the banks of the Nen. It comprises the consolidated parishes of All Saints and St. Peters. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £190. Certain tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1808. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Here are 4 infant and 2 daily schools: one of the latter is endowed with £17 per annum, by William Trigg, who also, in 1728, founded and endowed almshouses for 2 poor widows, each of whom receives £2 per annum. Other charities, in 1830, £60 per annum, of which £50 were applied to parochial purposes. Acres 3,720. Houses 255. A. P. £6,977. Pop., in 1801, 811; in 1831, 1,262. Poor rates, in 1838, £664 7s.

IRTON, or IRTONDALE, a parish in Allerdale ward above Derwent, union of Bootle, county of Cumberland; 3 miles north-north-east of Ravenglass; on the banks of the Irt. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £4 13s. 4d., and returned at £110; gross income £93. Great and small tithes commuted in 1809. Patron, in 1835, S. Irton, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £12 1s. per annum. Other charities, in 1819, £4 0s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £147 3s. Acres 3,270. Houses 87. A. P. £3,869. Pop., in 1801, including that of Santon and Melthwaite, 466; in 1831, 531.

IRTON, a township in Seamer parish, north riding.

ing of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west of Scarborough. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 22. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 107. Poor rates, in 1838, £11.

IRVON (THE), a river in Brecknockshire, rising in the hills near Llanvihangel Abergwessin, and flowing eastwardly for about 20 miles in length, to the Wye, about half-a-mile below the bridge near Builth, receiving, in its course, the tributary streams of Camarch, Dulas, and Whefry. It is a romantic river, and in its vale is situated Llanwrtyd, where there is a medicinal well of great efficacy.

IRWELL (THE), a river in LANCASHIRE,—which see.

ISAF HUNDRED, in the county of Carnarvon, North Wales. Houses 811. Pop., in 1831, 4,110.

ISALED HUNDRED, in the county of Denbigh, North Wales. Houses 2,702. Pop., in 1831, 13,807.

ISALL, or ISEL, a parish and township in Allerdale ward below Derwent, union of Cockermouth, county of Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Cockermouth, on the river Derwent. The parish comprises the townships of Blinderake, Isall and Redmain, Isall-Old Park, and Sunderland. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £8 13s. 6d., and returned at £110; gross income £160. Vicarial tithes commuted in 1808. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Lawson, Bart. Here is a Friends' meeting-house. There are also 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £5 8s. per annum, by the late Mrs. Clennel of London. Isall-hall, the seat of the Lawson family, is an ancient mansion, with a square tower, situated in a beautiful valley watered by the Derwent. Acres 6,760. Houses 84. A. P. £6,486. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 508. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 17s.

ISALL-OLD-PARK, a township in the above parish; 5 miles north-east by east of Cockermouth. Acreage with the parish. Houses 11. A. P. £1,231. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 108. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 16s.

IS-CARNEG, or ISYGARREG, a township in the parish of Machynllaeth, Montgomeryshire, North Wales; 4 miles north-east of Machynllaeth. Here are 2 daily schools. The manufacture of wool and the tanning trade are carried on here to a great extent. Houses 75. A. P. £1,454. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 392. Poor rates, in 1838, £215 17s.

IS-COED. See CILMARGH and ISHGOED.

IS-COYD, a chapelry in the parish of Malpas, county of Flint, North Wales, extending into Denbighshire; 3 miles west of Whitechurch. Here is a daily school. Houses 92. A. P. £3,449. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 438. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 1s.

ISDULAS HUNDRED, in the county of Denbigh, North Wales. Houses 2,485. Pop., in 1831, 12,263.

ISEL. See ISALL.

ISFIELD, a parish in Loxfield-Dorset hund., rape of Pevensey, union of Uckfield, county of Sussex; 2 miles south-south-west of Uckfield, on the river Ouse. Living, a rectory and a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £9 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £340. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is a very ancient edifice, contains several monuments of the Shurley family. Here is a daily school. On the bank of the river is an extensive paper manufactory. Hops, on an average of 7 years, to 1835, have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; average of hops charged, 22,539 lbs.; of duty, £187 16s. 6d. Acres 1,910. Houses 87. A. P. £1,776. Pop., in

1801, 334; in 1831, 531. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 12s.

IS-GORFAI HUNDRED, in the county of Carnarvon, North Wales. Houses 2,482. Pop., in 1831, 12,844.

ISHAM, a parish in Orlingbury hund., union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Kettering, on a branch of the Nen. Living, a rectory in two portions—inferior and superior—in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; each rated at £7 10s.; gross income of the former, £184: of the latter, £200. Great and small tithes, &c., commuted in 1778. Patrons, in 1835, the Rev. E. H. Hoare, Bart., and the bishop of Lincoln. Charities, in 1830, £34 6s. per annum, principally applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £222 11s. In 1838 a woollen mill here employed 25 hands. Acres 1,150. Houses 59. A. P. £2,314. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 318.

ISHLAWRÇOED, a hamlet in Bedwelty parish, Monmouthshire. Acres 3,080. Houses 407. Pop., in 1811, 632; in 1831, 2,070. Other returns with the parish.

ISHMAEL'S (Str.), a parish in the hund. of Roose, union of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Milford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £62 19s. 4d.; gross income £108. Tithes commuted in 1839; £114 11s. 6d. impropriated; £113 vicarial. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Houses 89. A. P. £1,873. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 527. Poor rates, in 1838, £323 5s.

ISIS (THE). See GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Rivers*.

ISKENNEN HUNDRED, in the county of Carmarthen, South Wales. Houses 1,711. Pop., in 1831, 8,426.

ISKER, YSKER, or ISIS (THE), a river in Brecknockshire, tributary to the Usk. It rises near Merthyr Cynog, and flows south-eastwardly by Battle, to its confluence with the Usk.

ISLANDSHIRE, a detached portion of the county of Durham, situated north of the county of Northumberland, and adjoining Berwick-upon-Tweed. It contains the parish of Holy Island, the three parochial chapelrys of Ancroft, Kyloe, and Tweedmouth, and the townships of Elwick and Ross, which belong to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Belford parish, Northumberland. Area 26,820 acres. Houses 1,290. Pop., in 1831, 8,183. See HOLY ISLAND and NORTHAMSHIRE.

ISLE-ABBOTS, a parish in Abdick and Bulstone hund., union of Langport, Somersetshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Ilminster, on the river Isle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £8; gross income £471; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol. The Baptists have a place of worship here; and there is a daily school. Acres 1,810. Houses 64. A. P. £2,685. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 380. Poor rates, in 1838, £164 5s.

ISLE-BREWERS, a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 5 miles south-west of Langport, on the river Isle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 10s.; gross income £138. Patron, in 1835, John Michael, Esq. This parish possesses two daily schools. Acres 1,190. Houses 42. A. P. £2,290. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 254. Poor rates, in 1838, £172 2s.

ISLEBECK. See CARLTON-ISLEBECK.

ISLEHAM, a parish in Staploe hund., union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Newmarket. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar in the dio. of Rochester; rated at £13 3s. 1½d.; gross income £430. Patron, the bishop of

Rochester. The Baptists and Presbyterians have places of worship here; and there is a daily school. In 1818, William Norman, Esq., endowed the Baptist chapel with £800. The Presbyterian chapel is also endowed. An hospital here was founded and endowed by Lady Peyton, in 1580, for a master, 6 brethren, and 6 sisters. They were created a body corporate, and had a common seal. The number of almspeople is now reduced to 10, each of whom receives 3s. weekly. The income, in 1836, amounted to £135 16s.; at which period there was a balance in hand of £92 10s. 10½d. Other charities, £59 6s. per annum. The poor have also 50 acres of fenland, within the Bedford Level. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,000 10s. "There was a priory here, dedicated to St. Margaret, cell (as Lynton was) to the abbey of St. Jagito, or St. Jacutus in Brittany, and granted by Henry VI. to the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, being then valued at £10 13s. 4d."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 4,396. Houses 396. A. P. £7,390. Pop., in 1801, 1,212; in 1831, 1,942.

ISLE-OF-DOGS. See DOGS (ISLE OF).

ISLEWORTH HUNDRED, county of Middlesex, is bounded on the north by Elthorne hundred; on the east by Ossulston hundred and the river Thames; and on the south and west by the Thames and Spelthorne hundred. Area 9,280 acres. Houses 2,454. Pop., in 1831, 13,568.

ISLEWORTH, a parish and village in the above hund., union of Brentford, county of Middlesex; 9 miles west-south-west of London, on the western bank of the Thames, between Brentford and Richmond. Acres 3,120. Houses 1,014. A. P., in 1815, £23,051; in 1838, £25,298. Pop., in 1801, 4,346; in 1831, 5,590. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £18; gross income £775; nett income £681. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. The church is a neat edifice, and contains some fine monuments in the interior: it was rebuilt in 1706, but the tower, which is picturesquely covered with ivy, is more ancient. The Wesleyan Methodists and other dissenters have places of worship here; and there are 2 daily schools, besides a day and Sunday school, supported by a small endowment. There is also an infant school. The Blue school was founded and endowed by Lady Elizabeth Hill in 1630. The income, augmented by various benefactions, amounted, in 1819, to £285 11s. The children are occasionally apprenticed, and 80 are clothed from the funds of the charity. In 1671, almshouses were founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Ingram, Knight, for 6 poor women, each of whom receives £10 per annum. In 1741, Mrs. Ann Tolson, also founded and endowed almshouses here for 12 poor persons, each of whom receives £2 6s. per quarter. Other charities, in 1821, £409 7s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,680 10s.

The pleasant village of Isleworth consists of one principal street. It contains many large and respectable houses, abounds in market and nursery gardens, and is particularly celebrated for the culture of strawberries, two favourite sorts of which, Keen's seedling, and Wilmot's superb, were raised here from seed, besides others which have not attained such a renown. In the town may be seen a large water-mill, which is said to have "obtained a greater notoriety by grinding votes than flour." Near the church is a ferry across the Thames, and at the end of the town is another, just beyond which, the bend of the river opens a magnificent view of Richmond with its bridge and hanging wood, studded with villas. In the vicinity of Isleworth there are various elegant villas and mansions. Among the latter is Sion-house, the seat of the duke of Northumberland. It occu-

pies the site of a conjunct monastery and nunnery founded by Henry V.,* and was erected by the Protector Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. By his attainder, it became forfeited to the Crown, and was granted to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, father-in-law to Lady Jane Grey, who resided here when solicited to accept the Crown. Northumberland being in his turn beheaded, Sion again reverted to the Crown. Mary converted it to the former use of its site as a nunnery, which destination was again altered by Elizabeth. In 1604, it was granted to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in whose family it has since remained. "In 1682," says Mr. Augier, "by a vicissitude which appears worthy of remark, the estate returned to the family which had founded the present mansion through the marriage of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset,† with lady Elizabeth Percy, only surviving child and heiress of Josceline, 11th and last Earl of Northumberland, in the direct line." Sion-house has of late years been renovated and improved; but even still it exhibits a nakedness and apparent want of that comfort which

generally distinguishes the mansions of the English nobility. A magnificent range of conservatories and hot-houses, unequalled in the world, has lately been erected here. The house is square with a flower garden in the centre. The great hall contains some antique statues; and adjoining is a vestibule furnished with 12 columns and 16 pilasters of verde antique, of which rare marble, a greater quantity is here collected than in any other building in Europe. Anthony Collins, a noted metaphysical writer, the friend and correspondent of Locke, was born at Isleworth in 1676.

ISLEY-WALTON, a chapelry in Kedgworth parish, Leicestershire; 18 miles north-west of Leicester. Charities, in 1837, £15 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 ls. Acres 410. Houses 13. A. P. £669. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 72.

ISLINGTON, an extensive parish and village, or metropolitan street district, and market-place, in Finsbury division of Ossulstone hund., Middlesex; formerly 2 miles north-west of London, but now so closely connected with Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, Old-street, and Shoreditch, that, like these places, it may be regarded as absorbed in, and forming part of, the metropolis. The village of Islington is situated between the channels of the little rivers Fleet and Walbrook, which mark its western and eastern borders in the course of their subterraneous passage to the Thames. Besides Islington, the parish comprises the villages or hamlets of Battlebridge, Upper and Lower Holloway, Highbury, Ball's-Pond, part of Newington-Green, Kingsland-Green, and City Gardens. Acres 3,050. Houses 5,797. A. P., in 1815, £103,457; in 1831, £181,910. Pop., in 1801, 10,212; in 1831, 37,316. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £30; gross income £1,170. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. D. Wilson.—St. John's is a perpetual curacy; gross income £250.—St. Paul's is a perpetual curacy; gross income £335.—Trinity is also a perpetual curacy; gross income £485: all in the patronage of the vicar of Islington. Islington also gives title to a prebendary in St. Paul's cathedral, and the value of the benefice in K. B., is £11 10s. 10d. The church is a modern brick edifice, with a square tower and octagonal steeple. The Episcopal churches or chapels at Holloway, Ball's-Pond, and Clouesley Square, Liverpool road, and St. Peter's chapel erected in 1835, are all elegant structures. St. Peter's has been built by voluntary contributions, aided by a grant from the Church building society: sittings 1,100, of which 600 are free. There are also various places of worship for Independents, Methodists, Baptists, &c. Independent churches were formed here in 1730, 1788, 1801, 1825, and 1835; and a Wesleyan Methodist was formed in 1828. There are 9 Sunday, 4 infant, 62 daily, and 38 boarding, schools in the parish. Three of the infant schools, containing, in 1839, 1,307 males, and 221 females, are supported by subscription: the fourth removed from Tombridge-street, New road, to Islington, in 1831, and containing 50 children of both sexes, is maintained by a private gentleman. Two of the daily schools containing 331 males and 198 females, are connected with one of the first three infant schools, children being received from it at 7 years of age: it is also chiefly supported by subscriptions; but there is a small endowment. A lending library, called "Parochial," available to all classes, is attached to these schools. Three of the daily schools are National, and one Lancastrian, all supported by subscriptions, and small weekly payments from the children. Another, a "school of industry," in connection with a dissenting chapel, is supported by subscription and work

* This was the only religious house in England which professed the modified order of St. Augustine, as reformed by St. Bridget: it consisted of 85 persons—answering to the 13 apostles and the 72 disciples: the 13 members, correspondent to the apostles, were monkish priests, and 60 of the 72 were nuns. St. Bridget "originally intended that the brothers and sisters should live together;" but a doubt having naturally enough crossed her mind, whether such an arrangement would be entirely free from scandal, she made a complete separation between the upper part of the convent, allotted to the nuns, and the lower part, allotted to the monks. In 1840, Mr. George James Augier published an interesting work, styled the "History and Antiquities of Sion Monastery," the design of which is "to rescue from oblivion some remembrance of one of the most interesting of our monastic structures." Mr. Augier informs us, that "this is the only English community of religious women which has never been separated or extinct since the reign of Queen Mary," and that "all the other English convents (with the exception of the monastery of Sheen) both of men and women, were revived much later." A brief history of this foundation is given by Tyler in his "Henry of Monmouth." "The history of this little company of sisters is very remarkable and interesting. The house was suppressed by Henry VIII., when the nuns fled from their native country, and took refuge first in Zealand, then at Mechlin, whence they removed to Rouen: at last, 15 reached Lisbon, in 1594. In Lisbon they were well received, and were afterwards supported by royal bounty, as well as by the benevolence of individuals. They seem to have settled there peaceably, and to have lived in their own house, and to have had their own church, for more than 50 years. In 1651 their house and church were both burned to the ground; but through the beneficence of some pious friends they had the happiness of seeing them restored. In 1755 this little community suffered in common with the other unfortunate inhabitants of Lisbon, and seem to have lost their all in the earthquake. In their distress they cast their eyes to the land of their fathers, and applied for charity in England. Through another 50 years the little band, still keeping up the succession by novices from England, remained in the land of their refuge; till, in 1810, 9 of them, the majority, it is said, of the survivors, fled from the horrors of war to their native island; and their convent, whose founder was the greatest general of his age, became the barracks of English soldiers under Wellington, the greatest general of the present day. On their first return they lived in a small house in Walworth, and in 1825, the remainder, advanced in years and reduced to two or three in number, were still living in the vicinity of the potteries, in Staffordshire—the last remnant of an English convent dissolved in the time of Henry VIII. The present Duke and Duchess of Northumberland kindly searched out and visited these remaining sisters in Staffordshire. There are at this time mulberry trees growing at Sion-house, which are believed not only to have been living but to have borne fruit in the time of the monastery."

† Known in his own time, and since, as the "Proud Duke of Somerset." His servants obeyed by signs; and when he travelled the country, the roads were cleared that he might pass without obstruction or observation. His children obeyed his mandates with profound respect. The two youngest daughters had used to stand alternately whilst he slept of an afternoon. Lady Charlotte, being tired, sat down—the Duke waked, and, displeased, declared he would make her remember her want of decorum. By his will he left her £20,000 less than her sister! After the death of the Duchess Elizabeth, the Duke married, in 1725, Lady Charlotte Finch. A short time after their union, his young bride, wishing to command his attention, playfully tapped him on the shoulder with her fan: her husband, startled at such a freedom, turned frowningly upon her, and said, "Madam, my first wife was a Percy, and she never took such a liberty."

done by the children. 35 females, who are clothed and educated. The "Union chapel school," containing 100 males and 60 females, is also supported by dissenters: this school has a lending library attached. A "Proprietary school" was commenced in 1830, and, in 1833, contained 160 males. A small proprietary school-house was built, in 1837, at the corner of Duncan-street, with a tetractyle Grecian Doric portico. Of the boarding-schools, 15 contained 773 males, and 21, 396 females.

The new literary institution, near Cross-street, was erected in 1837-8. It is in the Grecian style, with lofty antæ at the angles, comprising two lesser orders, the upper one of which consists of two insulated square pillars, forming a loggia before the windows on that floor. The theatre of the institution is calculated to accommodate 525 persons: it is in shape a semicircle on a parallelogram, chastely ornamented in the Grecian style, and contains an orchestra, which adds considerably to its elegance, by breaking the generally plain appearance of the cord of the arch. There is a reading-room 36 feet by 24, and a small library on the same floor. The corresponding rooms on the first floor are devoted to the society's museum, and are approached by a double staircase which forms a prominent feature in the interior arrangements. The class-room, laboratory, and apparatus rooms, are in the basement, affording every accommodation to the students. The lectures given at this thriving institution have been of an instructive, sound, and entertaining, character. The society's library has become an important advantage to the vicinity. At Highbury is a college or academy for the education of Congregational or Independent dissenting ministers, which was removed hither from Hoxton; and at Islington is a handsome and spacious edifice erected, in 1825, for the use of the Church of England missionary institution.

Part of the village of Islington, adjoining Pentonville, extends into the parish of Clerkenwell, where stands the free school and almshouses for 10 poor old widows, founded and endowed by Dame Alice Owen, about the year 1610, for the benefit of both parishes. The almshouses are under the government of the Brewers' company. The whole exclusive revenue of the school at the time of the inquiry was £69 per annum. The school-house belonging to the charity school for boys and girls, established here in 1710, was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1788. In Queen's-head-row are almshouses founded, in 1640, by John Heath, for 10 decayed members of the company of cloth-workers, and another set of almshouses founded and endowed by Mrs. Jane Davis in 1794; in Frog-lane are 6 almshouses for widows, originally founded at White-friars by Margaret, Countess of Kent, in 1538, but subsequently removed to Islington. The London Benefit society have erected almshouses at Ball's-Pond: they are in the Tudor style, and are not without merit as to general effect. The most valuable endowed charity connected with Islington, is The Stone Field or Church Estate, devised, in 1517, by Richard Cloudeley. This estate consists of 16 acres 3 roods 31½ perches of land, situate between Islington and Holloway. It was let on building leases for 81 years from 1824, at rents amounting, in all, to £668 11s. a-year: at the time of the inquiry, however, in 1822, a plan had been agreed on, and nearly 250 houses built on the land. The rents are received by the churchwardens, and applied by them, exclusive of 4 marks per annum payable to the new river company, principally in repairing and ornamenting the parish-church of St. Mary Islington, and the chapel-of-ease erected about the year 1811. There are various other charities chiefly for behoof of the poor,

the annual revenue of which, exclusive of £193 15s. 9d. of school endowments, amounted, in 1822, to £119 17s. 2d. Poor rates, in 1838, £13,143 16s.

In this parish are several extensive manufactories for white-lead, floor-cloths, furs, pasteboards, &c. In 1833, a cotton-mill here employed 49 hands. In 1835, an act was passed for establishing a cattle market in this parish, for the supply of the London market, thereby in a great measure obviating the necessity of driving cattle to market through the crowded streets of the metropolis, a practice which had hitherto been found to be a dangerous nuisance. A mart on an extensive scale was erected in the lower road here, in 1833, at an expense of £100,000. It consists of a square, containing an area of about 15 acres, enclosed by a brick wall 10 feet in height, and enclosing, in all, an area of 22 acres. Sheds 800 feet long are erected on the four sides of the square, the roofs resting behind on the walls, and in front, or interiorly, on strong piers in the form of Doric columns, 244 in number. In the centre there is a circus 150 feet in diameter, constituting a kind of exchange, and affording accommodation for the buyers and the clerk of the market. This magnificent mart is calculated to contain 12,000 oxen and calves, 40,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,000 pigs, &c. It was opened in April, 1836.

The Regent's canal passes through this parish, being conveyed by a tunnel 900 yards in length, under the High-street and the New river, and having on its banks convenient wharfs and warehouses. The Northern and Eastern, or Cambridge, railway issues from the southern vicinity of Islington at Clerkenwell, and runs northwards on the eastern side of the parish by Stoke-Newington. A considerable part of the course of the New river extends through this parish, but terminates in the "New river head," in the parish of CLERKENWELL—which see. Near the south-west side of the village of Islington, is "Sadler's wells," first so called from its Spa-waters, discovered, in 1633, by one Sadler, in a garden belonging to a house which he had opened as a music-room: it afterwards became a theatre for rope-dancing, tumbling, and pantomimical entertainments, carried on during the summer season. The mineral water now called Islington Spa, or new Tunbridge wells, was in repute at the time of Sadler's discovery: it much resembles the springs at Tunbridge wells in quality: it is a very light water, impregnated with iron. Here are also several noted taverns and tea-gardens: White-Conduit-house, which derived its name from a Conduit belonging to London charter-house, Copenhagen-house, Highbury-barn, and Canonbury-barn, are much frequented in the summer season.

The situation of Islington is very healthy, and the salubrity of the air and its vicinity to the metropolis has long rendered it a favourite retreat for the citizens: indeed, until its close conjunction with the city, it was one of their principal rural haunts. As early as the reign of Henry II., Islington was noted as the scene of public recreation, where wrestling, casting quoits, shooting at butts, and other athletic pastimes were practised. In 1514, the Londoners, displeased at an abridgment of their pleasures, by the enclosure of common fields about Islington, Hoxton, and Shoreditch, all of which they had been in the practice of frequenting, particularly for the sport of archery, assembled in multitudes and levelled the enclosures. Battlebridge is with great probability supposed to have been the place where Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor, defeated the multitudinous army of the Britons under the celebrated Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, A. D. 61.—See HUNTINGDONSHIRE—History. On the commencement

of war between Charles I. and the Parliament, trenches and ramparts were constructed at Islington for the defence of the city.

ISLINGTON. See **TILNEY** with **ISLINGTON**.

ISLIP, a parish in Huxloe hund., union of Thrapston, Northamptonshire; 1 mile west-north-west of Thrapston, on the banks of the Nen, through which the Northampton canal communicates with the German ocean. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £15 6s. 8d.; gross income £400. Tithes commuted in 1799-1800. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Dorset. In 1705, Henry Medbury, Esq., founded and endowed almshouses here for 2 poor widows, each of whom receives a weekly stipend of 1s. He also gave £5 a-year to widows of beneficed clergymen, residing within 20 miles of Islip, and who had not been left £200 each by their husbands. Poor rates, in 1838, £240. Acres 1,370. Houses 108. A. P. £2,756. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 562.

ISLIP, a parish and village in Ploughley hund., union of Bicester, Oxfordshire; 5½ miles north-north-east of Oxford, on the river Ray, near its conflux with the Cherwell, and over the former of which there is here a neat stone-bridge. Acres 1,680. Houses 135. A. P. £3,638. Pop., in 1801, 557; in 1831, 645. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £16 13s. 6½d.; gross income £428. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Here is a free school, founded by the celebrated R. Smith, D.D., who was many years rector of the parish, and endowed by him with property producing, in 1837, £109 4s. 1½d. per annum. Two of the boys are apprenticed annually with a premium of £15 each. There are 3 other daily schools. Charities, in 1824, exclusive of the school endowment, £11 11s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 1s. The village of Islip stands on the northern bank of the Ray, east of the Cherwell. It is mentioned in history as the birth-place of Edward the Confessor, who bestowed the manor upon the monks and abbot of Westminster. The remains of the palace of King Ethelred were discovered here by Mr. Dunkin, the historian of Bicester. In the king's chapel, as it was called, formerly stood a stone font which was used, tradition affirms, for the baptism of King Edward. It is now in the gardens of Sir Henry Brown at Nether-Rodington. In the manor-house, Isabel of France resided for a short time, in 1326, while concerting measures for the dethronement of her husband, Edward II.

ISSEL'S (ST.), a parish in Narbeth hund. and union, Pembrokeshire, South Wales; 3 miles north of Tenby; in Caermarthen bay. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £3 17s. 6d., and returned at £91 1s. per annum; gross income £114. Patrons, the chanter and chapter of St. David's. This parish possesses 2 infant and 2 daily schools: one of the latter is endowed with £15 per annum by Mr. John Jones. Houses 266. A. P. £4,006. Pop., in 1801, 974; in 1831, 1,262. Poor rates, in 1838, £330 12s.

ISSEY (ST.), a parish in Pyder hund., union of St. Columb Major, Cornwall; 3 miles south-east of Padstow. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £9; gross income £273; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 4,440. Houses 130. A. P. £2,050. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 720. Poor rates, in 1838, £466 9s.

ISYGARREG. See **IS-CARNEG**.

ITCHEN (THE), or **AIRE**, a river in the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**—which see.

ITCHENOR (WEST), a parish in Manhood

hund., rape of Chichester, union of Westhamphnett, Sussex; 4 miles south by west of Chichester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 14s. 2d.; gross income £157. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £170 4s. 11d. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. This parish possesses two infant schools. An attempt was made, about 60 years ago, to establish a dock-yard for the building of vessels here; but it failed through an accident which happened at a launch. Acres 510. Houses 41. A. P. £1,058. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 237. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 3s.

ITCHIN-ABBOTS, a parish in Bountisborough hund., union of New Winchester, Fawley division of Southamptonshire; 3¼ miles west-north-west of New Alresford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £14 1s. 5½d.; gross income £351. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Wright. Here is a day and Sunday school endowed with £365 three per cent. consols. Other charities, in 1824, 10s. per annum. Acres 1,980. Houses 45. A. P. £1,831. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 243.

ITCHIN-STOKE WITH ABBOTSTON, a parish in the above hund., union of Alresford, county of Southampton; 2½ miles west by north of Alresford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; not in charge; gross income £379. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ashburton. Here is a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1824, 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £308 12s. Acres 2,850. Houses 53. A. P. £2,412. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 267.

ITCHINGFIELD, a parish in East Easwirth hund., rape of Bramber, union of Horsham, Sussex; 3¼ miles west-south-west of Horsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8; gross income £280. Patrons, in 1835, the children of the Rev. E. Cartwright. The church is a single nave or aisle of no greater antiquity than the age of Edward IV. or Henry VI. The tower, which hardly rises above the body of the church, is a singular construction. It is composed of very large blocks of timber, or rather entire trees, fastened together with wooden bolts, and is certainly as ancient as the church. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £2 18s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £350 11s. Acres 2,490. Houses 50. A. P. £1,011. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 356.

ITCHINGSWELL. See **ECCHINSWELL**.

ITCHINGTON, a tything in Tytherington parish, Gloucestershire; 3 miles south-east of Thornbury. Acres 560. Houses 27. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 126. Other returns with the parish.

ITCHINGTON (BISHOP'S), a parish in Southern division of Knightlow hund., union of Southam, Warwickshire; 3¼ miles south-west of Southam. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Chadshunt and Gayden, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £10; gross income £431. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield. Here are two daily schools. Charities, in 1826, £22 13s. Poor rates, in 1838, £232 8s. Acres, including Chapel-Ascote, 3,760. Houses 105. A. P. £3,818. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 421.

ITCHINGTON (LONG), a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 2½ miles north by west of Southam, on the river Watergall, and in the line of the Stratford on Avon, or Warwick and Napton, canal. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £7 1s. 8s.; gross income £171. Great and small tithes commuted in 1775. Patron, in 1835, C. Leigh, and F. Newdigate, Esqrs. Here are two daily schools,

one of which is endowed with £36 per annum. Other charities, in 1826, £10 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £576 9s. Long Itchington, though now a village, was, in ancient times, one of the most considerable towns in the county. Between this place and Horbury, Fremund, son of Offa, was treacherously murdered and buried in his father's palace. Acres 4,510. Houses 201. A. P. £6,949. Pop., in 1801, 704; in 1831, 911.

ITHON (THE). See RADNORSHIRE.

ITONFIELD, a township in Hesket parish, Cumberland; 8 miles south-west by south of Carlisle. Houses 119. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 544. Other returns with the parish.

ITTERINGHAM, a parish in Erpingham hund., union of Aylesham, Norfolk; 4 miles north-west of Aylesham, on the river Bure. Living, a rectory with that, of Mannington, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 17s. 1d.; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Orford. The church has a nave, chancel, and tower, with 3 bells; and on its north side is the ivy-mantled ruin of a small chapel. There are 3 daily schools in the parish. Charities, in 1832, 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £180 8s. Acres 1,220. Houses 68. A. P. £1,342. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 343.

ITTON, a parish in the upper division of Caldicott hund., union of Chepstow, Monmouthshire; 3 miles west by north of Chepstow. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £4 10s. 10d.; gross income £157. Patron, in 1835, W. Curre, Esq. Charities, in 1833, £14 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 14s. Acres, including Howick, 1,820. Houses 26. A. P. £755. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 141.

IVE (ST.), a parish in the middle division of East hund., union of Liskeard, Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Callington, situated between two small streams which flow into the English channel. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £26; gross income £403. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £8 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £399 17s. Acres 7,890. Houses 90. A. P. £3,767. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 636.

IVECHURCH. See IVYCHURCH.

IVEGILL, a township in Dalston parish, county of Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Carlisle, and intersected by the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Houses 29. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 141. Other returns with the parish.

IVEL (THE). See BEDFORDSHIRE.

IVEL (THE). See SOMERSETSHIRE.

IVELCHESTER. See ILCHESTER.

IVER, a parish in Stoke hund., union of Eton, Buckinghamshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Colnebrook, on the banks of the Colne, and in the line of the Great Western railway, which here passes through a cutting more than a mile in length, and averaging 10 feet in depth. The parish includes the hamlet of Bengier. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £95 5s.; gross income £115. Great and small tithes commuted in 1799-1800. Patron, in 1835, the Right Hon. J. Sullivan. Here are 5 daily, and 4 day and boarding, schools; also a day and Sunday National school, endowed with £16 5s. per annum, and the interest of £200 three per cent. consols. Other charities, in 1832, £104 8s. 1d. per annum, partly applied in apprenticing poor children. Poor rates, in 1838, £956 5s. A considerable trade in corn, &c., is carried on between this place and London. Riching's Lodge, in this parish, was the residence of the duchess of Somerset, who died here in 1754. In her predeces-

sor's time it was the resort of Addison, Pope, Prior, Congreve, and Gay. A fair for cattle, sheep, and hogs, is held here on July 10th. Acres 5,140. Houses 343. A. P. £13,182. Pop., in 1801, 1,377; in 1831, 1,870.

IVES (ST.)

A borough, sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the eastern division of Penwith hund., union of Penzance, county of Cornwall; 69 miles west-south-west of Launceston, and $277\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of London, on the west side of the bay of St. Ives, in the Bristol channel. Acres of the parish 1,850. Houses 924. A. P. £5,530. Pop., in 1801, 2,714; in 1831, 4,776. Poor rates, in 1838, £749 8s.

The noble bay of St. Ives, at the north-eastern extremity of which the town is situated, is a deep and capacious basin formed by Godrevy head and island to the east, and the bold peninsular promontory which rises over the town of St. Ives to the west, the river Heyl flowing through a broad estuary into the middle of the bay. The promontory which runs out to the north-east of the town, is divided from it by a sandy isthmus. It is a fine abrupt steep, ribbed with romantic rocks of 'black killas,' against which the waves dash with prodigious fury when the wind is to the northward. In general the bay of St. Ives is considered very safe anchorage, though storms have occurred which covered its surface with wrecks. The port of St. Ives has been greatly incommoded by the sand driven in by the north-west winds, and the town has also suffered from the same cause. Speaking of St. Ives, Leland observes that, "The place that the chief of the town hath, and partly dooth stond yn, is a very peninsula, and is extended into the se of Severn as a cape. Moste parte of the houses be sore oppressid or over-coverid with sandes, that the stormy windes and rages castith up there. This calamite hath continud ther litle above 20 yeres." Again he says,—"The best parte of the town now stondith in the south part of the peninsula toward another hill for defence from the sandes." Norden describes the haven as much annoyed with sands, and unfit for receiving ships of any burden. "The town and port of St. Ives," says Carew, "are both of mean plight; yet with their best means (and often to good and necessarie purpose) succouring distressed shipping. Order hath been taken," he adds, "and attempts made for bettering the road with a peer; but eyther want or slacknesse, or impossibilitie, hitherto withhold the effect: the whiles plentie of fish is here taken and sold verie cheap." Holinshed has mention of a lighthouse and blockhouse near St. Ives, to the following effect:—"On "a little byland cape or peninsula, called Pendinas, the compass net above a mile, standeth a pharos, or light for ships that sail by those coasts in the night. There is also a block-house and a peer on the east side thereof; but the peer is sore choaked with sand, as is the whole coast from St. Ies unto St. Carantokes." There is still a battery on the eastern side, and the old pharos was latterly used for depositing government stores. A new and commodious pier was constructed under the direction of the celebrated Smeaton, the engineer, between the years 1766 and 1770; and in 1816, the harbour having still been greatly incommoded by immense shoals of sand, the pier was extended, and a breakwater constructed for its protection, so that at spring-tides the harbour could accommodate 200 large vessels.

When viewed from the environs, the town has a very picturesque effect. Warner, describing its appearance in 1808, remarks that it "is large but

irregular, intersected by narrow streets which run in the most intricate and capricious directions;" and in 1831, the commissioners on the parliamentary boundaries observe, that "the houses are generally of a moderate size, and built in situations to suit the convenience of persons interested in the trade of the port;" but an extensive village has been laid out, of which 50 houses had then been erected. The principal street is a long one, branching out, on the south, into two shorter ones, uniting again in others still further to the south. Continuous with these, and along the Penzance road, the town is extending, and there are various scattered buildings beyond its precincts. On the summit of a hill, near the town, is Tregenna, a modern castellated building, which commands a fine prospect of the sea. About a mile from the house is a pyramid erected to the memory of the late John Knill, Esq. of Gray's inn, London, and secretary to Lord Hobart, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, an eccentric gentleman, who, by will, directed that at the end of every five years, an old woman, and ten girls under 14 years of age, should walk in procession with music, from the market-house at St. Ives to this pyramid, round which they should dance, and sing the 100th psalm, and for which purpose he vested some freehold lands in the mayor, officiating minister, and collector of the port of St. Ives, whom he allowed £10 for a dinner.

The living is a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; gross income £103. Great and small tithes commuted in 1801. Patron, the vicar of Ewny Lelant. The church is an ancient, low, but spacious, edifice, consisting of a nave and two aisles: it is situated so near the sea, that in high tides it is covered with spray. Here are places of worship for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Huntingdonians. A literary or scientific institution has been established here, and, in 1834, a library and museum were commenced, and lectures sometimes given. There are 12 infant, 7 daily, and several Sunday, schools, within the old borough and parish boundaries. A charity school is supposed to have been founded here by a person named Hext, not Heal, as has been alleged; but no money has been received for upwards of 80 years, and nothing regarding it is now certainly known. The corporation pay 20s. to a clergyman for a sermon on the election of the mayor, and there is a property leased for lives by the corporation, which may be the almshouse mentioned by Gilbert.

The first charter of incorporation was obtained for St. Ives by Sir Francis Basset of Tehiddy, from Charles I., in 1639. Sir Francis became a member for the borough, and gave the corporation a handsome cup, on which is the following singular inscription:—

If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,
Within the borough of beloved St. Ives,
It is designed that this my cup of love,
To evince one a peace-maker may prove.
Then am I blest to have given a legacy
So like my hate unto posterity.

Under Charles's charter the body corporate consisted of a mayor, 12 capital burgesses, and 24 inferior burgesses*: but by the subsequent charter of James II., granted in 1685, and forming the governing charter till 1835, the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, 10 aldermen, or capital burgesses, besides the mayor, and an indefinite number of burgesses, the

officers of the corporation being the recorder and town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, and 8 constables, and the capital burgesses forming the common council. The mayor, by the charter, was appointed to be a justice-of-peace during the year of his office, and the year next following; to be coroner, clerk of the market and fairs, and keeper of the jail. A court of record was given by the charter, but had never been used in modern times. Petty-sessions were appointed to be held weekly, on Tuesday, or more frequently if requisite; and a court of quarter-sessions, for misdemeanours only, to be held before the mayor, justice, and senior aldermen, the magistrates, in cases of felony, committing to the county-jail at Bodmin, distant 48 miles. The jail has been recently constructed: it consists of two apartments or cells, on the staircase of the town-hall. The cells are lighted by means of a small window looking to the staircase: no yard is attached. The police, at the time of the municipal inquiry, in 1834, was deemed adequate to the protection of the town; but there was no nightly watch, and the streets were not lighted. The town is paved under the general highway act. The aldermen were found by the commissioners to "constitute the ancient select vestry, and direct the parochial affairs, to the exclusion of the inhabitants;" but St. Ives afterwards formed part of an union under the new poor-laws, so that, independently of the municipal act, the old arrangement was entirely altered. The revenues of the corporation in 1834, derived principally from tolls, amounted to £194 4s.; expenditure, £130 1s. Previous to the erection of the new pier by Smeaton, the pier belonged to the corporation, but they sold their right to the dues, for the sum of £25 per annum, to the trustees appointed by the subscribers for the new erection, which cost £10,000, the amount of which was secured by 7^o Geo. III., on the dues exacted at the quay: these dues were let, in 1834, at £330 per annum, exclusive of the dues on fish, the amount of which is sometimes £600 per annum, though sometimes merely nominal, varying with the nature of the season, and the take of pilchards, on the exportation of which, a duty of 1s. per hhd. has been exacted. The produce of the dues has been applied to the discharge of the debt incurred in the building. "If any accumulation should arise, it is provided that a certain sum should be reserved for the protection and sustaining of the pier, and afterwards no dues are to be exacted except from foreign vessels. The trustees of the pier are the magistrates of the county of Cornwall, and of the borough of St. Ives."—Mun. Rep. A debt of £850 was incurred, in 1832, for rebuilding the market-house, town-hall, and public-offices. Under the new municipal act, the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors, the style of the corporate body being, "The mayor and burgesses of the borough of St. Ives." The borough is included in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted, and in section II. of that schedule, amongst those whose municipal boundaries were to be taken until altered by parliament. The boundaries laid down in the boundary report are confined to the more immediate vicinity of the town, including the extension of buildings along the Penzance road. The income of the borough, for 1839, was £155 0s. 2d., arising from tolls and dues: expenditure, £161 9s. 9½d., the principal items of which were—

Salaries, &c., to municipal officers, . . .	£85 0 0
Police and constables, . . .	34 5 7½
Public works, repairs, &c., . . .	21 9 4

The borough has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Philip and Mary. Previous to the

* It appears that before the incorporation, the chief officer of this town was called the mayor or portreeve; and it is said that one Payne, who held that office in the reign of Edward VI., was executed by order of Sir Anthony Kingston, for being concerned in Arundel's rebellion.—Dr. Borlase's MSS. quoted in Lyson's Cornwall, p. 149.

passing of the Reform act, the borough and parish were coextensive, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot returned two members to parliament; the greatest number of electors polled, within 30 years previous to 1831, being 316: by the Reform act, however, the parishes of Lelant and Towednack were added to the old borough, and the number of members reduced to one. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was—

St. Ives: scot and lot,	362
— £10 holders,	190
Of whom were also scot and lot,	143
—	47
Lelant: £10 holders,	83
Towednack: £10 holders,	74
—	566

The numbers polled at the general election, in 1837, were 316 scot and lot, and 179 £10 holders. The mayor is the returning officer.

The principal employment of the inhabitants of St. Ives is in the pilchard fishery, which has recently been carried on with more than ordinary success. Of this species of fish, which is similar to the herring, the greatest quantity ever known to have been caught upon a single occasion, was taken at St. Ives, on 11th November, 1840. In three hours upwards of 20,000 hhds. were enclosed. The take, however, appears to be very fluctuating in quantity. "Till of late years," says Warner in 1808, "the bay was remarkable for the plenty of this fish caught in it; but owing to some unknown, though, doubtless, powerful cause, few pilchards have been taken here latterly." The quantity, however, annually shipped from the port of St. Ives, from 1747 to 1756 inclusive, averaged only 1,282 hhds.; but this was exclusive of the immense home consumption, fish sold in the markets, and spread upon the land for manure. In 1801, again, upwards of 10,000 hhds., caught in Mount's-bay, were landed at St. Ives, and sold at 10d. the cart-load for manure. "At the time of large draughts it is usual for all the inhabitants to contribute their assistance; shops are deserted; and if it should be Sunday, even the church" is likewise abandoned. For further information regarding the pilchard fishery—see article MARAZON. Other articles of export from St. Ives, are slates and copper-ore. In the vicinity are some copper and tin mines, among which are Wheal Providence, and St. Ives Consols. In 1837, 397 tons of black tin were sold by ticket, [see CORNWALL,] from St. Ives Consols: average price per ton, £45 9s. 3d.: value in all, £18,049 17s. 6d. From Wheal Providence, 10½ tons: average, per ton, £43 17s. 2d.: total, £471 11s. 10d. In 1838, 741 tons of copper-ore, from Wheal Providence, were sold also by ticket: average price per 21 cwt., £8 3s. 5d.: total, £6,055 19s. In the rocks near St. Ives there are streaks resembling copper. The imports at St. Ives are coals, salt, timber, iron, leather, groceries, &c. A considerable traffic has been carried on by this port with the Bristol merchants. Hayle, where a principal part of the trade of St. Ives has been carried on, is a place within the limits of the port, but distant 3 miles from the town. The market is on Wednesday and Friday; and a fair for cattle is held on the Saturday before Advent. There is a branch of the Western district banking company in the town.

St. Ives is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have derived its name from Iva, a holy female, who came here from Ireland about the year 460, and was buried in the church of St. Ives. The town, however, was anciently called Porth Iia, and the patron saint's name has been rendered St. Hya, or Iia: she is said to have been accompanied by St. Breaca and others from Ireland. A very singular custom has

prevailed in this town, namely, that, on the death of every individual worth £10, ten shillings should be paid to the curate.

IVES (St.), a parish and market-town in Hurstingstone hund., union of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; 5 miles east of Huntingdon, and 59 north-west of London, on the river Ouse, over which there is here a handsome bridge of six arches. Acres 2,330. Houses 656. A. P. £10,676. Pop., in 1801, 2,099; in 1831, 3,314. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Old Hurst, and Wood Hurst, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £6 15s.; no return. Patrons, in 1835, John Ansley, and trustees under the will of H. Grace, Esq. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists, have places of worship here; and there are 9 daily schools, besides 2 day and boarding schools. Charities, in 1830, £87 5s. per annum, of which £47 14s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,515 3s. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of St. Ives, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The St. Ives poor-law union comprehends 24 parishes, embracing an area of 101 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 17,261. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,235. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,419; in 1839, £8,063 9s. The town, most of the buildings of which are of modern erection, suffered severely from fire in 1689. It contains many good inns, and several ale-breweries and malt-kilns. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, the neighbourhood being remarkably fertile. The market is on Monday; and fairs for cattle of all sorts, and cheese, are held on Whitmonday and October 10th. The markets and fairs are exceedingly well attended. Here Oliver Cromwell rented a farm, prior to his being chosen burgess for Cambridge. "About A. D. 1001," says Tanner, "the relics of St. Ivo, a Persian archbishop, being discovered in this town, then belonging to the abbey of Ramsey, Ednoth the abbot built a church here to the honour of that holy man, wherein were placed a prior and some Benedictine monks, subordinate to Ramsey, and, as parcel of that house, was granted, 36° Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Audley." In the north-eastern part of the town, the priory barn, and dove-house, yet remain. The parish of St. Ives was called, by the Saxons, Sleppe, and is thus entered in Domesday-book. Its present appellation was derived from St. Ivo, a Persian missionary, who travelled through England about the year 600.

IVESTONE, a township in Lanchester parish, Durham; 9 miles north-west of Durham. Here is a daily school. This township anciently belonged to Kepier hospital. Acres 1,590. Houses 47. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 212. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 5s.

IVINGHOE, a parish and market-town in Cottesloe hund., union of Leighton Buzzard, Buckinghamshire; 22 miles south-east by east of Buckingham, and 33 miles north-west of London, in the line of the Grand Junction canal. Acres 5,260. Houses 302. A. P. £1,786. Pop., in 1801, 1,153; in 1831, 1,648. The parish comprises the hamlets of Aston, Horton and Seabrook, and Margaret-street. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 16s. 1d., returned at £70; gross income £305. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1821. Patroness, in 1835, the Countess of Bridgewater. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, containing sepulchral monuments of the Duncombe family, and an altar-tomb and statue, ascribed to Henry de Blois, bishop of

Winchester, and brother to King Stephen. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have places of worship here; and there is a daily school. There are also 17 small schools, in which the pupils are taught to make straw-plait, the mistresses hearing them read once a-day. Charities, in 1833, £47 11s. 9d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £813 9s. The town, which is situated on the declivity of three peculiarly shaped chalk hills, commands extensive prospects of the adjacent country. It consists chiefly of two streets, one of which extends through the whole length of the town, and the other branches off at right angles,—resembling the letter T. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on here. The market is on Saturday; and fairs for cows, sheep, and hogs, are held on May 6th, and October 17th. At the hamlet of St. Margaret's are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, and endowed by Henry I. Its revenues were valued at £14 3s. 1d. The site was granted, shortly after the dissolution, to Sir John Dauce.

IVINGTON, a township in Leominster parish, Herefordshire; 2½ miles south-west of Leominster. It includes Cholstre, Hideash, Newtown, Stagbatch, and Wintercott. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Leominster. Houses 117. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 602. Other returns with the parish.

IVY-BRIDGE, a chapelry and village, partly in the parish of Harford, and partly in those of Ugborough, Ermington, and Cornwood, Ermington hund., county of Devon; 6 miles east of Plympton Earle, on the river Erne, over which there is here a bridge of one arch covered with ivy. A new church has recently been erected here, and endowed by Sir John Leman Rogers, Bart., in whom the patronage is vested. Here is a paper manufactory. The village is beautifully situated in a romantic dell, which, with its rapid river, wooded accompaniments, and picturesque scenery, excites the admiration of almost every traveller. "However warmed my fancy might have been by previous descriptions of the beauties of the river at Ivy-Bridge," says Warner, in his Cornish Tour, "the actual scene would have realized its most romantic dreams. I confessed that I never had before seen so much variety crowded into so short a distance:—"

"Here might Contemplation imp
Her eagle plumes! The Poet here might hold
Sweet converse with the Muse! The curious sage,
Who comments on great Nature's ample tome,
Might find that volume here. For here are caves,
Where rise those gurgling rills, that sing the song
Which contemplation loves. Here shadowy glades,
Where, through the tremulous foliage, darts the ray
That gilds the Poet's day-dream!"—

Returns with the respective parishes.

IVY-CHURCH, or IVYCHURCH, a parish within Romney Marsh liberty, union of Romney Marsh, county of Kent; 3 miles north-west of New Romney; in the line of the Military canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £44 16s. 8d.; gross income £468. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a daily school. Acres 4,390. Houses 34. A. P. £10,726. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 198. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 4s.

IWADE, a parish in Milton hund. and union, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 2½ miles north of Milton; opposite the isle of Elmley. Living, a per-

petual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £8, and returned at £68; gross income £70. Patron, the archdeacon of Canterbury. Charities, in 1836, £6 12s. 6d. per annum. Acres 3,190. Houses 22. A. P. £2,818. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 134. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 7s.

IWERNE-COURTNAY, otherwise SHROWTON, a parish in Redlane hund., union of Blandford, Dorsetshire; 4¼ miles north-north-west of Blandford-Forum. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Farlington, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £25 8s. 1½d.; gross income £372. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rivers. Here is a daily school, founded in the reign of Queen Anne, by Dame Elizabeth Freke, and endowed with £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £300 16s. Acres 2,270. Houses 103. A. P. £1,768. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 557.

IWERNE-MINSTER, a parish in Sixpenny Handley hund., union of Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire; 5½ miles south of Shaftesbury. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Handley, Gussage St. Andrew, Hinton St. Mary, Margaret Marsh, and Hartgrove, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £10 1s. 0½d.; gross income £335. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. This parish possesses 8 daily schools. Acres 2,740. Houses 74. A. P. £2,038. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 634. Poor rates, in 1838, £362 14s.

IXWORTH, a parish and market-town in Blackbourn hund., union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 6½ miles north-east of Bury-St.-Edmund's, and 77 north-east by north of London. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; returned at £40; gross income £101. Patron, in 1835, R. N. Cartwright, Esq. Here are 6 daily schools. Two Sunday schools are supported by part of the proceeds of a sum of £1,000, bequeathed, in 1789, by William Vary, Esq., who appropriated the residue to the poor. Other charities, in 1829, £32 10s. per annum, of which £4 5s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £539 7s. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, on the bank of a small river which falls into the Little Ouse. It consists of two neat and well-built streets, through the principal of which the high road from Bury to Botesdale passes. The market was on Friday, but it is now scarcely observed. A fair is held on Whitmonday for toys. Petty-sessions are held here weekly. Roman coins are said to have been repeatedly found at this place. Here, says Tanner, "a priory of Black canons was built and endowed to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, by Gilbert Blund, one of the noblemen who came in with William the Conqueror. It was valued, 26° Henry VIII., at £168 19s. 7d., ob. q. per annum, Dugd.; £280 9s. 5d., Speed; and granted, 30° Henry VIII., to Richard Codrington." Acres 2,320. Houses 130. A. P. £2,495. Pop., in 1801, 827; in 1831, 1,061.

IXWORTH-THORPE, a parish in the above hund., union, and county; 7 miles north-east by north of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a donative in the dio. of Norwich; valued at £20; gross income £21. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. Lamb, Bart. Charities, in 1829, £27 7s. per annum, part of which was applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 1s. Acres 770. Houses 15. A. P. £1,163. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 128.

J

JACOBSTOW, a parish in Stratton hund. and union, county of Cornwall; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Stratton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £19; gross income £276. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of St. Germans. Here is a day and Sunday school. Digory Wheare, the first Camden professor of history at Oxford, and author of several learned works, was born here in 1573. Acres 4,890. Houses 119. A. P. £2,098. Pop., in 1801, 432; in 1831, 638. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 19s.

JACOBSTOWE, a parish in Black Torrington hund., union of Okehampton, Devonshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Hatherleigh; on the Torridge river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £201. Patron, in 1835, L. Burton, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £16 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 11s. Acres 2,310. Houses 45. A. P. £1,408. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 293.

JAMES (ST.), a parish, partly in Barton-Regis hund., union of Clifton, county of Gloucester, but chiefly within the city of BRISTOL: which see. Houses 1,429. A. P. £25,216. Pop., in 1801, 7,307; in 1831, 10,488.

JAMES (ST.), a chapelry in Bishops Cannings parish, Wiltshire. Acreage with the parish. Houses 356. A. P. £7,053. Pop., in 1811, 1,109; in 1831, 1,765. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,012 16s.

JAMES (ST.), SOUTH ELMHAM, a parish in Wangford hund. and union, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Halesworth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, A. Adair, Esq. Charities, in 1829, £20 per annum; applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £159 18s. Acres 1,530. Houses 37. A. P. £1,721. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 261.

JARROW, a parish and village in the east division of Chester ward, union of South Shields, county of Durham; 2 miles south-west by west of South Shields; on the river Tyne. It comprises the chapels of Heworth, and South Shields, and the townships of Harton, Westoe, and Monkton with Jarrow. Living, a perpetual curacy with the curacy of Heworth, in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £46 1s., and returned at £95 14s. 8d.; gross income £197. Patrons, in 1838, C. Ellison, T. Brown, and Sir T. Clavering, in turns. In the vestry is an ancient oaken chair, which belonged to the Venerable Bede. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists, have places of worship here. The parish possesses 76 daily, and 2 day and Sunday National, schools. Charities, in 1830, £103 1s. 10d. per annum, part of which was applied to education. Poor rates, in 1838, £6,057 18s.—The village, which is chiefly inhabited by pitmen and their families, is pleasantly situated on the south side of the Tyne. Here is an extensive colliery; and the parish, which abounds in coal, contains numerous manufactories connected with the trade of Newcastle. In a ruined haven called the Slake, which covers about 460 acres of ground, the navy of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, is supposed to have anchored. Jarrow was anciently a place of considerable importance. The parish was originally called Gyrvy, or Gyrvy, —a fen or marsh. Here Bene-

dict founded a monastery, which, according to an inscription still preserved, was dedicated to St. Paul, and completed in 685. It was consolidated with the monastery of Monkwearmonth, the foundations of which were laid in 674, and endowed with forty hides of land by King Egfrid. The Venerable Bede, who was born at Monkton in this parish, received the rudiments of his education in this monastery; and, subsequently becoming an ecclesiastic, he obtained deacon's orders in his 19th year, and spent his useful life within its walls, where he died in 735. He is said to have been buried in a porch built to his honour, on the north side of the church. Little now remains of the monastery, except short Saxon columns and tombs near the church. Numerous Roman relics have been found here. On the alteration of the course of the road near the east end of Jarrow Row, two square pavements of Roman brick were discovered, and the foundations of Roman buildings have frequently been uncovered in the fields on the north side of the church. Acres 8,640. Houses 4,727. A. P. £36,675. Pop., in 1801, 15,624; in 1831, 27,995.

JAY. See **HEATH** and **JAY**.

JEFFRESTON, a parish in Narbeth hund. and union, Pembrokeshire, South Wales; 6 miles south of Narbeth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; rated at £47 10s. per annum; gross income £134. Patron, the upper chapter of St. David's. Here are 3 daily schools. Houses 130. A. P. £1,513. Pop., in 1801, 685; in 1831, 610. Poor rates, in 1838, £260.

JERSEY,

One of the Channel islands, subject to the British crown, though situated in the bay of St. Michael, and distant only about 13 miles west of the Norman coast, while it is nearly 90 miles south of the nearest point on the English coast, in Dorsetshire. It is the most southern of the Channel islands, being 7 leagues to the south-east of Guernsey. Its form is somewhat quadrangular, with its sides directed towards the cardinal points; and it extends about 10 miles in length, by 5 in breadth, between $49^{\circ} 9'$, and $49^{\circ} 16'$ N. lat., and $1^{\circ} 58'$ and $2^{\circ} 14'$ W. long. Its greatest length, from south-east to north-west, is about 12 miles: its circumference, taking all the sinuosities and windings, is nearly 50 miles, and its square area about 60 miles, or 40,000 acres. Houses 4,990. Pop., in 1806, according to an island census, 22,855. The census of 1831 gave 36,582, the population having increased 8,000 during the preceding 10 years. In an official statement made in 1834, the population was then estimated at 38,000, and it is added that "upwards of 10,000 persons visit Jersey annually. Some remain a length of time in the island."

General description.—The surface of this island slopes from north to south,—the whole of the northern coast, with the eastern and western shoulders, being composed of lofty precipitous cliffs, while the southern shore, though fringed with crags and beds of rock, lies low, and has a considerable portion of sandy beach. The surface is generally undulating: the valleys for the most part run from north to south, widening, from narrow ravines, towards the southern shore, where they expand into excellent pasture flats: some few valleys run towards the

eastern and western ends of the island. The whole circumference is indented with bays, coves, and inlets, and "that vast and amazing chain of rocks," says Falle, "that environeth on all sides this island, some above, some under water, and the many strong currents and tides that run betwixt these rocks, render the access to the island very difficult and full of hazard to those that are not well acquainted with the coast; and doubtless the place is more beholden to nature than art for the strength of it." The tides here, which do not appear to be influenced by others in the channel, flow east-south-east towards St. Michael's bay, where the declivity of the coast is so gentle that the bay is filled in two hours: thence they continue northwards along the Norman coast, and in the course of 12 hours encircle the islands, returning, after a circuit of 12 to 15 miles, to the spot whence they began to flow. These tides rise from 40 to 45 feet round the island, and at St. Malo their height exceeds 50 feet. High water is reached at 6 o'clock every new and full moon; but as the flood commences by rushing full against the rocks on the northern shore, high water is half an hour earlier on that, and on the western, shore, than on the southern and eastern. The currents being often intersected, succeed each other with extreme rapidity. The most considerable groups of rocks surrounding this island are the Paternosters, nearly 3 miles to the north, and those defending St. Aubin's bay on the south. The principal bays are St. Aubin's, occupying most part of the southern coast,—St. Ouen's, occupying most part of the western,—a bay containing the singular and interesting cove or inlet of Grève de Lecq, and Boulay bay, on the north,—St. Catherine's bay, and Grouville bay on the east. St. Aubin's is a beautiful and extensive bay, on the eastern side of which stands the only town on the island,—namely, St. Helier's. On its western side, and opposite St. Helier's, is St. Aubin's, once the chief town, but now a decayed hamlet: these places will be afterwards described. The late Mr. Inglis, author of an excellent account of the 'Channel Islands,' in describing his arrival at St. Helier's, after rounding the northern coast, where "the shore, at low water, to one approaching from England, presents a most rugged and uninviting aspect," observes: "But it was my good fortune to arrive at high water; and I believe no one in such circumstances can sail round Noirmont Point, and stretch across the mouth of St. Aubin's bay towards the harbour of St. Helier's, without the most lively admiration of the scene. There is indeed all that constitutes the beautiful and the picturesque: there is the noble brim-full bay, stretching a fine curve of many miles; its sloping shores charmingly diversified with wood and cultivated fields, and thickly dotted with villas and cottages. There is, on the left, close to the vessel as she sails by, the grey and imposing fortress called Elizabeth's castle, built on a huge sea-girt rock, while in front is seen the town, commanded by its lofty stronghold, and backed by a fine range of wooded and cultivated heights." Between the bays of St. Aubin and St. Ouen is St. Brelade's, one of the numerous bays, creeks, and

coves, of various dimensions, which indent the circumference of Jersey: though not the most remarkable, it is a singular and interesting spot. "St. Brelade's bay," says Pless, in his meritorious and painstaking 'Account of Jersey,' "is a semicircular basin, the regular contour of which is broken on its eastern side by a projecting mass of rocks, by which a second curve is made, forming a smaller bay. The valley is a sterile spot, scantily strewed over with meagre blades of grass, yet a species of ground-rose creeps over the sandy surface. The flower resembles the common dog-rose, and is delightfully fragrant." "The shores of this bay," says Mr. Inglis, "are sloping, as are all the southern shores of the island, and are everywhere covered with a small ground-rose of the finest colour, and emitting all the fragrance of the 'rose d'amour.' Excepting in the southern parts of Bavaria, I have never observed this rose elsewhere than in Jersey." The church of St. Brelade stands on the western side of the bay, the churchyard being washed by the sea at high water. St. Ouen's bay forms a curve between 4 and 5 miles in length. It "presents," says Mr. Inglis, "a large, flat, sandy tract, which is exposed to all the fury of the western gales. Part of the bay is said by Falle to have been a fertile valley, in which grew an actual forest of oaks, but was submerged about the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. He also mentions that the inhabitants had a traditional belief that the irruption of the sea was a judgment from heaven, on account of the plundering of some Spanish vessel or vessels wrecked on the coast. About the centre of the bay, not far from St. Ouen's church, is a sheet of fresh water, being a portion of some open meadows overflowed by the junction of several rivulets, and forming a shallow lake." There is nothing further remarkable on this side of the island. At Cape Grosnez, the north-western extremity, are the scanty remains of an old castle or fort, one of the most ancient defences of the island. In the 1st vol. of the 'Transactions of the Geological society,' Dr. McCulloch remarks, that the cliffs of the northern shore of Jersey are in general about 100 feet in height, though some cliffs are more than double that height. Plemon Point, not far from Grosnez, affords an instance of the latter. The promontory of Plemon is so deeply intersected on each side as to be joined to the main land by a very narrow isthmus; a bridge is thrown across the ravine. "Plemon has long been celebrated for its caves, which are marine excavations in the lower part of a rocky hill: they are chiefly on the western side of a small inlet, of which the eastern point is formed by the promontory of Plemon. The usual descent to these caverns is on this side; the declivity is safe, though steep." There are other caves at Grève de Lecq, eastward a little from Plemon. Pless advises that "All the caves should be reconnoitred by water, and not by land. With a boat from Grève de Lecq, it would be easy to land close to every opening in the cliffs: it would avoid the scrambling over masses of rock, or winding along narrow paths that skirt the edges of precipices; and thus the caves might be viewed before the receding tide would admit of proceeding to them by land. Great caution would, however, be necessary: a good offing must be preserved in doubling any of the sharp ledges; as in general strong currents and broken water are prevalent near those angles, especially towards low ebb, when many sunken rocks become dangerous that are well covered when the tide rises." "Grève de Lecq," says Inglis, "is not a bay but a cove; and to my mind realizes the precise meaning of the word,—such as I have been used to affix to it, when

* The Jersey people, however, do not undervalue their own exertions in defending the island. Colonel Le Couteur, who was sent, as one of the Jersey deputies, to London, to defend the island charters, observes in a letter, dated April, 1835, and addressed officially to government, that "Jersey has been invaded eleven times; and after enumerating each time, ending with the attack of Ruillecourt in 1781, he adds,—"All these attacks but the two last having been resisted singly by Jerseymen, the sovereigns of England have conferred on them special favours by charters and grants, which afford the right of freedom from restraint in commerce, which was of no value in war-time, but since the peace has been turned to use."

in perusing the voyages of old navigators I have read that the vessel put into a deep and sheltered cove, in some uninhabited island, in search of wood and water. Such is Grève de Lecq : approached through a narrow and deep valley of a wild but beautiful aspect, bounded by nearly perpendicular cliffs, and offering, alike in its form, and situation, and general features, a perfect picture of a solitary island cove : here, too, the sea has worn caves among the rocks ; and here, on a fine summer evening, when the sun flames up the narrow valley, gilding the broad-leaved fern, and the clumps of oak that checker the slopes ; and when all is still, but the low plash of the little waves, one may linger in the conviction that no island of more distant seas offers a sweeter scene." From Grève de Lecq to Boulay bay is a distance of between six and seven miles. In this distance "many interesting spots will be found by the traveller who makes a circuit of the whole coast ; and the lover of caverns will find abundant room for the indulgence of his curiosity." The sea rises to a great height on the northern coast, and dashing with violence on the cliffs, works out these excavations. Boulay bay is capacious, and there is a considerable depth of water in it when the other bays of the island are dry. The idea of constructing a naval station here has been repeatedly agitated ; and Pless says that if St. Helier's had not been so flourishing a town, the chief town of Jersey might have been placed on Boulay bay. The States of the island have meantime here erected a small pier. The bay is "remarkable for the bold character of the scenery by which it is surrounded." Rozel, at the north-east corner of the island, a short distance from Boulay bay, and divided from it by the promontory of the Tower de Rozel, is one of the sweetest of the island bays, and a favourite resort of picnic parties. A few fishermen's houses are scattered on the beach at Rozel harbour. Turning the north-eastern corner of the island, we reach the bays of St. Catherine and Grouville, which occupy the greater part of the eastern side of the island. The beach of St. Catherine's is rather abrupt, that of Grouville's shelving : they are separated from each other by a rocky headland, jutting out into the sea with so bold and lofty an aspect, as to have suggested the name of 'Mount Orgueil'—the proud or lofty—hence 'Mount Orgueil castle,' the name of the most ancient of the fortifications of Jersey, and the ruins of which still occupy the summit of this promontory. "Whether seen from land or from sea," says Inglis, "Mount Orgueil is well entitled to the appellation of an imposing ruin. In many parts the walls are yet entire ; but in other places, massive as they are, they have yielded to the pressure of time ; and the mantle of ivy, which in most parts hangs from their very summits, is in fine unison with the grey tint of age that here and there is seen where the walls are bare, and with the loop-holes and 'reuts that time has made.' The ascent to the summit is somewhat toilsome,—but one is amply repaid for the labour of it by the magnificence of the prospect. It embraces several of the bays which lie on either side,—the richly wooded range of heights that girds the central parts of the island,—the village [of Gorey] far below, with its harbour and shipping,—the whole expanse of sea,—and the distant coast of France." The cathedral of Coutances in Normandy can be distinguished on clear days. Mount Orgueil castle has some interesting recollections connected with it. Here for a time lived Charles II., during the days of his wandering, before he came to the throne ; and here for 3 years was imprisoned a victim of the ignorance, bigotry, and evil passion of the age—himself a bigot—William Prynne, a dauntless sage of the law, who, for the

freedom of his tongue and pen, was fined and set in the pillory, had his ears cropped, and was sent from prison to prison,—yet, in the midst of all his truer grievances, complained to the House of Commons, that some of his fellow prisoners and passengers, with whom he was compelled to associate, were Roman Catholics !* In the vicinity of Mount Orgueil castle is the little town or village of Gorey, the seat of the Jersey oyster fishery, to be again noticed.

The interior of the island is intersected in all directions by picturesque ravines and beautiful valleys, watered by innumerable streams which issue from their wood-crowned banks, and, after irrigating meadows, and setting numerous mills in motion, flow into the sea. The valleys watered by these streams which, of course, in general, run from north to south, in the direction of the slope, are "as rife in beauty," says Inglis, "as wood, pasturage, orchard, and tinkling stream, and glimpses of the sea, can make them." Considering it an object to obtain a distinct view of the island, previous to setting out on an excursion through it, or round it, Inglis recommends the prospect from La Hougue Bie, or Prince's tower, a singular structure, erected on a high artificial mound, about three miles from St. Helier's. The road to it climbs the heights at the back of the town, passing St. Saviour's church, from the churchyard of which there is an excellent view over the town, the adjoining country, and St. Aubin's bay. "The view from Prince's tower," says Inglis, "immediately begets a desire to range over the island—to penetrate into the valleys and ravines—to wander through the fields, pastures, orchards, and gardens—and to descend to the bays and creeks, which one pictures full of quiet and beauty : and for my own part, I was not long in yielding to this desire. Every place has its lions ; every district in every travelled country under the sun has its accustomed drives ; and the traveller who visits Jersey for a few days, for the purpose of seeing the island, will be placed in a jaunting-car, and carried across the island,—or taken the great round, and little round,—and be told he has seen Jersey. But there are many valleys up which the jaunting-car never travels,—many deep dells, where there are no roads for cars,—many a tiny rivulet, that waters into fertility green meadows dotted with cattle that seldom raise their heads to look on the stranger,—many little coves, inlets, and creeks, to which there is no trodden path ; and therefore the traveller who seats himself in his vehicle gains but a very imperfect knowledge of the outward aspect and natural beauties of Jersey."

A very good idea, however, may be obtained of this comparatively small island in four or five days. Making St. Helier's the head-quarters, a day may be given to the east coast and Mount Orgueil castle ; another may be given to the west ; and two may be devoted to the rocks, caves, and bays, of the north coast. The drives across the island will give some idea of its beauty and fertility ; while the return to St. Helier's each evening will be comparatively easy, as the greatest distance from the town cannot exceed eight miles. The new military roads across the island, and round it, which were made nearly 25 years ago, have done much to open up Jersey to the

* In 1834, Sir Hilgrove Turner, obtained from the Board of Ordnance the custody of Mount Orgueil castle, with the understanding that sixpence levied on each visitor was to be expended on its repairs. To this public spirit of Sir Hilgrove, the lovers of antiquity are indebted for the excavations that have been made, and the present improved appearance of the castle. A curious crypt has been accidentally discovered, an interesting account of which is given in a tract containing, amongst other curious matter, Prynne's poetical description of the castle, and printed by P. Payu, at the British Press office, Jersey, in 1838, under the sanction of Sir Hilgrove.

inspection of the visiter. Mr. Inglis thinks it impossible to gain any accurate notion of the interior of Jersey by following the great roads only; but he admits that "once plunge into these bye-ways, and you cannot tell when you may emerge from them. Their number is almost unaccountable; they branch off at all angles; and it sometimes happens that the shade is so deep, and the banks so high, to say nothing of the windings,—that one may walk for miles without having any opportunity of judging where one is, or in what direction one has been moving." Dr. Scholefield, in Inglis's book, expresses himself less partially, but more justly, about these old roads than Inglis does. One object in the construction of the old roads was to puzzle pirates, or an enemy, in former days, and retard or obstruct their attempts to conquer the island. Speaking of the lofty embankments, Dr. Scholefield says that they "prevent both sun and air from penetrating the quagmires, called roads, that lie between them; and which, being no longer wanted as defences against the invasions of the French, seem at present to serve no other purpose than to preserve unmolested, during half the year, those fetid and unwholesome airs that are generated from the slow decomposition of an exuberant foliage." Though the new roads have been of immense benefit, especially to the Jersey agriculturist, there was a fierce, though ineffectual, opposition to their construction! The old roads are extremely narrow, and are almost all over-arched with trees. In winter they are dark and wet, and the air in them is damp; but in summer they afford a protection from the heat of the sun. The visiter of Jersey, while keeping mainly to the new and open roads, which are excellent, may diverge occasionally into the bye-paths. "It is in such walks that you will see the cows, celebrated all over the world, breeding for export; and the loaded trees, blooming with blossom, or bent with the fruit, to be afterwards converted into the great export of the island. I should like much to know how many miles of these old roads Jersey contains. Considering their numerous branches and sinuosities, and the diameter of the island which they intersect, I should guess their whole extent to be not less than from 300 to 400 miles; and several persons with whom I have spoken, and who are well acquainted with the island, consider this to be greatly below the truth."—Inglis, vol. I., p. 42. In each parish one of these old roads, called 'Perquage,' led directly from the church to the sea-coast, and was privileged to enable such persons as, for any capital crime, had taken sanctuary in the church, to reach the sea in safety, and embark for exile. Along most of the old roads is a paved foot-path. The approach to most of the respectable houses throughout the island is by a long narrow avenue, called 'Une chasse,' the number of which also, from the minute subdivisions of property, is very great.

Climate, soil, and produce.—The climate of Jersey is extremely mild in consequence of the southern site and aspect of the island, and the temperature being modified by the surrounding ocean. Snow seldom falls, and frosts are of transient occurrence: hence, myrtles, and other shrubs which even in Devonshire require protection during the winter months, grow here luxuriantly in the open air, and melons are raised in gardens without artificial heat. In respect of climate, Jersey, with its southern exposure, has the decided advantage of Guernsey, which shelves to the north. The northern high land consists chiefly of granite, the cliffs on the northern coast of sienitic granite: the southern low land consists of schist superincumbent on the granite. The sienitic rock is quarried in large quantities at Mont

Mado for exportation to Guernsey, England, and France, as well as for home use. Its colour is a reddish white, and it may be polished so as to resemble marble when it is adapted to the purposes of ornamental architecture. Ochre and tripoli are found here, and a blue and yellow clay is occasionally met with; but neither limestone, chalk, nor any calcareous substance, has been discovered except in very trifling portions; nor is either marl or gravel to be found. Near the town of St. Helier is a superstratum of brick earth, which, though of inferior quality, has been greatly in demand since improvements were made in the town; many of the buildings having been erected with that material. There are several chalybeate springs in the island. The soils are such as usually result from the decomposition of the rocks of which the island principally consists—namely, granite and schist. The soils of the island, in general, are so fertile, that the produce of 10 verges, amounting to somewhat less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is sufficient for the maintenance of a large family; but though Jersey formerly produced more corn than was sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants, at present it does not yield more than two-thirds of the quantity consumed. That agriculture is by no means here in an advanced state, is owing partly to the minute subdivision of property arising from the custom of gavel kind, partly to the improvement of navigation and foreign commerce, which have increased the price of agricultural labour, and, at least formerly, to the rise of the stocking manufacture, which withdrew considerable numbers from agricultural pursuits: there is also a propensity in the possessors of small properties to manage their own lands without calling in other aid than what they can obtain from their own families. Rents average from £4 to £5 per acre; but the farm expense is light, and the product great. From the most accurate calculations, the Jersey wheat, though lighter than that produced in England, in the ratio of 52 lbs. 13 oz. to 62 lbs., exceeds it in produce per acre in the ratio of 727 to 496, as does the average crop of potatoes in the ratio of 29 to about 20. Wheat is the principal grain crop: barley and oats are also grown. Potatoes are now extensively cultivated for exportation, and parsnips for fattening oxen and hogs. One of the most valued crops, however, is Lucerne. Fallowing is seldom if ever practised. The principal manure is a species of seaweed, called *Vraic*, which from time immemorial has been highly esteemed; its growth being protected by the laws of the island, which allow it to be cut from the rocks only at one particular period of the year on the western, and at two different periods on the eastern coast. It is either in its natural state dug in with the spade or burnt to ashes, and spread thickly over the surface of the land: when burnt its efficacy is thought to be so much increased, that one measure of wheat is willingly exchanged for 8 measures of the ashes. *Vraic* is also used for fuel, and being washed ashore, is gathered at all times on the beach. The Coteaux, or slopes, yield timber, broom, gorse, and fern; and where neither too steep nor too rocky, afford good pasturage. Most kinds of forest trees thrive well, particularly the chestnut, the elm, and the white oak; but these and other species of timber would attain a much greater height and girth, were it not for the circumscribed area of the enclosures round which they are planted. The climate and soil are extremely favourable to the growth of the apple tree, which is extensively cultivated, and forms a fruitful source of profit to the farmer: thriving orchards are seen in every part of the island, of which, indeed, they form a distinguishing feature; and cider, one of the principal exports, has been

made, in good years, to the extent of 30,000 hhd. The chaumontel-pear, cultivated in almost every garden, attains to a degree of perfection in size and flavour not elsewhere to be found: it not unfrequently weighs nearly a pound, and so highly is it esteemed, that 100 of the finest have readily sold for £5 5s. Melons, as already noticed, are produced in great perfection: the strawberries are remarkable for the richness of their flavour; and the apricot and peach attain a very large size.

"The number of cows every where dotting the pastures of Jersey," says Inglis, "add greatly to the beauty of the landscape; though, when one passes near to them, the discovery that they are tethered somewhat decreases the pleasure we have of seeing them. In apple orchards, however, in which the under grass crop is always used as cow-pasture, it is necessary to tether the animal—and not only so, but to attach also the head to the feet, that the cow may be prevented from raising the head, and eating the apples, which she would be quite welcome to do, were it not that when grown to any considerable size they might injure her. All over England the Alderney cow—as it is generally called—is celebrated not only for its beauty, but for the richness of its milk, and excellence of the butter made from it. Extraordinary milkers, even among Jersey cows, are sometimes found: I have heard of three cows on one property yielding each from 16 to 18 quarts per day, during the months of May and June—and of 36 lbs. of butter being made weekly from their milk. I have heard, indeed, of one cow yielding 22 quarts; but these are, of course, extreme cases. The general average produce from Jersey cows may be stated at ten quarts of milk per day, and 7 lbs. of butter per week. It is stated that in summer from 9 to 10 quarts produce 1 lb. of butter,—and that in winter, when a cow is parsnip fed, the same quantity of butter may be obtained from 7 quarts,—an extraordinary produce certainly. The profit on the best cows, the calf included, is estimated at about £12; £30 being the money received, and the keep reaching £18; but this certainly applies only to the best cows. Somewhat better than an acre of good land is considered sufficient for a cow's pasture. The price of Jersey cows has considerably fallen during the last 15 years. A good cow may now be purchased for £12. A prime milker will fetch £15; and the average may be stated from £8 to £10." For an account of the points of excellence in the Alderney cow—see article GUERNSEY—*Produce*, &c.:—Note. The vast number of cows exported from Jersey, has led, together with the increase of the stock of sheep, oxen, and horses, to the conversion of considerable quantities of arable into pasture land. The sheep appear to be chiefly Southdowns,—the six horned variety, for which the island was once noted, having become extinct. The horses are small and not remarkable for beauty; but they are strong, capable of bearing fatigue, and requiring, as they indeed receive, but little attention, being therefore well adapted for agricultural purposes. Game does not abound here; but the Jersey partridge, with red feet, pleasant's eyes, and variegated plumage, may be noticed as a curiosity. The weasel and the mole are almost the only noxious animals; and it is believed that the island contains no venomous reptiles, though toads of a large size are found here, whilst there are none at Guernsey, where, it is said, the air proves destructive to them.

The produce of the ocean in this vicinity is very abundant: the fish obtained are similar to those of GUERNSEY—which see: indeed, most of the fish known in England are found here; but the haddock, the smelt, and the muscle, are rarely seen, nor is the

cod found to any great extent: the fish most esteemed are the red mullet, and the curious shell-fish, called the ormer or sea ear; the latter being highly prized by the natives: the rocks, here, as at Guernsey, swarm with conger-eels, of which some are 14 feet long. Oysters constitute an important product of Jersey. The oyster-beds, the resort of the fishermen of Gorey, lie off the eastern side of the island: one bed is about 2 miles off the land, nearly opposite to Mount Orgueil castle, but the grand depot is nearer the French coast. It is from the Gorey fishery that the Colchester oyster market is chiefly supplied. The oyster fisheries in this vicinity have been held to be of so much importance, that the disputes regarding them long attracted the attention of the House of Commons, and were felt to be a source of anxiety both to England and France. In August, 1839, however, a convention was concluded between the French and English governments, fixing, in the first place, "definitive boundaries for the oyster fisheries, between Jersey and the coast of France;" and in the next place, stipulating, "that the subjects of each of the two countries should have the exclusive right of fishery within 3 miles of low-water mark, along the whole extent of coast of the United Kingdom on the one hand, and France on the other." Another article stipulated, "that commissioners should be appointed within two months after ratification, for the purpose of making regulations to govern the conduct of trawlers and long-net fishers meeting beyond the 3 miles at sea." These regulations, if approved by the two governments, were then to be recommended to the legislature of each country, in order to give them the force of law. The produce of the Gorey oyster fishery is estimated at about £25,000 per annum, and several hundred boats and several thousand individuals are employed in this branch of trade.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The ecclesiastical government of Jersey is vested in a dean, appointed by the Crown, and who is also rector of one of the 12 parishes into which the deanery is divided. The dean holds an ecclesiastical court, in which he is assisted by the rectors of the several parishes: an appeal from his judgment lies to the bishop of Winchester, and, in the event of a vacancy in that see, to the archbishop of Canterbury: in these ultimate appeals the parties must attend in person. The early inhabitants of Jersey were followers of the Druids till the 6th century, when they were converted to Christianity by St. Magliore. See GUERNSEY.

The parishes into which the island is divided are St. Brelade, St. Clement, Grouville, St. Helier, St. John, St. Laurent, St. Marie, St. Martin, St. Ouen, St. Pierre, St. Saviour, and La Trinité. Living of St. Brelade, a rectory; gross income, £90;—of St. Clement, a rectory; gross income £79;—of Grouville, a rectory; gross income £180,—of St. Helier, a rectory; gross income £350,—of St. John, a rectory; gross income £109;—of St. Lawrence, a rectory; gross income £100;—of St. Martin's, a rectory, with the curacy of Gorey; gross income £220;—of St. Mary, a rectory; gross income £109;—of St. Ouen, a rectory; gross income £90;—of St. Peter, a rectory; gross income £155;—Of St. Saviour, a rectory; gross income £150;—of Trinity, a rectory; gross income £150. These livings are all in the patronage of the governor, and diocese of Winchester. The parishes are subdivided into what are called 'Vintaines,' or 'Scores,'—from having each, it is supposed, originally contained 20 houses. There are from two to six vintaines in each parish: in all, there are 52. St. Helier's is the principal or town-parish: as already

noticed, it is situated on the southern shore. Not far from St. Helier's is St. Saviour's; south-west of St. Helier's, on the sea-shore, is St. Brelade's: St. Ouen's is on the western side of the island; St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Lawrence's, may be termed midland parishes. Near the north coast are St. John's and Trinity; and on the east are St. Martin's, Grouville, and St. Clement's. Each has its old-fashioned parish-church: their situation has in general been well-chosen; but they present no striking architectural beauties: around them are gathered the only collections of houses in the island, which, with the exception of St. Helier's, St. Aubin, and Gorey, can even be termed villages. Various dissenting bodies, such as those in GUERNSEY,—which see,—have places of worship on the island. There are also numerous schools, including two ancient chartered and endowed schools, and a few other parish-schools with small endowments, a National school, and several highly respectable private seminaries. The native youth are almost universally educated. There is a general hospital; but it is much inferior to that in Guernsey. Six English and five French newspapers are regularly published.

Government, Taxation, Trade, &c.—Much of what has already been said, under article Guernsey, in relation to government, taxation, trade, customs, condition, &c., will apply to Jersey, and on these points, therefore, we need only refer, generally, to that article, for such information as may here appear to be defective. Law and justice are made and administered in Jersey by two bodies: one, the legislative body, called the States; the other, the judicial body, called the Royal court. The royal court is composed of a president, who is the bailiff, or, as he is popularly called, the bailie, of Jersey, appointed by the British sovereign, and 12 judges, elected for life by the people. All heads of families paying parochial rates, are entitled to vote in the election of a judge; and any individual may be made a judge who can gain as many votes as will insure his election. The legislative body is composed of 36 members, besides the governor and the bailie, consisting of,—1. The 12 judges, who being judges for life, are legislators for life. 2. The rectors of the 12 parishes, nominated, with the exception of the dean, by the governor,—also legislators for life. 3. The 12 constables of the 12 parishes, elected triennially by the people. The Crown officers and the viscount have also seats in the states, and may speak, but cannot vote. The states cannot be convened without the assent of the governor, who has also a veto on its deliberations. It originates and passes laws,—raises funds for the public service,—appropriates the revenue,—and presides generally over the well-being of the island. All acts passed by the states, if meant to continue in force more than three years, must receive the royal assent. The royal court takes cognizance of all crimes committed in the island. Almost all the laws and customs, both in criminal and civil cases, owe their origin to the Norman feudal system. There is an appeal from the royal court to the sovereign in council. The revenue of Jersey arises from the duty on the importation of wines and spirits, from harbour dues, and from licenses granted to publicans.* The total amount is estimated at

£17,000 a-year: though small, it is said to be sufficient for the expenditure. The salaries of the public officers, the expenses of maintaining and clothing the island militia, 2,500 in number, and keeping up the island fortifications, consisting of several castles, and numerous redoubts and breast-works along the coasts, are defrayed by England. These latter cost a large sum during the last war. The inhabitants, from the ages of 17 to 65, are liable to serve in the militia.

The natives of Jersey attach the greatest value to their privileges, political and commercial:—any attempt to interfere with them produces a ferment in the island. About the end of 1834, and in the beginning of 1835, an erroneous impression was current in Britain—arising from an official statement which was afterwards discovered to be founded on incorrect data—that a large quantity of foreign grain was annually introduced into this country, duty free, under the pretence of its being the growth of the Channel islands. Accordingly, notice was given in the House of Commons, of the intention of Government to introduce a bill “to prevent the exportation of wheat, the growth of the Channel islands, into England, duty free.” This created great alarm in Jersey and Guernsey. Deputies were sent over from the islands to London, for the purpose of expostulating with the government, and of defending the island charters. The great argument on which the deputies rested their cause (which they pleaded with zeal and earnestness), was, that the privileges of the Channel islands were bestowed on the inhabitants as a reward of their long-tried devotion to England, and their ‘single-handed’ and successful resistance of foreign aggression. This argument was adopted by a committee of the House of Commons, which, in 1835, reported on the subject. The committee say, “Upon a careful consideration of the whole subject, your committee see no reason to believe that the privilege possessed by the Channel islands, of freely importing their produce into this country, has been made use of to any material extent, as a means of introducing foreign corn; and they feel bound to add, that it is strenuously denied by the deputies from the islands that it has been thus abused even in the smallest degree, and that their assertion has not been opposed by any direct proofs; and your committee are, therefore, of opinion, that it would not be expedient to abrogate or infringe those privileges which are now enjoyed by the inhabitants of these islands, and which were conferred upon them in consideration of the signal service which, at various periods of our history, they have rendered to the Crown and people of this country.”

Whatever may have been the value of these services thus rendered by the inhabitants of the Channel islands to ‘the Crown and people of this country,’ there can be no doubt that the Channel island

* The island has not only its own mint and coinage, but copiers of all nations in the world in circulation. Describing some of the peculiarities of law and custom in Jersey, a recent writer says,—“Its paper-currency, however, beats all its other peculiarities; for although there are only eight bankers, there are 65 issuers of paper-money. A gentleman, in payment of a debt of £75 last week, received one-pound notes of 33 different firms. It is the practice when any new project

is brought forward—a church even, or a Methodist chapel—to issue promissory notes as a part of the resources for its maintenance. Some of these rags, as may be imagined, are of a most despicable appearance, and it is not unfrequent you meet with notes, the issuers of which have made their disappearance many years, but which still keep up their circulation. The best parallel of this glorious state of affairs is to be found in Mr. Crofton Croker's ‘Tour to the Lakes,’ and his description of the state of the currency at Killarney, where eighteen-penny and half-a-crown notes were in circulation, issued by shoemakers and tailors,—by any one, or by no one at all; where the working saddler offered him change of 17s. 6d. in that amount of his own paper. The dollar notes, which recently maintained an ephemeral existence in the American cities, were nothing to them.” Regarding this species of currency, so far as resorted to by the States,—see article GUERNSEY,—*Customs, Condition, &c.* When any extraordinary parochial works are undertaken, the expense is frequently provided for by lotteries.

people themselves are reaping the full benefit of their labours. The commercial privileges of Jersey have made Jersey what it is. Mr. Stephen, in an official report to Government on the Channel island privileges (May, 1835), says, "The charters of Richard II. and of Elizabeth do not appear to me to have much, if any, bearing upon the present question [of the importation of corn]. * * *

The words of Elizabeth's charter are indeed so comprehensive, that if fulfilled according to the letter, they would exempt the people of Guernsey and Jersey from every species of custom, toll, and tribute, within this realm. * * *

But the charter of Charles I. is more specific and intelligible. I quote from the abstract prepared for the privy-council by the attorney-general in the year 1667, the following passage, amidst the enumeration of the privileges which Charles I. had granted, 'Not to pay customs of or for wares or merchandises, arising or made within the islands, which shall be transported into England, for and in respect of the transportation.' I know not how to assign to this language a lower sense than that the intercourse between the Channel islands and this kingdom, in the goods, produce, and manufactures, of the former, should be placed on the footing of the coasting trade." The advantage of being "placed on the footing of the coasting trade" will appear, when we recollect, in the words of Mr. Inglis, that "Jersey is a free port, all articles of foreign produce, not contraband, being imported free of duty,—a privilege which not only lessens the price of provisions to the inhabitants, but diminishes, in an important degree, the cost of ship-building and outfit, and consequently acts as a stimulus to trade, and is a source of direct profit to the merchant." Mr. Inglis further affirms, that "the consumption of the island is supplied from foreign countries, while the produce of the island, raised upon untaxed land, and with cheap labour, is sent to the British ports, with the same advantages as if the vessels and cargoes were British." Mr. Frean, corn-factor, Plymouth, gave evidence to the same effect before the committee of the House of Commons inquiring into the corn-trade of the Channel islands. Being asked, "Have you the means of knowing of what kind of corn the bread usually consumed in Jersey is made from?"—"I believe," he replies, "it is made principally from foreign corn."

"The consumption of the island—the consumption of bread in the island—is chiefly that made from foreign corn?"—"Yes, they can sell their own produce at so much greater profit." The light in which this matter is viewed by the islanders themselves may be gathered from a letter written in April, 1835, by the bailiff of Guernsey, Daniel de Lisle Brock, Esq., wherein he says, "The four islands do not contain 25,000 acres fit for cultivation, meadows, orchards, and gardens, included. How can this, with any man of reflection, be held up as an object of jealousy to the landholders, many of whom are owners of estates to a larger extent? Our connection with England can, indeed, in no way be injurious to her: her commodities, produce, and manufactures, are freely admitted, to an extent exceeding tenfold the value of our produce, which she so reluctantly takes in return. England trades with no part of the world so advantageously as with the islands, in proportion to their extent. The goods exported by her to the islands amount to at least £500,000, while the produce she takes back does not amount to £120,000; must we receive all, and send nothing back?" In the words of Mr. Inglis: "The privileges of Jersey are great and invaluable, impossible to be enjoyed without producing important benefits upon the people who enjoy them. *

* * But these privileges are necessary to the prosperity of the Channel islands. Without them their population would dwindle away, and trade would languish; property fall in value; and thus depopulated, moneyless, and nerveless, they would fall a prey to France on the outbreaking of a war,—an event which, if it be the policy of England to avert, can be averted only by protecting the privileges,—guarding against the abuse of them, and thus encouraging the prosperity, and consequently the patriotism and loyalty, of those who enjoy them."

Living in Jersey.—Of the present style and comforts of living in Jersey, Mr. Inglis gives the following interesting sketch:—"The whole number of English residents in Jersey amounts to at least three thousand, exclusive of the trades-people, settled in the island. Of this number, at least three-fourths consist of officers on the half-pay of the army and navy, and their families; the remainder is made up of individuals, who, either with large families to educate, or with limited incomes, find economy an object; and including, also, some few who are attracted to the island by the advantages of its climate. The English society of Jersey is quite distinct from the native society: I do not say that they never mingle; but the intercourse is limited and unfrequent. At a large party given by a Jersey family, a few English will generally be seen; and at an English party, there is usually a slight sprinkling of native inhabitants; but there is far from being any general intercourse. Those only, indeed, who have brought letters of introduction to Jersey families, or who maintain an establishment superior to their neighbours, receive the civilities of the island families; and these civilities are for the most part confined to a formal dinner, or a rare invitation to a large evening party. The residents, owing to their great numbers, are quite independent of Jersey society, and are certainly disposed to keep up much good fellowship amongst themselves. I scarcely think there is a spot in Europe, where, among the same number, there is such constant interchange of visits. One very sufficient reason may be given for the familiarity of intercourse maintained among the English residents. Three-fourths, at least, of the whole number are naval and military men, who have served campaigns together, and find pleasure in renewing their acquaintance and fighting their battles over again. And even those who have not been messmates or shipmates, have many subjects of conversation, in common; and their information, recollections, and even prospects, run much in the same channel. At an English party in Jersey, almost every one is captain, or major, and some few, colonel."

"The favourite summer amusement is the pic-nic; and for the enjoyment of this, Jersey is well calculated, it has so many secluded bays and pleasant nooks; and scarcely a summer-day passes, on which there are not several pic-nic parties to different parts of the island. But in speaking of the resident English population of Jersey, it is natural to inquire, what are the attractions which Jersey presents, and what are the advantages over England which it possesses?—for when we see it so extensively colonized, we may conclude that it possesses some that are exclusive. The foremost of these is unquestionably the greater cheapness of living. The beef and mutton with which the Jersey market is supplied is almost wholly French; and although it is not in general to be compared with the best beef and mutton in the English markets, neither is it to be complained of. I have seen, about Christmas time, beef that would not have disgraced any market. Veal and lamb, but especially veal, are to be found occasion-

ally quite equal to the same articles in the English markets. The supply, however, of the best meat is always (excepting about Christmas) moderate. The average price of all kinds of butchers' meat may be stated at 6d. per lb. of 17½ oz. The best cuts of veal may perhaps average a halfpenny more. Pork is excellent, and in the best season decidedly superior to any I have tasted in England. There is an immense consumption of it during the winter months in Jersey, and it generally sells at about 5d. per lb. The poultry market is well supplied with French produce, but not at a remarkably cheap rate. Bread of the best quality is 2d. per lb., and common household bread is 1½d. per lb. The vegetable market is varied and abundant; the fish market is inferior either for abundance or cheapness. The great advantage of living in Jersey is in getting taxable commodities at a low price. Tea, that in England would cost from 6s. to 8s., may be purchased in Jersey at from 3s. 4d. to 4s. Loaf sugar, such as would cost in London 10d., and in the country 11d., may be bought in Jersey for 6d. In the low price of wines and spirits, Jersey will compete with any place in the world. Jersey has the command of the vintages of France, Spain, and Portugal, duty free. Cognac brandy, such as is rarely to be met with in England, costs 7s. per gallon; Hollands, from 3s. 6d. per gallon to 1s. per bottle; Jamaica rum, 1s. to 1s. 4d. per bottle. There still remains to be noticed one important item of expenditure—house rent; and here Jersey must suffer considerably in a comparison with England. A house, such as in most parts of England (of course excluding the metropolis, and the best situations in the large towns) would be let for £30, would certainly cost £40 in Jersey; and there are scarcely in Jersey any of those small though comfortable cottages, with gardens, which, in the cheaper and more remote English counties, are usually rented from £18 to £25. A comfortable, and respectable, and moderate-sized house, in a good situation, and with a little garden ground, cannot be had in Jersey under from £35 to £40. The rent of a house furnished is generally near double the rent unfurnished. It must be recollected, that, when rent is paid in Jersey, all is paid. There are no taxes, and scarcely any rates. This, however, is but a trifling advantage over the smaller description of houses in England, not situated in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, or any of the large towns; and in any comparison between Jersey and England, as residences, it is evident that the metropolis must be excluded; because, if expenses there are greater, so are the *agrémens*, and no one whose object is economy thinks of pitching upon the metropolis as a residence.

"The geographical position of Jersey may be named as an advantage. Situated as it is, within fifteen hours' sail of England, and within four or five hours' sail of France, it offers greater convenience for the resident than any other resort with which I am acquainted. Letters put into the post-office in London, on Thursday or Friday evening, are delivered in Jersey on Thursday and Sunday morning. There are communications by steam, twice a-week, to Southampton, as well as to Weymouth; and still oftener to the French ports of St. Malo and Granville; so that excursions may be varied to different parts of England and France, to the Isle of Wight, and to Guernsey, and all at a very moderate expense. As for *agrémens*, there is no doubt that all the large cities resorted to by the English have a great advantage over Jersey; and in the state of society, also, they will fully bear a comparison with it. In Jersey there is greater room for selection in society than in those places where the more limited number of resi-

dents scarcely admits of different circles, or indeed of choice. The English society of Jersey is not indeed unexceptionable; nor is it equal, in either polish or intellect, to an equally large circle in England; but good breeding and gentlemanly feeling are always to be found among those whose profession has been arms; and among the hundreds of residents in Jersey, there is no difficulty in falling into a circle from which the exceptionable are excluded.

"In point of climate, Jersey takes a medium rank. I do not speak of it as a resort of invalids, but of those who merely desire fine weather, and neither an excess of heat or cold. Paris, Caen, Tours, Pau, Lausanne, are hotter in summer, and colder in winter, than Jersey. Brussels and Boulogne-sur-Mer, are inferior to it in climate. Florence, Nice, and Pisa, have superior winters, but are too hot in summer; so that Jersey does not appear to suffer by a comparison. But there is one advantage which Jersey possesses over all continental places. It is more English—English comfort is better understood in it—English ways more common. Houses are English in their structure and conveniences; one can have closed shutters, a snug room, and a coal fire. Above all, the English language, although not the language of the island, is sufficiently understood to make the use of a foreign language unnecessary."

St. Helier's.—The capital of the island, as already noticed, stands on the eastern side of St. Aubin's bay, opposite to St. Aubin's. It is very pleasantly situated, with an open prospect to the sea, and protected by hills to the north, with meadows between them and the town, through which runs a copious and delightful stream. The streets are spacious, well-built, and paved, with a handsome open space, called the Royal square, in the centre, flagged with smooth stones. The town, however, is nothing more than what a thriving bustling little sea-port town may be expected to be, with lodging-houses and hotels, a court-house, and a market, an old parish-church, and a modern district one, built in what is called the Gothic style, a Roman Catholic, and two or three dissenting, chapels,—a theatre, and shops that of late years have partaken of the general spirit of improvement, and exhibit something of a smart appearance. The principal shops and public places, especially the booksellers' shops, libraries, reading rooms, and newspaper offices, with the court-house, and one of the principal hotels, are in the central square. The shopkeepers' residences are generally about the more central parts of the town, while those in the outskirts extending to, and even stretching up the slopes of, the surrounding heights, and including regular and well-built new streets, with areas and shrubberies in front, are generally inhabited by the more opulent merchants, and by the numerous English residents. The market at St. Helier's exhibits, in the season, an almost unequalled display of garden produce; and the town is well-accommodated in every thing contributing to the convenience of the inhabitants. Two subscription promenades have been laid out since Mr. Inglis's recent visit to Jersey. One is a "marine promenade," specially described as "*recherché* grounds, where the *distingués* of the island meet to enjoy the healthful and luxurious breezes of the sea;" the other is a "musical promenade, now open under the most distinguished patronage, forming a centre of re-union where the fashionable world of Jersey may meet to enjoy the advantages of social intercourse." In connection with the marine promenade, bathing-machines have been established: and an omnibus, for a trifling additional sum, conveys the bathers to and from their residences. The majority of visitors to both,

however, are strangers. On Sunday almost all the real Jersey people are to be seen walking on the piers, or on the road to Fort Regent. The harbour consists of two piers jutting out into the bay at the south end of the town. It has been productive of great advantage to the port. The town is protected by two forts, already noticed; namely, Fort Regent, the "lofty stronghold," alluded to by Inglis, standing behind the town, rising high above all its buildings, and affording an extensive view of the town, the bay, and a large part of the island;—and Elizabeth castle, in the bay opposite the town, upon a rock said to have been the abode of St. Helier, the hermit, from whom the town itself derived its name: the rock is united with the land by a narrow causeway. "Little is seen of this town," says Inglis, "in entering the harbour, or in making one's way to any of the hotels; and that little is the worst part of it. At Jersey, as at other ports, whether of England or of foreign countries, the traveller is annoyed by the importunities of porters; but there is one annoyance from which he is free,—he may take his carpet-bag in his hand if he please, without asking leave of a custom-house officer; and he may have the satisfaction of seeing his trunks carried before him to the hotel, without the tedious delays incident to revenue regulations. This puts one in too good a humour to find fault with porters."

St. Aubin's.—This "secluded village," as Mr. Inglis terms it, was once the chief town of Jersey, but has fallen into decay since the rise of St. Helier's, opposite to which it stands, on the western side of the bay of St. Aubin. The town mainly consists of a steep straggling street, running down from an eminence towards the sea. A number of other houses are scattered here and there in the vicinity. The town or hamlet is about half the size of St. Helier's, and many of the buildings being new, have a very neat and elegant appearance. A pier projects from a rock on which there is a fortress. At low water the rock and harbour are left dry; but at high water, there is a depth of 30 feet within the pier. In the time of Falle, the historian of Jersey, in the 17th century, this harbour was reckoned the best in the island, and the principal shipping trade was carried on from thence. "Nothing can be sweeter," says Inglis, "than the situation of St. Aubin; partly skirting the shore, and partly lying on the rocky and well-wooded heights, that from the backs of the houses drop perpendicularly into the sea, and backed and surrounded on three sides by a very fertile, and yet a picturesque country. To the lover of quiet and seclusion, St. Aubin is just such a place as might be chosen among a thousand." The surrounding country is beautiful and diversified, and the views across the bay excellent. The high cliffs afford a shelter from the breeze, for Jersey is seldom without a tolerably stiff one: "a perfectly calm day even in summer is rare, and, generally speaking, even the finest weather may be called blowy weather." St. Aubin's is reached from St. Helier's by crossing the bay either in a boat when the tide is full, or over the fine hard sand when the tide is low, or by walking or driving along the road which curves round the head of the bay within a short distance of high-water mark.

Manners and Customs.—The people of Jersey have been undergoing great changes in their manners and customs during the present century, and especially of late years. Pless, writing nearly 25 years ago, says, "In the country, notwithstanding late innovations, we not unfrequently meet the old farmer with his large cocked hat, and thin *queue à la Français*; and among females the short jacket or bed-

gown, and coarse red petticoat, still form a prevalent, though declining, costume." Inglis, 16 years later, in speaking of the careful and penurious spirit of the Jersey people, says, "Neither is there much outlay in the articles of dress. Many of the habiliments, both of the men and women, are of worsted, which has been subjected to the knitting-needle; and not only stockings and shawls, but petticoats, and even small clothes, are of this material,—the produce of domestic industry. Men's clothes, too, are frequently fashioned at home, though not universally; and it is a curious fact I have to mention, that the country tailors are all women. A Jerseyman would consider the occupation of a tailor beneath him; and this trade is, therefore, in the country, in the hands of the females. A female tailor receives 5d. per day." But fashion, and a love of display, have been stealing over the country-people; and both male and female are to be found dropping into St. Helier's, to have at least their clothes for Sunday made in the neatest and the newest style. Again, Pless mentions the disinclination of the Jersey people to 'turn out for a walk,' or a short excursion, and thus assigns a reason for it:—"The beautiful bay of St. Aubin's is well-adapted for excursions on the water, but those do not seem to attract the town inhabitants; nor are they more inclined to frequent the walks that the vicinity presents. It will not, perhaps, be difficult to account for this inattention to amusements that give great interest to a country town in England. Hardly any of the Jersey natives are without country relatives: *mon cousin* and *ma cousine* connect half the families of the island: visits of a few days or weeks to friends at a distance are therefore preferred to the pleasure of diurnal perambulations."

This is confirmed by Mr. Inglis, who says, however,—“they talk of constructing a promenade, but I really do not think the inhabitants deserve it. Both to the west and to the east of the town there is a long stretch of fine hard sand, at all times fit for a promenade, unless at full spring tides; and yet one may go there, at any hour of the day, without seeing a single individual profiting by the advantages offered by nature. Why, then, put art in requisition to create a luxury which will certainly be unappreciated by the inhabitants? Jersey is not sufficiently continental in its tastes to relish a public promenade; and yet one would think this is a taste which it would not be difficult to acquire, for it includes in it the desire of seeing and of being seen: and certainly it is felt to be a great convenience to the traveller, on almost every part of the continent, who desires to learn something of the general aspect of the population of a town, to have only to ask the road to the public walk, be it boulevard, prater, or Prado.” But since this was written, art has been put into requisition to create the luxury of promenades; it remains to be seen how far the inhabitants will ultimately appreciate the luxury. As already noticed, no less than two promenades are at present contending for patronage.

One remarkable custom still exists in nearly all its pristine vigour; for the wants of the inhabitants uphold it. This is the collection of the sea-weed, or *vraic*, already noticed, which serves both as manure and fuel. The French word *varech*, equivalent to our general expression, sea-weed, is in the Jersey dialect 'vraic.' "Vraicking," says Pless, "is a dangerous employment. Fatal accidents happen almost every season. The boats go to a considerable distance from the shore, and return deeply laden. A sudden squall rises, the currents are rapid, and the unwieldy bark is either upset, or whelmed beneath the surge." Inglis gives a more cheerful descrip-

tion of vraicking. "When the vraicking season begins, those whose families are not numerous enough to collect the needful supply, assist each other; and the vraicking parties, consisting of 8, 10, or 12 persons, sally forth betimes, from all parts of the island to their necessary, laborious, but apparently cheerful work. Although a time of labour, it is also a season of merriment: 'vraicking cakes,' made of flour, milk, and sugar, are plentifully partaken of; and on the cart which accompanies the party to the sea-beach is generally slung a little cask of something to drink, and a suitable supply of eatables. Every individual is provided with a small scythe to cut the weed from the rocks, and with strong leg and foot gear. The carts proceed as far as the tide will allow them; and boats, containing four or six persons, carry the vraickers to the more distant rocks, which are unapproachable in any other way. It is truly a busy and a curious scene: at this season, at half-tide, or low water, multitudes of carts and horses, boats, and vraickers, cover the beach, the rocks, and the water; and so anxious are the people to make the most of their limited time, that I have often seen horses swimming, and carts floating, so unwilling are the vraickers to be driven from their spoil by the inexorable tide. * * * *

This is the universal fuel of the country, and it makes a hot, if not a cheerful fire. Coal is scarcely at all used; and only a very small quantity of wood along with the vraise; and this event not universally. On feast days only, and family gatherings, a coal-fire is lighted in the best parlour." Our space precludes us from entering more minutely into the customs, characteristics, and general habits of the people of Jersey; but other peculiarities common to it with Guernsey, may be gathered from a perusal of that article.

History and Antiquities.—Jersey is the *Cæsarea* of Antoninus: its modern name has been supposed, by some authorities, to be a corruption of its ancient Roman name. "The French," observe the editors of the *Mag. Brit.*, 1738, "call it Gearsey, by contraction, as *Cæsaris burgum* is contracted into *Cherburgh*, and *Cæsaraugusta* to *Saragosa*. It was some time known, under the name of *Augia*, and it is thought by some learned men, that it was the most ancient name of the island, by which it was called before the Romans gave it the name of *Cæsarea*, though that name has through length of time quite prevailed. *Gregorium Turonensis* calls it '*Insula Maris, quæ Constantiæ civitati adjacet*,' i. e., an island of the sea, that lieth near the city *Constantia*, and says, that *Prætextatus*, bishop of Roan, was confined in it, anno 582, for it lies over-against *Constantia* in France, now called *Mortaigne*." That Jersey was occupied, at least as a military station, by the Romans, appears highly probable from the act of *Gorey*, or *Mount Orgueil*, castle, being still called '*Le Fort de Cæsar*,' from the vestiges of a Roman camp at *Dilament*, of an enormous earthen rampart near *Rosel*, and from the numerous Roman coins found throughout the island. There are also numerous Druidical remains, consisting of altars or cromlechs, especially on eminences near the sea: these are called '*Pouqueleys*': "they are great flat stones," says *Dr. Falle*, "of vast bigness and weight; some oval, some quadrangular; raised 3 or 4 feet from the ground, and supported by others of a less size:" "the culture of the inland parts," says *Toland*, in his *History of the Druids*, "is the reason that few *Pouqueleys* are left besides those on the barren rocks and hills on the sea-side." Amongst other antiquities is the *Hougue Biede Hambie*, an ancient tower or mausoleum, supposed to be the *Haute Bière*, or lofty sepulchre, of *Paisnel de Hambie*, one of the great

barons of Robert duke of Normandy, who vanquished in single combat, on the island of Jersey, the dreaded *Ducaen*, a Norman rebel and outlaw, who maintained his authority there by prowess and the reputation of black arts. *De Hambie*, however, fell by the dagger of one of his suite, *Malfort*, who supplanted him in his barony, and wedded his widow, but who died the victim of remorse, finding himself the son of *Ducaen*. The *Hougue Bie de Hambie* is supposed to have been built by *Gisla*, the unhappy relict of *Paisnel*. This ancient tower has recently furnished the title and the subject of a legendary tale by *Mr. Bulkeley*, illustrated by copious notes, indicating a very extensive acquaintance with Norman and Anglo-Norman literature. Amongst the ancient ecclesiastical establishments of Jersey, were an abbey and four priories at *St. Helier's*.

At first sight it appears a matter of surprise that Jersey and the other Channel islands should have so long remained an appendage of England. Viewing these islands geographically, they belong to France as much as the *Isle of Wight* does to England. The manners and customs of the people, though now considerably modified by an infusion of English notions, are French; the language in which religion and law are administered is French; and the vernacular of the natives is a kind of provincial French.

As part of the duchy of Normandy, the Channel islands became connected with England, when the duke of Normandy obtained possession of the English Crown; and since that period, frequent but unsuccessful attempts have been made by the French to obtain possession of them. It is remarkable that the inhabitants of Jersey, and the other Channel islands, have not only always evinced a kindly disposition towards England in preference to France; but,—from the time of *William and Mary*, in 1692, when the inhabitants, in an address, expressed a hope that their majesties "will believe that though our tongues be French, our hearts and swords are truly English," to the time of *Victoria I.*, when it has been said, that "they are so attached to England, and so proud of our common country, that no greater offence can be given to a Jerseyman, than to call him a Frenchman,"—the natives have themselves uniformly repelled the invasive efforts of the French. "Every native capable of bearing arms," says a recent writer, "is enrolled in the militia, which is kept embodied, and in the most efficient state of discipline; and I will venture to say, there is not a man in that militia who is not ready to shed his blood in defence of his little island, as a dependency of the British Crown."

Though, in the reign of *Edward III.*, the Channel islands were partially in possession of the French, *Du Guesclin* himself, one of the flowers of chivalry in those days, led an expedition against Jersey which proved unsuccessful. During the civil wars between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, however, when the Channel islands did not escape molestation, the French reduced about half of this island, but were subsequently expelled. In the unhappy civil wars, the Channel islands boast of having been the last of the dominions of the *Charleses* that were compelled to desert the royal cause, and submit to the parliamentary forces. From that time down to 1779 there appears nothing worth mentioning in the warlike history of Jersey or the other Channel islands. In that year a French fleet appeared off Jersey, and endeavoured to land troops, but in vain. A more successful effort was made in the beginning of 1731. *Baron de Rullecourt* landed with troops, and surprised and took prisoner *Major Corbet*, the lieutenant-governor of Jersey, who, at the time, was in bed, and doubtless not even dreaming of French invasion.

Partly by false representations, and partly by threats of burning and destruction, the French commander prevailed on Major Corbet to sign a capitulation, and to issue an order for the submission of the inhabitants and the troops. But Major Pierson, of the 95th regiment, having under him the regular troops, the island militia, and the artillery, refused to submit; and, coming down upon the French, forced an engagement. Both Baron de Rullecourt and Major Pierson were mortally wounded, but the French surrendered, prisoners of war. Major Corbet was afterwards tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service. This attempt was the last that was made on the Channel islands, though several attempts have been threatened. The truth is, the best security of the Channel islands down to the present century has lain in their comparative insignificance, and, we may add, the rocks and currents around them. Down to within the last 30 years, the people of the Channel islands knew very little about England, and the people of England knew scarcely anything of the Channel islands. The Channel island people were mainly farmers, a few fishermen, and a smaller number traders. Governed by their own laws, wrapped up in their own affairs, and speaking their own dialect of French, they knew and cared very little about any other worlds than the worlds of Jersey and Guernsey. The French revolution, however, and the war, or rather series of wars, ending with the battle of Waterloo, effected a considerable change. The first event sent a large number of French refugees into Jersey, who brought money with them. Then, during the busy and important period that followed the French revolution, more troops were in the islands, old fortifications were strengthened, new were built, Martello towers were set up, not only on the shores, but on rocks lying off the shores, and British money began to flow freely. Then did the little shopkeepers and traders of Jersey flourish. The close of the war was regarded with apprehension, as likely to cut off the means by which the trade was sustained. But among the many military and naval officers who, when peace came, found their half-pay too limited for their support in expensive England, and who therefore looked abroad, not a few selected Jersey as a residence, the cheapness of living being their attraction. This sustained the rising consequence of Jersey; and facility of communication, that wonder-working influence of our age, has come in to carry forward the increase and improvement of the island.

JERVAUX, or JOREVALL. See **WITTON (EAST).**

JESMOND, or JESMONT, a township in St. Andrew parish, county of Northumberland; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Newcastle, within the parliamentary and municipal boundaries of which town it is included. Of late years a considerable number of good houses have been erected here; and the scenery and walks in the vicinity are exceedingly picturesque and agreeable. At the southern extremity of the township the Sandford Dean is crossed by a stone-bridge, where the rivulet falls precipitately over a rocky descent into a narrow ravine of great depth, called Lambert's Leap.* At Jesmond-Grove, on the north bank of the Ouse burn, are the ruins of St. Mary's chapel and

hospital, the date of whose foundation has not been ascertained. In ancient times pilgrims from all parts of the kingdom came hither to worship at St. Mary's shrine. The site of this institution was obtained, by the corporation of Newcastle, from Edward VI., and sold by them to Sir John Brandling. Acres 4,660. Houses 231. A. P. £3,396. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 1,393. Poor rates, in 1838, £339 16s.

JET (THE). See **CUMBERLAND.**

JETHOU, an islet lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the east side of the island of Guernsey, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south by west of Herm, about midway between Guernsey and Serk, and serving to protect the roadstead of St. Peter's-port. It is scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. This is a very picturesque little island. The land, which is chiefly composed of gneiss, is considerably elevated, with precipitous sides, except at one landing place. There are here an excellent orchard, a rabbit warren, and the houses of the proprietor and about 20 individuals resident on the island.

JEVINGTON, a parish in Willington hund., rape of Pevensey, union of Eastbourne, county of Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Hailsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chester; rated at £20; gross income £326. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Burlington. Here are 2 day and Sunday schools. Charities, in 1836, £2 12s. per annum. Here are also 4 unendowed almshouses. Poor rates, in 1838, £285 18s. A small stream which turns a water-mill, runs through the lower part of the parish; and at Filching there are several lime-kilns. Sir William Burrell discovered, in a stone chest here, a figure carved in stone, representing the Saviour with a cross in his hand, bruising the head of the serpent. It is about 2 feet high, and has been placed in the wall of the belfry. Acres 1,790. Houses 38. A. P. £1,624. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 350.

JOHNBAY, a hamlet in Greystock parish, county of Cumberland; 6 miles west by north of Penrith. Houses 15. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 86. Other returns with the parish.

JOHN (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Swansea, county of Glamorgan; forming a part of the northern suburbs of Swansea borough, within the municipal and parliamentary boundaries of which it is included. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; valued at £27; gross income £87. Patron, in 1835, Sir John Morris. There is a daily school here, established in 1825, by Mrs. Vivian. This small parish is almost exclusively occupied by copper works, collieries, &c., and the houses connected with these establishments. Houses 141. A. P. £954. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 690. Poor rates, in 1838, £162 4s.

JOHN (ST.), a parish in the south division of

keep the fact in mind, has been inscribed on a stone in the bridge wall. The mare having been a great favourite, her skin was preserved for a long time in the family. A servant of Sir John Hussey Delaval having been at Newcastle on the 18th of August, 1771, on his return, his horse ran away with him from Barras-bridge along Sandford-stone-lane, and some persons attempting to stop him at the aforesaid bridge, the horse sprang over the same parapet as Mr. Lambert's mare had done. The man lost his seat and fell to the depth of the channel, nearly 40 feet, with so little injury as to be able to ride home afterwards. There being no hope of the horse recovering from the fall, he was shot. On the 5th of December, 1827, another similar accident also to that of Messrs. Lambert's and Delaval's servant happened, at the same place, to Mr. John Nicholson, pupil to Mr. Hensell, surgeon, of Newcastle, which proved fatal to the young man, who died the same evening; but the horse on this occasion was so little injured that a person rode it into the town for assistance. It is also worthy of remark that the coping-stone of the bridge on which were cut the words 'Lambert's Leap,' was struck off into the dean below by the foot of the horse, and broken to pieces."—Richardson's Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

* The origin of this name, and its connection with subsequent events, is rather curious. "On the 20th September, 1749, as Mr. C. Lambert, the son of a physician in Pilgrim-street, was riding along Sandford-stone-lane, his mare took fright, and going at full speed to the bridge, leaped over the battlement into the rocky dean below, a perpendicular fall of 45 feet. Mr. Lambert kept his seat, and escaped without further injury than feeling indisposed for some time afterwards from the violence of the shock. The animal died almost immediately, having dislocated nearly every joint in her back. The place has ever since been called 'Lambert's Leap,' which, to

East hund., union of St. Germans, county of Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Saltash. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12 12s. 6d.; gross income £211. Patron, in 1835, R. P. Carew, Esq. Charities, in 1837, £3 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 9s. Acres 640. Houses 27. A. P. £1,016. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 150.

JOHN'S (Str.). See BECKERMET (St. John's). **JOHN (Str.),** a parish within the liberty of the soke of Winchester, union of New Winchester, county of Southampton, adjacent to the city of Winchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; gross income £82. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. There are a daily school, and 3 infant schools, here. Charities, in 1824, £83 12s. 4d., of which £42 19s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £236 19s. Acreage with the city of Winchester. Houses 148. A. P. £754. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 785.

JOHN'S (Str.) CASTLERIGG AND WYTH-BURN, a chapelry and township in Crossthwaite parish, county of Cumberland; 4 miles west by north of Kirk-Oswald. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; gross income £82. Patron, the vicar of Crossthwaite. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £209 14s. The chapelry comprises the two romantic vales of St. John of Wanthwaite. A branch of the river Greta flows from Thirlmere, through the deep and narrow dell of Wanthwaite, where a waterspout fell in 1749, and occasioned great devastation. In the widest part of the dell is a rugged rock, called Green-Crag, which contributes to heighten the grandeur of the scene, and at a distance resembles a ruined castle. St. John's vale also affords many picturesque views. Acreage with the parish. Houses 99. A. P. £4,075. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, £567.

JOHN (Str.) ILKETSHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Wangford, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Bungay. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; gross income £311. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £207 4s. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 800. Houses 10. A. P. £791. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 72. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 14s.

JOHNSTON, a parish in Roose hund., union of Haverford-west, Pembrokeshire, South Wales; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Haverford-west. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Stainton, in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £2 0s. 5d.; gross income £372. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Houses 37. A. P. £541. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 194. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 13s.

JORDANSTON, a parish in Dewisland hund., union of Haverford-west, Pembrokeshire, South Wales; 11 miles north by west of Haverford-west. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St.

David's; valued at £6 3s. 9d.; gross income £94. Patron, in 1835, G. G. Vaughan, Esq. Houses 27. A. P. £1,283. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 157. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 4s.

JULIOT (Str.), a parish in Lesnewth hund., union of Camelford, county of Cornwall; 6 miles north by east of Camelford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; gross income £60. Patrons, in 1835, Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., and W. Rawle, Esq. "Here was a small religious house of two Benedictine or Cluniac monks, as early as King Richard I.'s time, cell to Montacute, in Somersetshire; and as parcel of the possessions of that priory, it was granted, 37^o Henry VIII., to Laurence Courtney."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 2,600. Houses 57. A. P. £1,784. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 271. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 8s.

JUST (Str.), a parish in Penwith hund., union of Penzance, county of Cornwall; 7 miles west of Penzance. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £450. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. This parish possesses 7 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £5 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £229 7s. This parish is situated in the mineral district of St. Just and St. Ives, which is principally stanniferous. The tin and copper are worked from mines in this vicinity. Near St. Just some of the lodes have the same direction with many of those in the Marazion and Breague district, which run from west-north-west to east-south-east, and from north-west to south-east nearly. Other lines run north-north-west and south-south-east, thus corresponding with the general run of the cross courses more eastward. There are also cross lines more north and south. The St. Just mass of lodes may be considered to have a still more northerly direction than the west-north-west and east-south-east system of Breague and Marazion. Here are some fine Druidical circles, encompassing a vast amphitheatre. St. Just is the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Borlase, author of the Natural History and Antiquities of Cornwall. Acres 7,820. Houses 773. A. P. £7,776. Pop., in 1801, 2,779; in 1831, 4,667.

JUST (Str.), in ROSELAND, a parish in the west division of Powder hund., union of Truro, county of Cornwall; 7 miles south-south-west of Truro, and 3 east of Falmouth, across the harbour. It comprises the borough town of St. Mawes—see MAWES (Str.). Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £37; gross income £546. Patron, in 1835, the heir of Sir C. Hawkins, Bart. Here are 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed, by the Duke of Buckingham, with anchorage dues, for which 12 children receive instruction. Other charities, in 1837, £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £618 16s. Acres 2,550. Houses 315. A. P. £4,714. Pop., in 1801, 1,416; in 1831, 1,558.

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KABER, a township partly in the parish of Brough, and partly in that of Kirkby-Stephen, East ward, county of Westmoreland; 2 miles south of Brough. Here is a daily school, endowed with £10 8s. per annum. After the Restoration, meetings of the republican party were held at Kaber-Rigg, in 1663, for the purpose of exciting an insurrection, the chief movers of which were subsequently taken and executed at Appleby. Houses 37. A. P. £959. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 180. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 19s.

KALENDAR, or **KAYLEND**, a hamlet in the parish of Cotesbrook, hund. of Guilborough, county of Northampton; 9 miles west-south-west of Rothwell. "This place was given by William Buttevilan to the abbot and convent of Sulby, who placed a cell of Premonstratensian canons here, which was dedicated to St. John."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

KATHARINE-HILL, or **DRAKE-HILL**, in the parish of St. Nicholas; 1 mile south of Guildford, county of Surrey. A fair, for horses, household goods, and apparel, is held here on October 2d.

KAYINGHAM. See **KEYINGHAM**.

KAYLEND. See **KALENDAR**.

KEA (ST.), a parish in the western division of the hund. of Powder, union of Truro, county of Cornwall; 3 miles south-south-east of Truro, at the confluence of the rivers Allen and Kenwyn. It includes the manor of Tregavethan. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Kenwyn. The Wesleyan Methodists, Society of Friends, and Bible Christians have places of worship here. There are also 11 daily schools. In 1724 John Lanyon, Esq., founded almshouses here for poor persons of the parish, and granted them an endowment of £1,000. Income, in 1836, £52 10s. per annum, at which period there were nine inmates, each of whom received 2s. weekly and clothing. Acres 7,600. Houses 738. A. P. £4,306. Pop., in 1801, 2,440; in 1831, 3,896. Poor rates, in 1838, £882 18s.

KEACH (THE), a small river in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Tivy below Kennarth.

KEADBY, a township in the parish of Althorpe, county of Lincoln; 11 miles north-west by west of Glandford-Bridge, on the western bank of the Trent, which is here joined by the Stainforth and Keadby canal. There are 2 daily schools in the township. Acreage with the parish. Houses 47. A. P. £1,135. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 309. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 11s.

KEAL (EAST), a parish in the eastern division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-south-west of Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £17 11s. 3d.; gross income £520. Great and small tithes commuted in 1773. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Spence. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there is a daily school. Here are some chalybeate springs. Acres 1,860. Houses 69. A. P. £2,868. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 357. Poor rates, in 1838, £181 9s.

KEAL (WEST), a parish in the western division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Spilsby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £20 1s. 8d.; gross income £463. Great and small tithes commuted in

1774. Patron, in 1835, R. Cracroft, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here; and there are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,020. Houses 86. A. P. £2,985. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 484. Poor rates, in 1838, £86 19s.

KEAN (ST.), or **ST. KEYNE**, a parish in the hund. of West, union of Liskeard, county of Cornwall; 3 miles south of Liskeard, intersected by the Liskeard canal. The principal village in this parish is Calinick. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £5 18s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £211. Patron, in 1835, N. Cory, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Keyne, who is said to have been the daughter of a prince of Brecknockshire, named Braganus. Not far from the church is the well of St. Keyne, the peculiar virtues of which have been long celebrated in legendary tales. Acres 850. Houses 26. A. P. £1,017. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 201. Poor rates, in 1838, £116 12s.

KEARSLEY, a township in the parish of Dean, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles south-east by east of Bolton, intersected by the Bury and Bolton canal. Here are 6 daily schools, one of which was endowed, in 1757, by Henry Mather, with property producing, in 1828, £249 15s. 11d. per annum,—to board, clothe, and educate 15 poor boys, belonging to the townships of Kearsley, Bolton-le-Moors, and Tonge-with-Haulgh. The poor inhabitants of Kearsley and other places within the precinct of the chapelry of Ringley, have the privilege of sending their children for gratuitous education to Ringley school, founded by Nathan Walworth. Other charities, in 1827, £10 8s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £220 6s. Here are establishments for spinning and bleaching yarn. Acres 900. Houses 461. A. P. £1,600. Pop., in 1801, 1,082; in 1831, 2,705.

KEARSLEY, a township in the parish of Stamfordham, county of Northumberland; $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £13 14s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 16. Poor rates, in 1838, £9 14s.

KEBBY (THE), a small river in Monmouthshire, which joins the Uske near Abergavenny.

KEBECK (THE), a small river in Yorkshire, which falls into the Nyd.

KEDDINGTON, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Louth, intersected by the Louth navigation. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £3 6s. 8d.; gross income £77. Great and small tithes commuted in 1766. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,190. Houses 33. A. P. £1,129. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 172. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 6s.

KEDDINGTON, a parish partly in the hund. of Hinckford, county of Essex, and partly in that of Risbridge, union of Risbridge, county of Suffolk; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Castle Hedingham, on the river Stour. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £16 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. B. Syer. The church contains many ancient monuments. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £39 9s. 7d.

per annum, of which £3 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £538 18s. A fair is held here on June 29th. During the time of the commonwealth, the celebrated Archbishop Tillotson was minister of this parish. Acres 1,790. Houses 130. A. P. £9,027. Pop., in 1801, 588; in 1831, 625.

KEDLESTON, a parish in the hund. of Apple-tree, union of Belper, county of Derby; 4 miles north-west of Derby, on a branch of the Derwent. Acres 890. Houses 19. A. P. £1,357. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 134. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £3 19s. 7d.; gross income £159. Tithes commuted in 1771. Patron, in 1835, Lord Scarsdale. The church contains many ancient monuments of the Curzon family. Here are an infant and a daily school. There is also a school at Quarndon, to which the poor of this parish have the privilege of sending their children. Charities, in 1826, £3 18s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 15s. Kedleston-hall, the magnificent seat of Lord Scarsdale, is a Grecian structure, erected by R. Adam, Esq. It consists of a centre and two wings, with a grand portico of the Corinthian order. The length of the whole is 360 feet, and it is situated on a gentle ascent, in the middle of grounds which are five miles in circumference, containing many beautiful plantations. The interior of the building is planned after the ancient Greek mode, and is deservedly admired for the classical taste generally displayed throughout its various decorations. The saloon, enriched with the finest works of art, is one of the most beautiful apartments of its kind in Europe: and almost every room is decorated with paintings by the most eminent masters. In the park is a neat building, erected over a sulphureous spring, the temperature of which is about 47 degrees: the water, which resembles that of one of the Harrowgate springs, has been found efficacious in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases.

KEELBY, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 7 miles west by north of Great-Grimby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £20; returned at £60; gross income £60. Great and small tithes commuted in 1765. Patron, in 1835, Lord Yarborough. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there is a daily school. Acres 2,000. Houses 136. A. P. £1,977. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 638. Poor rates, in 1838, £269 2s.

KEELE, a parish and village in the northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, union of Newcastle-under-Lyne, county of Stafford; 2½ miles west by south of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and in the line of the Grand Junction railway between Birmingham and the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £24; gross income £171. Patron, in 1835, R. Sneyd, Esq. The church, which was rebuilt in 1790, stands on a lofty eminence at the east end of the village. The New Connexion Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 3 daily schools, one of which was endowed with £5 per annum, by Mrs. Frances Sneyd. Other charities, in 1824, £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £254 4s. At Silverdale, in this parish, there are extensive coal and iron works, and also a silk mill, which, in 1838, employed 184 hands. Acres 2,710. Houses 203. A. P. £4,503. Pop., in 1801, 904; in 1831, 1,130.

KEEVIL, a parish, partly in the hund. of Melksham, and partly in the hund. of Whorwelsdown,

union of Westbury and Whorwelsdown, county of Wilts; 4 miles east of Trowbridge. It comprises the tything of Bulkington. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £12 7s. 1d.; gross income £250. Great and small tithes commuted in 1794. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum. Other charities, in 1833, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £148 18s. Acres 2,390. Houses 144. A. P. £4,189. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 692.

KEGWORTH, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Goscote, union of Shardlow, county of Leicester; 6 miles north-west by north of Loughborough, intersected by the river Soar and the Loughborough canal. Acres 2,260. Houses 379. A. P. £6,488. Pop., in 1801, 1,360; in 1831, 1,821. It includes the chapelry of Isley-Walton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Isley Walton, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £25 15s. 7½d.; gross income £875. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1778; in the patronage of Christ college, Cambridge. The church is a handsome building, with a tower and spire. The Wesleyan Methodists and General Baptists have places of worship here: the Baptist church was formed in 1752. There are also 6 daily, and 3 Sunday, schools: one of the latter is endowed with £16 13s. 4d. per annum. Other charities, in 1837, £35 12s. 11d. Poor rates, in 1838, £576 17s. Kegworth is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the western bank of the Soar, over which there is here an elegant stone-bridge, erected by the Duke of Devonshire. Many of the inhabitants are employed in framework-knitting, and lace-figuring. The petty-sessions for the hund. of West Goscote are occasionally held here. Fairs for pleasure, toys, &c., are held on February 18th, on Easter-Monday, April 30th, and October 10th.

KEIGHLEY, a parish and market-town in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, union of Keighley, west riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles north-west of Bradford, and 11 miles distant from Hebden-bridge station, on the Manchester and Leeds railway. It is on the southern bank of the river Aire, and in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The parish is 6 miles long and 2 broad. Acres 10,160. Houses 2,142. A. P. £838. Pop., in 1801, 5,745; in 1831, 11,176. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £21 0s. 7½d.; gross income £409. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1780. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. The church, a spacious building, in the Grecian style of architecture, contains two remarkable monuments, with inscriptions, one of which bears the date, 1023. In the tower are 8 fine toned bells, and a curious clock of exquisite workmanship. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1700; a Baptist, in 1811; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1779; a New Connexion Methodist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a mechanics' institute. There are also 10 infant, and 12 daily, schools; one of the latter endowed for teaching Greek, Latin, and English: two others are endowed, the one with £40, the other with £35, per annum. Other charities, in 1826, £374 13s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,550 7s. The Keighley poor-law union comprehends 6 parishes. Expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £4,513 7s. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, and presents a neat appearance, the houses being almost wholly built of stone. Under regulation of an act of parliament obtained in 1816, the inhabitants are supplied with water from two springs at the east and west ends of the town. Woollen

cloth, cottons, linseys, and worsted goods, are manufactured here. In 1838, 5 cotton and 38 worsted mills employed 2,323 hands; and, in 1839, there were, in Keighley and Hainworth, about 1,800 hand-loom in the trade. The stuff goods are sold principally in the piece halls of Bradford and Halifax, and pass through the hands of the Leeds merchants to the foreign or domestic consumer. The market-day is Thursday; and fairs are held on May 8th, and November 7th, for horned cattle and pedlery. A court-baron is held before the steward of the manor, on the Thursday of every third week, for the recovery of debts under £5. Here is a branch of the Northern and Central bank of England. The neighbourhood of Keighley is adorned with many genteel and handsome residences. At Steeton, Whitley Head Spa, or New Brighton, affords to visitors every accommodation in the use of its medicinal waters, which have been found of singular efficacy in the cure of scorbutic affections. In the reign of Charles I. the town of Keighley was occupied by the troops of the parliament, who were surprised, and many of them made prisoners, by a party of royalists. The victory, however, was of short duration, for General Lambert, advancing quickly from a neighbouring station, attacked the royalists, and recovered the prisoners and booty. At Elam Grange, near this town, a large quantity of Roman coins was found in 1775. The name of Keighley, according to Dr. Whittaker, is of Saxon origin, and probably derived from Kikel, or Kihel, a Saxon proper name.

KEINTON-MANSFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Catsash, union of Langport, county of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Somerton, and south-west of the river Brue. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £6 13s. 9d.; gross income £151. Great and small tithes commuted in 1804. In the patronage, in 1835, of the Colston family. Acres 770. Houses 92. A. P. £775. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 459.

KEISBY, a hamlet in the parish of Lavington, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Corby. Acres 1,420. Houses 11. A. P. £1,217. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 65. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 2s.

KEKWICK, a township in the parish of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 8 miles north-west of Norwich. This township is crossed by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and the Warrington and Birmingham railway. Acres 580. Houses 12. A. P. £774. Pop., in 1831, 74. Poor rates, in 1838, £34 13s.

KELBY, a chapelry in the parish of Haydor, county of Lincoln; 5 miles south-west by west of Sleaford. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Haydor. Great and small tithes commuted in 1802. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,140. Houses 20. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 104. Poor rates, in 1838, £22 10s.

KELDHOLME, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkby-Moorside, north riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Pickering. Here stood "a Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and founded by Robert Stuteville, temp. Henry I., from whom the patronage descended to the family of the Wakes. About the time of the dissolution, here were a prioress and 8 nuns, who had yearly revenues to the value of £29 6s. 1d. per annum. The site was granted, 30th Henry VIII., to Ralph, earl of Westmoreland, whose ancestors were then said to be founders."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop. with the parish.

KELFIELD. See BUTTERWICK WEST and KELFIELD.

KELFIELD, a township in the parish of Stillingfleet, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-north-west of Selby, on the northern bank of the Ouse. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here; and there is a day and Sunday free school. Acres 1,690. Houses 65. A. P. £2,311. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 302. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 13s.

KELHAM, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 2 miles north-west of Newark, on the river Trent, over which there is here a bridge. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Averham. The church is built after the later style of English architecture, and contains a richly wrought monument to the last Lord Lexington and his lady. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities, in 1829, £1 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £152. Kelham-hall, a handsome building belonging to the Sutton family, was the first place of imprisonment of Charles I., after he had delivered himself to the Scots. Acres 1,980. Houses 28. A. P. £4,891. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 189.

KELK (GREAT), a township in the parish of Foston-upon-Wolds, east riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Great-Driffeld. Here is a daily school: Acres 1,020. Houses 37. A. P. £686. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 178. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 16s.

KELK (LITTLE), an extra-parochial township in the wapentake of Dickering, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-east by east of Great Driffeld. Acres 640. Houses 10. A. P. £710. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 50. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 9s.

KELLAMERGH. See BRYNING with KELLASNERGH.

KELLAN, a parish in the hund. of Moyddyn, union of Lampeter, county of Cardigan; 1 mile east of Lampeter, on the river Teifi. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; rated at £5 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and returned at £97; gross income £83. In the patronage of the bishop of St. David's. Houses 110. A. P. £1,120. Pop., in 1831, 465. Poor rates, in 1838, £91.

KELLAWAYS, a parish in the hund. and union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Chippenham, on the river Avon, and intersected by the Great Western railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £2 13s. 4d.; nett income £82. Patrons, in 1835, R. and J. Long, Esqs. Acres 260. Houses 3. A. P. £1,668. Pop., in 1801, 12; in 1831, 20.

KELLET (NETHER), a township in the parish of Bolton-by-the-Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles north by east of Lancaster. There is a day and Sunday school in this township. Charities, in 1825, £16 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £312. Here is a curious natural cave, called Dunald-Mill-Hole, consisting of several apartments, the roofs of which are adorned with numerous incrustations. The water of a large brook falls into this opening, and disappears, when, after a subterranean course of two miles, it again emerges at Cornford,—a small village on the road to Kendal. Acres 1,950. Houses 61. A. P. £3,975. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 354.

KELLET (OVER), a township and chapelry in the same parish; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Lancaster, intersected by the Lancaster and Kendal canal. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £29, and returned at £114 10s.; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, R. F. Bradshaw. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £47 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum.

Other charities, in 1825, about £24 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £199 18s. Acres 3,100. Houses 99. A. P. £3,975. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 446.

KELLEYTHROPE, a joint township with Emswell, in the parish of Great Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Great Driffield. Acres 2,610. Houses 15. A. P. £2,714. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 102.

KELLING, a parish and village in the hund. of Holt, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Holt. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of Salthouse, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £12; gross income £424. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Girdlestone. Here is a daily school. The village is picturesquely situated in a deep valley or ravine, extending northward to the sea, which is about 2 miles distant. Acres 2,070. Houses 42. A. P. £818. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 213. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 6s.

KELLINGTON, a parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east-north-east of Pontefract, on the river Aire. The parish includes the townships of Beaghall, Egborough, Kellington, and Whitley. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £9 8s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £300. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £390 3s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., due to Trinity college, Cambridge: £124 12s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. vicarial, commuted in 1772. In the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. There are 6 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1827, £5 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £630 16s.; of the township, £163 9s. The chief produce of this parish consists of barley, turnips, maslin,—a mixture of wheat and rye,—and a few woods. It is also much celebrated for a very superior breed of sheep and of horned cattle. Acres 6,950. Houses 294. A. P. £8,444. Pop., in 1801, 1,328; in 1831, 1,388. Acres of the township 1,210. Houses 63. A. P. £1,928. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 295.

KELLINGTON. See **CALLINGTON**.

KELLOE, a parish and township in the southern division of Easington ward, union of Easington, co-palatine of Durham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Durham, in the line of the Hartlepool Junction railway. It includes the townships of Cassop, Coxhoe, Quarlington, Thornley, and Wingate. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; valued at £20; gross income £231. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £175 15s. 7d. Patron, the bishop of Durham. Here are two daily schools. Charities, in 1830, 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £478 6s.; of the township, £60 4s. Acres 10,970. Houses 119. A. P. £6,661. Pop., in 1801, 553; in 1831, 663. Acres of the township 1,580. Houses 18. A. P. £995. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 102.

KELLY, a parish in the hund. of Lifton, union of Tavistock, county of Devon; 5 miles east-south-east of Launceston, on the river Tamar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £9 8s. 9d.; gross income £285. Patron, in 1835, A. Kelly, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,700. Houses 41. A. P. £2,223. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 250. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 11s.

KELMARSH, a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough, county of Northampton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Market-Harborough, on the post-road from Leicester to Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £23 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £640. Patron, in 1835, W. Hanbury, Esq. Here

are 3 daily schools. Acres 3,750. Houses 30. A. P. £5,997. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 159. Poor rates, in 1838, £207 18s.

KELMSCOTT, a chapelry in the parish of Broadwell, county of Oxford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Farringdon, on the river Thames. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Broadwell. Great and small tithes commuted in 1793. Acres 910. Houses 30. A. P. £1,306. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 140. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 4s.

KELSALE, a parish in the hund. of Hoxne, union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 1 mile north of Saxmundham. Living, a rectory with that of Carlton, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £20 0s. 5d.; gross income £700. Patron, in 1835, Lieut. Colonel Bruce. Here are a daily school, and 2 day and Sunday schools: one of the latter is a grammar-school, free to the sons of all the inhabitants of the parish. Charities, in 1828, £352 19s. per annum, of which £50 were applied in education. Poor rates, in 1838, £916 11s. Acres 1,590. Houses 146. A. P. £4,994. Pop., in 1831, 1,103.

KELSALL, a township in the parish of Tarvin, co-palatine of Chester; 8 miles east by north of Chester. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 3 daily schools. Kelsall formerly commanded the principal approach to Chester, and was a military post of considerable importance. In the vicinity is a fine chalybeate spring. Acres 1,170. Houses 110. A. P. £1,639. Pop., in 1801, 469; in 1831, 648. Poor rates, in 1838, £234.

KELSEY (NORTH), a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Caistor. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lincoln; valued at £8; gross income £226; all tithes commuted in 1811. In the patronage of the prebendary of North-Kelsey, in Lincoln cathedral. Here are 4 daily schools. Acres 5,370. Houses 127. A. P. £5,826. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 648. Poor rates, in 1838, £259.

KELSEY (SOUTH), a parish comprising the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, in the northern division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Caistor, on the river Ancholme. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £19 14s. 10d.; gross income £693; all tithes commuted in 1794. Patrons, in 1835, the Crown and G. Skipwith, Esq., alternately. The church of St. Mary has gone to ruins; that of St. Nicholas is a modern building attached to the ancient tower. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is supported by an allowance of £18 per annum from the landed proprietor. At Wengall, in this parish, there was formerly an alien priory. Acres 4,980. Houses 98. A. P. £4,788. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 632. Poor rates, in 1838, £208 4s.

KELSHALL, a parish in the hund. of Odsey, union of Royston, county of Hertford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Royston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £21; gross income £579. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1795. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1833, £21 11s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £146 12s. Acres 2,090. Houses 47. A. P. £1,817. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 251.

KELSTERNE, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 5 miles north-west

by west of Louth. It includes the hamlet of Lamberoff. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £6 11s. 10d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, J. E. Denison, Esq. In the chancel is a monument curiously ornamented with emblematical figures, erected in 1604, by Sir Francis South, Knight, to the memory of his wife, Elizabeth. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there is a daily school. Acres 2,700. Houses 35. A. P. £2,036. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 200. Poor rates, in 1838, £179 5s.

KELSTON, or **KELWESTON**, a parish in the hund. of Bath-Forum, union of Keysham, county of Somerset; 4 miles west-north-west of Bath; on the river Avon, and intersected by the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £15 9s. 4½d.; gross income £316. Patron, in 1835, Joseph Neild, Esq. Here is a daily school, endowed with £3 per annum. Other charities, in 1820, £2 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 11s. Sir John Harrington, a distinguished writer in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and chiefly known as the first English translator of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, was born in this parish. The old manor-house, belonging to his family, was erected about the year 1587; the only vestige remaining is the court-yard. The present manor-house was erected near the site of the old mansion. Acres 1,250. Houses 49. A. P. £2,996. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 274.

KELTON, or **KETTEL'S TOWN**, a township in the parish of Lamplugh, county of Cumberland; 8 miles east of Whitehaven. The great and small tithes, &c. were commuted in 1819. Other returns with the parish.

KELVEDON, or **EASTERFORD**, a parish and village in the hund., and union of Witham, county of Essex; 12 miles north-east of Chelmsford, on the Blackwater river, and intersected by the Eastern Counties railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; valued at £9 4s. 2d.; gross income £410; in the patronage of the bishop of London. The Independents and Society of Friends have places of worship here; and there are 4 daily schools. In 1419, John Marler gave, by will, two tenements as almshouses, and one acre of meadow-land for their maintenance. Other charities, in 1837, £17 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £592 7s. The village, which consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, is pleasantly situated on the main Essex road, between Witham and Colchester. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 2½ acres. A fair for toys is held on Easter Monday. Acres 3,160. Houses 271. A. P. £5,698. Pop., in 1801, 994; in 1831, 1,463.

KELVEDON-HATCH, a parish in the hund. and union of Ongar, county of Essex; 2 miles south by east of Chipping-Ongar, on the river Roding. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; valued at £12; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, — Wright, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1834, £26 17s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £288 12s. Acres 2,070. Houses 46. A. P. £2,765. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 361.

KELWESTON. See **KELSTON**.

KELYN (THE), a small river in Merionethshire, which falls into the Toweryn.

KEMBERTON, a parish in the Shiffnal division of the hund. of Brimstree, union of Shiffnal, county of Salop; 2½ miles south-west by south of Shiffnal. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Sutton-Madock, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield;

valued at £5 6s. 5½d.; gross income £580. Patron, in 1835, R. Slaney, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,110. Houses 51. A. P. £1,994. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 282. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 17s.

KEMBLE, a parish in the hund. of Malmesbury, union of Cirencester, county of Wilts; 6½ miles north-north-east of Malmesbury, intersected by the Great Western Union railway, and in the line of the Thames and Severn canal. It includes the tythings of Ewen and Wick. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £11 4s. 7d.; gross income £250. Great and small tithes commuted in 1772. Patron, in 1835, R. Gordon, Esq. In 1823, the steeple, which had long been admired as a prominent object of view from many parts of the surrounding country, was struck with lightning, and rent from top to bottom. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1834, £22 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 17s. Acres 3,600. Houses 71. A. P. £3,924. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 482.

KEMERTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. and union of Tewkesbury, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-east of Tewkesbury, intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £17 13s. 1½d.; gross income £503. Great and small tithes commuted in 1774. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Gloucester. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here; and there are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £14 10s. per annum; of which £14 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 10s. In this parish are several petrifying springs, and an excellent freestone quarry. Acres 1,590. Houses 132. A. P. £2,270. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 599.

KEMLET (THE), a small river in Salop, which falls into the Severn below Chirbury.

KEMLET (THE), a small river in Denbighshire, which falls into the Tanot below Place-Yeba.

KEMESS HUNDRED, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales. Area 3,136 acres. Houses 3,244. Pop., in 1831, 14,798.

KEMEYS (COMMANDER), a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Usk, union of Pont-y-pool, county of Monmouth; 3½ miles north-west by north of Usk, on the river Usk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £5; gross income £53. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Gore. Here is a daily school. Acres 480. Houses 14. A. P. £356. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 75. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 3s.

KEMEYS (INFERIOR), a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Usk, union of Newport, county of Monmouth; 3 miles north-east of Caerleon, on the river Usk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £6 10s. 5d.; gross income £144. Patron, in 1835, — Cotton, Esq. Acres 1,430. Houses 20. A. P. £898. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 133. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 5s.

KEMPLYN-BAY, county of Anglesey; 8 miles north-north-west of Llanerch-y-Medd; noted for a quarry of marble similar to that imported from Italy, under the name of Verde di Corsica.

KEMPLEY, a parish in the hund. of Botloe, union of Newent, county of Gloucester; 5 miles north-west of Newent. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £5 6s. 5½d.; gross income £213; in the patronage of the dean and

chapter of Hereford. The church is built in the Norman style of architecture. Here is a daily school, endowed with £5 5s. per annum. Other charities, in 1828, £5 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £153. Acres 1,340. Houses 52. A. P. £2,534. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 303.

KEMPSEY, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Upton-upon-Severn, county of Worcester; 4 miles south of Worcester, on the eastern bank of the Severn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £6 18s. 9d.; gross income £258; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which—the free school—is endowed with a cottage and garden, and £1 per annum: £1 is also paid annually from the poor rates, and books are provided by a legacy. Other charities, in 1830, £66 15s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £533 10s. At the bishop's palace here, Simon de Montfort and his unfortunate prisoner, Henry III., slept a short time before the battle of Evesham. "Here was a monastery as old as A. D. 799, which then flourished under its Abbot Balthune, but within less than half-a-century after, was united to the church of Worcester."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 3,390. Houses 278. A. P. £6,888. Pop., in 1801, 1,129; in 1831, 1,314.

KEMPSFORD, a parish in the hund. of Brightwells-Barrow, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 3 miles south of Fairford, intersected by the river Isis, and the Thames and Severn canal. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £19; gross income £604. Great and small tithes commuted in 1799. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a handsome building, consisting of a nave and tower rising from the centre. It was erected by Henry, duke of Lancaster, about the middle of the 14th century. Here is a daily school, endowed with £10 per annum. A battle is said to have been fought here about the year 800, between the Wiccii, or inhabitants of Gloucestershire, and the Walsati, the inhabitants of Wiltshire, when the latter were victorious. Acres 4,740. Houses 191. A. P. £7,066. Pop., in 1801, 656; in 1831, 885. Poor rates, in 1838, £442 18s.

KEMPSTON, a parish in the hund. of Redborne-stoke, union and county of Bedford; 2½ miles south-west of Bedford, on the river Ouse. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £12; gross income £278. Great and small tithes commuted in 1802. Patron, in 1835, P. Clutterbuck. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here; and there are 3 Sunday schools. Charities, in 1821, £45 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £915 2s. Acres 5,160. Houses 327. A. P. £6,531. Pop., in 1801, 1,035; in 1831, 1,571.

KEMPSTON, a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 1¼ mile south of Litcham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 18s. 4d., returned at £110; gross income £167. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Coke, Esq. Acres 650. Houses 12. A. P. £657. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 59. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 17s.

KEMSEY. See **KEMPSEY**.

KEMSING, a parish in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Seven-Oaks, county of Kent; 3½ miles north-north-east of Seven-Oaks. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Seal, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; valued at £19 13s. 4d.; gross income £510; nett income £396. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Plymouth. Here are 2

daily schools, one of which is endowed, by Lady Sarah Smythe, with a rent-charge of £20, for the instruction and clothing of 8 girls. On an average of 7 years, to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 24½ acres; average of hops charged, 19,214 lbs.; of duty, £160 2s. 4d. A fair is held here on Easter-Monday. Acres 2,090. Houses 72. A. P. £1,827. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 399. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 7s.

KEMYS. See **KEMEYS**.

KENARDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Blackbourn, lathe of Scray, union of Tenterden, county of Kent; 6 miles east by south of Tenterden, intersected by the Military canal. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £12 1s. 0½d.; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, W. Breton, Esq. The children of this parish attend the National school at Warehorn. Charities, in 1836, £2 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £102. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 17 acres. Here are the ruins of some ancient intrenchments, consisting chiefly of a breast-work and small circular mount, supposed to have been thrown up by Alfred against the Danes, in 893, when a division of them sailed up the Rother, and intrenched themselves in the adjoining parish of Appledore. Acres 2,130. Houses 32. A. P. £2,605. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 186.

KEN (THE), or **KENT**. See **WESTMORELAND**.

KEN (THE), a small river in Devonshire, which falls into the Exe, below Exeter.

KENCHESTER, a parish in the hund. of Grims-worth, union and county of Hereford; 5½ miles west-north-west of Hereford, and north of the river Wye. Acres 1,040. Houses 22. A. P. £841. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 9s. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £6 5s. 7d.; gross income £194; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 day and Sunday schools, one of which is endowed by the Lady Dowager Southampton. According to Camden, this place was the site of the ancient city of Ariconium, where King Offa had a splendid palace; but Dr. Horsley considers it as the Magna Castra of the Itinerary. Great quantities of Roman antiquities have been found here at different periods. Amongst these the chief have been portions of a Roman temple, a hypocaust, and an aqueduct of considerable extent. In 1840, the dean of Hereford and other gentlemen, when making researches here, discovered a fine tessellated pavement, 13 feet long by 2 feet wide, supposed to have formed the border of an apartment. By direction of the dean, about 6 feet square of this interesting relic has been securely arranged in plaster of Paris, by Mr. Jennings.

KEN-CHURCH, or **KENT-CHURCH**, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union of Dore, county of Hereford; 10 miles south-west of Hereford, on the river Monnow. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £10 12s. 3½d.; gross income £267; in the patronage of the Crown. Here is a daily school, endowed with a small school-house and garden, and a salary of £8 per annum. Other charities, in 1837, about £12 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 19s. Acres 3,810. Houses 52. A. P. £2,444. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 320.

KENCOTT, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; 5 miles south-east of Burford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £6 19s. 4½d.; gross income £260. Great and small tithes commuted in 1767; in the patronage of the Hammersley family. Here is an infant school, endowed with £2

10s. per annum. Acres 770. Houses 46. A. P. £1,393. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 199. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 3s.

KENDAL WARD, forming the southern part of the county of Westmoreland, is divided into 6 parishes, including the towns of Kendal, Ambleside, Milnthorpe, and Bowness. This ward derives its name from the river Kent, which rises within its limits. The beautiful lakes of **WINDERMERE**, **GRASMERE**, and **RYDAL**—which see,—are situated in this vicinity. Area 147,440 acres. Houses 3,123. Pop., in 1831, 17,237.

KENDAL,

Or **KIRKBY-IN-KENDAL**, a parish and township, borough, and market-town, in Kendal ward, union of Kendal, county of Westmoreland; 262 miles north-west by north of London, and 25 south of Penrith, in the valley of the Kent; intersected by that river, with which the Lancaster and Kendal canal communicates, and in the line of one of the projected railways, to facilitate communication with Scotland:—but see **PENRITH**, **WESTMORELAND**, &c. The parish comprises the chapelrys of Crook, Grayrigg, Helsington, Hugil, Kentmere, Long Sleddale, Natland, New Hutton, Over Staveley, part of Old Hutton—with-Holmescales, Selside-with-Whitwell, Under-barrow-with-Bradley-field, and Winster, with the townships of Dilliker in Lonsdale ward, Docker, a portion of Fawcett-forest, Kendal, Kirkland, Lambrigg, Nether-graveship, Nether-Staveley, Over-Staveley, Patton, Scathwaiterigg-Hay-with-Hutton-i'-th'-Hay, Skelsmergh, Strickland-Kettle, Strickland-Roger, and Whinfell.* In all, acres 68,360. Houses 3,467. A. P. £69,367. Pop., in 1801, 12,458; in 1831, 17,427.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The livings of this parish are a vicarage and a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; the former valued at £92 5s.; gross income £327: all tithes, &c., commuted 4° and 5° Will. IV. c. 18: in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge;—the latter, not in charge, returned at £112 18s.; gross income £123; in the patronage of the vicar of Kendal. The church—situated in Kirkland, the southern part of the town of Kendal—is a large and very ancient fabric of various styles of architecture, with a low square tower, and a peal of 8 bells. The interior is divided into 5 aisles by 4 rows of pillars supporting the roof. At the east end are 4 chapels. There are here several ancient monuments. The abbot of St. Mary's at York formerly dwelt at Abbot's-hall, north of the church, where there are now lawns and pleasure-grounds, intersected with fine gravelled walks, and planted with a great variety of trees and shrubs, extending along the western bank of the river. A very handsome new church, in the early Gothic style, and dedicated to St. George, has been recently built, at an estimated cost of upwards of £4,000. Besides the two chapels connected with the established church, there are a number of others belonging to the various sects of dissenters, particularly the Methodists, Society of Friends, and Presbyterians. The Society of Friends are here a comparatively numerous and highly respectable body. A new Roman Catholic chapel was opened here in 1837. It

is a fine specimen of the early Gothic style, and forms a beautiful object from the east and south sides of the town. It is calculated to accommodate about 600 persons.

Schools and Charities.—There are 50 daily, 2 day and Sunday National, and 8 infant, schools, in this parish, besides several boarding, and a number of Sunday, schools. One of the daily schools, in Grayrigg chapelry, is endowed with £30 per annum, for which 40 children are instructed; another in Hugil, with £12 per annum: in Kentmere chapelry the children of the poor are gratuitously instructed at a daily school by the curate. In the township of Kendal, one of the daily schools, attended by 40 males, is endowed with land and money, and further supported by annual subscription;—another, containing 27 males, and with a lending library attached, is maintained by dissenters: 23 of the 25 daily private schools in this township belong to Quakers, Wesleyans, Independents, Seceders, Roman Catholics, and Primitive Methodists, but are attended by children of all denominations. The free grammar-school in Kirkland township, containing 12 males, is endowed with £17 16s. 4d. annually received from the Exchequer, and £19 8s. from the corporation of Kendal: the master also receives 'cock-pence' from the scholars at Shrovetide. This school—which is strictly classical and free to all—has three exhibitions of £5 a-year each, and one of £8 a-year, at Queen's college, Oxford. Dr. Shaw, the celebrated traveller, and Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, were educated in this school. A daily school in Old Hutton and Holmescales chapelry, with a lending library attached, is endowed with £18 8s. 2d. per annum: one in New Hutton chapelry with £4; one in Over-Staveley chapelry with £60; one in Selside-with-Whitwell, with the rent of a farm; and one in the Stricklands with £24 per annum. Of the two National schools, in Nether-graveship township, one contains 145 males, and the other 172 females: the former is endowed with £2,000: master's salary £80: other expenses defrayed by donations, &c.: the latter is also supported by donations, &c.: mistress's salary £40: connected with this school there is a clothing fund, amounting to about £22 per annum. These schools are within the borough. An infant school in Kendal township is partly supported by the Society of Friends.

Sandes's hospital and Blue-coat school were founded in 1670 by Thomas Sandes of Kendal, who "had gained a considerable share of his temporal estate by buying and selling wool and cottons, called Kendal cottons;" and, therefore, provided, out of his funds, an hospital within the borough of Kendal for 8 poor widows, "to exercise spinning and carding wool, and weaving raw pieces of cloth for Kendal cottons;" and also a school wherein poor children might be fitted and prepared for the free school in Kendal or elsewhere. Various gifts were added to the original foundation, and at the time of the Charity inquiry, in 1822, the income amounted to £326 17s. 3d., of which £60 2s. 9d. were applicable to the hospital. There were annual subscriptions for behoof of the school, and an annual sermon was preached for same purpose,—together amounting to about £80. Out of the funds, a school of industry, for the instruction of 40 boys, and another for the instruction of 30 girls, have been supported. All the children are clothed in blue, at an expense amounting to about £150 a-year, and some of the boys, apprenticed, are provided with clothes: other expenses are incurred in instructing the girls, and putting them out to service, and in the purchase of books, &c. Besides the usual education, the boys, at the time of the inquiry, were taught weaving,

* Anciently the parishes of Winandermere and Grasmere were parts of Kirkby-in-Kendal parish, the name of which denotes—the church-town in the vale of Kent. This district was anciently famed for the bravery of its bowmen:—

There are the bows of Kendale hold
Who fierce will fight and never flee.
Batt. of Fiddens, Fil. i. St. 17.

and employed in card-setting, whereat they earned 2s. 6d., or 3s. a-week. Each of the almspeople on this foundation received, at the time of the inquiry, £26 16s. per annum by instalments, besides other gifts. The Green-coat Sunday school was founded by William Sleddall in 1814, and endowed with £525 for providing green hats and coats for the boys, and green gowns and bonnets for the girls attending on the foundation: two senior burgesses, and two junior aldermen, were appointed to act as trustees in the affairs of the charity.

The numerous endowed charities connected with this parish, including those already noticed, and many others, of more or less importance, in the several chapelries and townships,—which see,—produced, at the time of the Charity inquiry, annual revenues to the amount of more than £1,200. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £5,200; of the township, £2,286 11s. The Kendal poor-law union comprehends 57 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 32,740. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,738: expenditure, in 1838, £9,514; in 1839, £9,191 19s.

Vicinity and Town of Kendal.—The situation of Kendal is very similar to that of Bath, which stands, like Kendal, on the southern declivity of a rocky range of hills, bordering a low vale, watered by the Avon, as Kendal is by the Kent. The vale through which the Kent flows, spreads itself considerably on each hand, varying in its dimensions, and winding in its course till it reaches the estuary at Milnthorpe. This vale is lively, healthy, and fertile, but by no means equal in beauty to that of the Lune. It is in general well-cultivated, and abounds in orchards. The hills which surround Kendal form part of the ridge sometimes called the English Apennines. Looking up the valley, beyond the town are the high mountains, among which the Kent takes its rise. The most remarkable of these is Hill Bell,—a mountain with a conical and verdant summit, which forms a beautiful and commanding object from the lake of Windermere. Another is called Potterfell. Dr. Garnett suggests that the extraordinary quantity of rain which falls at Kendal may probably be owing, in a considerable degree, to the high hills in this vicinity. The annual mean or average quantity, deduced from the observations of five years, is no less than 61·2235. The vicinity of Kendal abounds with limestone, of which, or of hewn freestone, many of the houses are built. The town is situated along the western bank of the river, over which there are here three bridges. It consists, in a great measure, of one long street on the line of the Carlisle road, and a lateral street leading down to the river on the Appleby road: there are a few other streets branching at right angles from the main street, which takes the name of Kirkland at its southern extremity, Highgate in the middle of the town, and Stricklandgate at its northern extremity. The street leading through to the Appleby road by Stramongate bridge is called Stramongate. It also leads to Castle-street on the eastern bank of the river, on the Sedbergh road. There are other houses on the eastern bank, and also to the westward of the town, where there is a long tier of terraced gardens. The town is in general well-built, neat, clean, and agreeable, the houses being generally whitened, and the roofs covered with blue slates; and its appearance, independent of its great cleanliness, and general comfort, and neatness, is much improved by the number of tall Lombardy poplars which spire far above all the buildings. About the centre of the town many of the streets

are narrow; but those which run thence in various directions to the extremities, are more spacious. Kendal is the largest and most populous and wealthy town in the county.* It contains 2,092 houses, A. P. £21,202. Pop., in 1801, 6,892; in 1831, 10,015.

The principal public buildings and institutions are the churches and chapels, the town-hall, the county house of correction,—near which stands the house of industry,—the theatre, assembly-rooms, a number of trades' halls, the markets and shambles, a mechanics' institute; the schools, and hospital; several Bible societies, and valuable and well-stored libraries. 'The Kendal Natural History and Scientific society' is an excellent institution, of which ladies as well as gentlemen are members. Meetings are held monthly; and papers are occasionally read before the society of great interest and value: from one of these, 'On the existing Superstitions of Westmoreland,' we find copious and interesting extracts in 'The London Saturday Journals of 13th March, 1841, and subsequent dates. Kendal was one of the first provincial towns wherein a newspaper was established. There is a curious museum in the town, containing numerous specimens of the mineralogy, zoology, and antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland, collected by Mr. Todhunter: here may be seen the different brass tokens coined in Kendal about the middle of the 17th century, bearing various legends. There is a savings' bank in the town; and a dispensary was established in 1782. There was anciently a house of lepers in this vicinity.—"The hospital, or house of lepers, near this town, dedicated to St. Leonard, was as ancient as the reign of Henry II. It had, 26° Hen. VIII., yearly revenues valued at £11 4s. 3d. in the whole, and £6 4s. 5d. clear; but those with the hospital itself were granted, 38° Hen. VIII., to Alan Bellingham and Alan Wilson."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water. On the top of a high hill, west of the town, are the ruins of a very ancient castle: the hill is finely verdant, and the ruins form a picturesque and conspicuous object from most parts of the vale. The entire building appears to have been extensive, and built of rough stone strongly cemented. It is generally believed to stand on the site of a Roman station,† and to have been erected by the first barons of Kendal. Opposite to this castle is an artificial cone-shaped mount, called Castle-law-hill. In 1788 a handsome obelisk was erected on it, by subscription of the inhabitants, to commemorate the revolution of 1688.

Government and Franchise.—Prior to the Conquest, Kendal was included in the principality of Cumberland, which was then in the possession of the Crown of Scotland; but it was bestowed, by the Conqueror, on Ivo de Talbois, as the head of a barony, comprising the whole of the Kendal and Lonsdale wards. Ivo thus became its first baron. The title of earl of Kendal has been borne by John, duke of Bedford, brother to Henry V., Prince Charles, third son of James II., Prince George of Denmark, and other celebrated persons. George I. created Madame Schulenberg, a German lady, duchess of Kendal; but the title has long been extinct. The earl of Pembroke, however, still sustained the titles of Baron Ross and Parr of Kendal. The town received its first charter of incorporation 18° Eliz.

* That Kendal has long been a populous town appears from the recorded fact, that, in June, 1598, 2,500 of its inhabitants were carried off by the plague.

† According to Horsley, the station of Concangium, mentioned in the *Notitia Imperii*, was situated near this place; while Dr. Gale supposes it to have been the *Brotonacis* of Antoninus.

Its next was granted 12^o Carl. I.; but the governing charter, previous to 1835, was 36^o Carl. II., whereby the borough was again incorporated, and the municipal government vested in the—

Mayor,
Recorder,
Two chamberlains,
Twelve aldermen,
Twenty capital burgesses, (12^o Carl. I.),
Town-clerk,
Sword-bearer,
Two sergeants-at-mace,
Searcher of woollen cloths.

The corporation was styled in the governing charter, "The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, of the borough of Kirkby-in-Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland." The mayor was appointed to be a justice of the peace for the borough, a quorum judge of the borough court,—ordained to be held every 3 weeks, for all actions arising within the borough, from 40s. to £40,—a judge of the quarter-sessions, a commissioner of the court of requests,—appointed to be held every 3 weeks, for recovery of debts to the amount of 40s.,—and judge of the court of Pie powder: he was also ordained clerk of the market, a coroner, and the returning officer at the county elections. The two senior aldermen were appointed to act as justices, and, with the recorder, as judges of the borough court and quarter-sessions; the senior to be also a coroner. Petty-sessions were appointed to be held here weekly for the borough, and the adjourned sessions from Appleby for the ward of Kendal and Lonsdale. The governing charter contained a saving of the rights of the high sheriff of Westmoreland. The ancient borough boundaries comprised the whole of the township of Kendal, and part of the township of Scathwaite-irrig-Hay-with-Hutton-i'-th'-Hay. Under the new municipal act the borough is included in schedule A, section I., amongst those the parliamentary boundaries of which were to be taken until altered by parliament. By the parliamentary boundary act, the parliamentary borough had been made to consist of the respective townships of Kendal and Kirkland, and all such parts of the township of Nether Graveship, as adjoin the township of Kendal. Under the new municipal act, the borough is divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, under the usual corporate style. Being included in schedule A, the borough was, by the act, appointed to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted. The Kendal county house of correction stands on a rising ground at one extremity of the town. It was erected and maintained at the joint expense of the county and the corporation; but since the passing of the municipal corporation act, the borough being assessed to the county-rate, has discontinued the payment of its proportion. The only prisoners of a local description sent to this jail, are those from the court of requests for debts under 40s. The jail contains 33 cells, 10 wards, 15 day and work-rooms, and 10 airing yards. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 114. The revenues of the corporation are chiefly derived from rents. The old corporation borrowed a sum of £7,000 to form several wharfs on the canal: they were formed in 1818; and, in 1834, the speculation had proved a profitable one, as the debt had been reduced upwards of £2,000: the rent produced from these wharfs, in 1833, was £584 2s. This corporation had the management of municipal charities for behoof of the Blue-coat school, the National school, and Knot's charity, to the extent of £3,850, besides other trust property reported by the charity commissioners; but on 1st August, 1837, 11 trustees were appointed to administer them: the revenue derived from these, in 1837, amounted to £317 7s.

The income of the borough, in 1839, was £1,404 17s. 4½d.; expenditure:—

On Police and constables,	£316 17 0
Interest,	238 16 0
Public works, repairs, &c.,	158 7 6
Salaries, &c., to officers,	74 16 11
Rents, rates, &c.,	61 4 9
Municipal elections,	22 5 6
Printing, &c.,	6 1 9
Miscellaneous,	442 18 1½
	£1,321 7 6½

Kendal was enfranchised by the Reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. It is the only parliamentary borough in the county, Appleby, though formerly returning two members, having been disfranchised by the Reform act. The number of electors registered, for 1837, was 348. The mayor is the returning officer. Kendal is a polling-place at the county elections.

Manufactures, trade, &c.—Kendal is the seat of an ancient woollen manufacture, to which it was long indebted for a steady prosperity. This manufacture was founded in the 14th century, when Flemish weavers were invited to settle in this country, at the same time that the exportation of English wool was prohibited. Kendal was one of the few towns in which these foreign importers of the woollen manufacture were encouraged to settle. The woollens made here were principally coarse 'green druggets,' and, what is remarkable, they went by the name of 'Kendal cottons,' and 'Kendal greens,' at a much earlier period than the real cotton manufacture was known in England. Wool being in abundance here, the Kendal cloths grew into such esteem that a law was made, 13 Ric. II. c. 10, for regulating "the length and breadth of cogware, and Kendal clothes;" another, 9 Hen. IV. c. 2, "Touching the sealing of Kendal cloth;" and, in 7 Jac. I. c. 16, "an act for the encouragement of many poor people in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, to continue a trade of making Cogware, Kendals, Cartmels, and coarse cloths."—Ruffhead's Statutes, 1,387, 472. iii. 86. Leland calls Kendal emporium laneis pannis celeberrimum, and Camden describes it as "eminent for its woollen manufacture, and the industry of its inhabitants, who carry on a great trade in woollen cloth all over England." Of late years the manufacture of coarse woollens greatly declined, owing to the successful competition of the Yorkshire manufacturers; and a finer kind of goods came to be made here, consisting principally of fancy waistcoatings. Cotton mills and worsted weaving were established here, beginning of the present century, but are said to have been not only unsuccessful speculations, but to have had pernicious effects on the morals of the town. Linseys and serges, kerseymeres, carpetings, baizes, have also been made here, with knit woollen caps and jackets, and great quantities of knit worsted stockings, besides hats, bonnets, &c.; but the woollen manufacture is still one of the principal supports of the town. In 1838 there were 12 mills with 342 hands, employed here in the woollen manufacture. A great number of hands have also been employed in combing and spinning the wool; and many valuable improvements have been made in machinery applicable to the various processes of the manufactures in this flourishing town. Leather is extensively prepared, and has long been an article of some importance in the produce of Kendal, as, in 1683, its corporation, we find, set forth in their petition to the king for a new charter, that "their trade in leather and fruit was grown very considerable."* The allusion to fruit related to the

* Before the turnpike road, enacted in 1752, was made through Kendal, about 345 packhorses were weekly employed

increase of orchards in the vicinity, which has brought in a large supply of fruit. There are here establishments for the cutting and polishing of marble, of which several kinds are found in Kendal fell. The marble-works of Kendal are perfected by machinery of a new construction, both in sawing and polishing; and this branch of business is in high repute for all the purposes of statuary. Gunpowder is manufactured in this vicinity; and on the river Kent are corn and paper-mills, dye-works, &c. As the country people for many miles round attend the market at Kendal, it combines the character of an opulent manufacturing place, with that of the centre of an agricultural district. The greater number of persons who visit the lakes pass through the town. The market-day, established by charter of Richard I., is Saturday, and is held almost exclusively for grain: fairs are held annually for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlery, on April 27th; and on Nov. 8th and 9th for horned cattle, horses, and sheep: these are much frequented by the Yorkshire farmers and clothiers. A statute fair for hiring servants is held on the Saturday of Whitsun-week. The Lancaster and Kendal canal, opened in 1819, from Lancaster to the Kent, has hitherto afforded to Kendal commercial and general communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Severn, Humber, Thames, &c., and inland navigation extending about 500 miles through most of the interior counties.* It has also already brought the town into convenient proximity with the Lancashire railways, and, through these, by railway conveyance, with the whole country, advantages which will in all probability be soon still further increased by the extension of railway connection to the town itself. The bank of Westmoreland was formed at Kendal in July, 1838: number of partners 164. There is also here a branch of the Leamington-Priors and Warwickshire bank.

KENDER-CHURCH, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union of Dore, county of Hereford; 10 miles south-west by south of Hereford, intersected by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £2 15s. 2½d.; gross income £58; in the patronage of the Earl of Oxford. Charities, in 1837, 5s. 8d. per annum. Acres 890. Houses 13. A. P. £722. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 75.

KENELM (St.), a chapelry and township in the parish of Hales-Owen, county of Salop; 6 miles south of Dudley. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Hagley. The chapel is a small ancient building, of the time of Henry I. A fair for cheese is held here on July 28th. Pop. returned with the parish.

in bringing provisions and merchandise to Kendal, and in taking away its manufactures, besides 26 which came every 6 weeks from Glasgow. This calculation includes the burden of 2 waggons of 30 horse loads, each twice a week from Lancaster, and 40 horse loads brought by two or three carts from Milnthorpe. The stage-waggons, from London, in the place of packhorses, began in 1757. The first post-chaise, kept here for hire, was in 1754, and the mail-coach began to run from hence to London in 1766.

* The boats on this canal, and its continuation to Preston, have long been famous for their speed, running 10 miles an hour; and though this speed is unequalled by vessels on any other canal in England, measures were taken in July, 1840, still further to increase it by steam-engines, with Taylor's patent propellers—an experiment for which this canal offers every facility, it being a broad one, with no lock upon it between Preston and Lancaster, and not even till it reaches Kendal; the entire distance being 55 miles without the obstruction of a single lock. The spirited proprietors of this canal have thus been actually maintaining a successful competition with the Preston and Lancaster railway, running a distance of 33 miles on this canal, for fares of 1s. 6d. and 1s.; and it is remarkable, that, though the railway charge for the same distance in July, 1840, was only 1s. 6d. and 2s., the passage-boats were, nevertheless, carrying a greater number of passengers since the opening of the railway line from Preston to Lancaster, than they did before that event.—See LANCAIRE, —Canals.

KENFIG (Lower), a parish in the hund. of Newcastle, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan; 7 miles west by north of Bridgend. Here is an infant school. The inhabitants have a vote for the member for the Swansea district of boroughs. Great part of the land near the sea-side is covered with sand-hills, which are continually shifting with the wind. Houses 58. A. P. £740. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1838, £165 6s.

KENILWORTH, a parish and market-town in the Kenilworth division of the hund. of Knightlow, called also Killingworth, union and county of Warwick; 5 miles north of Warwick, 19 east-south-east of Birmingham, 95 north-west of London, and west of the river Avon. Acres 6,460. Houses 651. A. P. £8,461. Pop., in 1801, 1,968; in 1831, 3,097. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £286. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church is an ancient building, with a square embattled tower and a spire. In the interior are several curious monuments. A most splendid window was erected, in 1833-4, in this church, by the munificence of the venerable Archdeacon Butler of Shrewsbury. It consists of a series of armorial bearings of noble possessors of Kenilworth castle, emblazoned on elegant shields, surmounted by their coronets, with their names commemorated beneath, on highly ornamented panels. A more successful imitation of the ancient stained glass, whether in design or brilliancy of colouring, had never previously been produced: the artist was Mr. David Evans of Shrewsbury. There are here an Independent church, formed in 1829; and places of worship for the Baptists and Presbyterians. Here was anciently "a monastery of regular canons of the order of St. Austin, built and endowed to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Geoffrey de Clintone, chamberlain and treasurer to King Henry I., about A. D. 1122. It was at first a priory, but made an abbey before the dissolution, when its possessions were valued at £643 14s. 9d. ob. per ann. in the whole, but clear, after reprisals, £538 19s.; or £533 15s. 4d. as Dugd. Warwic. The site was granted, Henry VIII., to Sir Andrew Flammock."—Tanner's Not. Mon. A mutilated gateway and some fragments of the external walls are all that now remain; but these even still display the grandeur of the ancient edifice. Here are 14 daily, 1 day and Sunday, 5 day and boarding, and 5 infant, schools. One of the daily schools is a school of industry, established by the earl of Clarendon, and attended by about 30 females: it is partly supported by the interest of an endowment of £200, and partly by annual donations: several others, including a free-school with £70 per annum, are endowed; and one, containing 23 females, at the education inquiry, was supported by a lady named Mrs. Bird. The day and Sunday school, to which there is a lending library attached, is supported by an endowment called "Arlidge's charity." Other charities, in 1827, £73 1s. 8d. per annum, of which £33 11s. 2d. were appropriated to repairs of church: there are also a number of almshouses occupied by poor widows; and a charity for clothing poor men and widows of this parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,458 6s. The town of Kenilworth principally consists of an irregularly built street, extending for nearly a mile along the turnpike road. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates; and at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, two headboroughs and two constables are appointed. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of horn combs; and there are also chemical works for

the preparation of volatile salts and hartshorn, and a manufactory of blue. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held for cattle and pedlery on April 30th, and September 30th. Kenilworth is supposed to have derived its name from Kenelm, or Kenulph, one of its Saxon possessors. It is now a place of little importance: its chief claim to notice being the magnificent ruins of its ancient baronial castle.

KENILWORTH CASTLE was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton in the reign of Henry I. On the death of Geoffrey it descended to his son, from whom it was transferred to the Crown. It was garrisoned by Henry II. during the rebellion of his son. In the reign of Henry III. it was used as a prison, and in 1254, the king, by letters patent, gave to Simon de Montfort, who had married Eleanor the king's sister, the castle in trust for life. Simon soon after joined the rebellion against the king, and, together with his eldest son, was killed at the great battle of Evesham, in 1265. His youngest son, Simon, escaped, and with other fugitives took shelter in the castle, where they became regular banditti. The king, determined to put an end to their excesses, marched an army against them. Simon fled, and escaped to France, but his companions held out against a six months' siege. The place was well-stored with provisions; and the tradition is, that various formidable engines of war were for the first time brought into use on this occasion, by means of which the besieged were enabled to hurl enormous stones with the most destructive force against their assailants: some of these stones are still pointed out in the vicinity of the ruins. At length their provisions failed, a pestilence broke out, and the governor surrendered the castle to the king, on being granted "leave," says Lambard, "to depart with bagge and baguage: the instrument of this reconciliation was called 'Dictum Kenelworthe,' but it was concluded at Coventrye." This instrument of reconciliation, as finally settled at Coventry, contained an enactment, "that all disinherited persons (excepting the wife and children of the late earl of Leicester and a few others) should have the privilege of redeeming their estates by a pecuniary fine apportioned to the extent of their offences; which fine should not exceed five years' value, nor be less than two years." Henry bestowed the castle of Kenilworth upon his youngest son, Edmund, earl of Leicester, afterwards created earl of Lancaster. In 1286, a grand chivalric meeting, or round table, as it was called, of 100 knights of high distinction, English and foreign, and the same number of ladies, was held, by Roger Mortimer, at Kenilworth; and at this festival, it is said, that silks were worn for the first time in England. "He spent greatly upon it," says Lambard, "in so much as Lel. wryeth that he consumed a round table and tresseles of massie golde which the same kinge, Edward, had, not long before, made, to honour the knighttoode of that order withall."—In the reign of Edward II. the castle again came into the hands of the Crown, and the king intended to make it a place of retirement for himself; but in the rebellion which soon followed, he was taken prisoner in Wales, and brought to Kenilworth: here he was compelled to sign his abdication; and, soon after, was privately removed to Berkeley castle, where he was inhumanly murdered, in 1327. Edward III. restored the castle to the earl of Lancaster, whose grand-daughter brought it in marriage to the celebrated John of Gaunt, afterwards duke of Lancaster, who made many additions which still retain the name of Lancaster's buildings. On his death it descended to his son, Henry IV.

We are informed by Stowe, on the authority of Thomas de Elmham, that King Henry V. "kept his tent in the castle of Kenelworth [anno 1414], and

caused an harber there to be planted in the marish, for his pleasure, among the thorns and bushes, where a foxe had harbored, which foxe he killed, being a thing thought to prognosticate that he should expell the craftie deceite of the French king; besides which hee also there builded a most pleasant place, and caused it to bee named Le Plesant Maris, or The Pleasant Marsh. * * * In this lent season, whilst the king lay at Kenelworth, messengers came to him from the Dolphin of France, named Charles, with a present of Paris balles, for him to play withall; but the king wrote to him that hee would shortly send to him London balles, with the which he woulde breake down the roofes of houses." During the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the castle was alternately taken by the partizans of the white and the red roses. Henry VIII. incurred considerable expense in repairing and altering it. Among other works, he caused the banqueting-house, erected by Henry V., to be taken down, and part of it to be rebuilt in the base-court of the castle near the Swan tower. After this, nothing particular occurs in the history of the castle until the time of Queen Elizabeth, who, in the fifth year of her reign, bestowed it upon Robert Lord Dudley, her favourite, whom she soon after created baron of Denbigh and earl of Leicester. From him the castle of Kenilworth and the surrounding domain received most extensive additions and alterations, which are said to have cost him no less than £60,000,—a prodigious sum to be so applied at that period. His principal works consisted in the erection of the grand "Gate-house" on the north side; for, after having filled up a part of the moat on that side, he made the principal entrance from the north, instead of the south, as it had been before: he also erected a large mass of square rooms, at the south-east angle of the upper court, called "Leicester's buildings," and built from the ground two handsome towers at the head of the pool. The one called the "Flood gate," or "Gallery tower," stood at the end of the tilt-yard, and contained a spacious and noble room, from whence the ladies might conveniently see the exercises of tilting and other sports. The other was called "Mortimer's tower," either, as Dugdale thinks, after one that stood there, and in which Lord Mortimer lodged at the round table festival, or else because Sir John Mortimer was confined there when a prisoner in the reign of Henry VI. Leicester also greatly enlarged the chase. Although his works are of the most recent date, they have the most ancient and ruined appearance, having been built of a brown friable stone, not well calculated to stand the weather.

Sir Walter Scott has given a short description of the appearance which the castle presented in this its most perfect state. This account appears to have been drawn from a comparison of the description given by Laneham with the details in the survey made in the reign of James I., and with the actual remains of the castle. We may very suitably introduce it here. "The outer wall of this splendid and gigantic structure enclosed seven acres, a part of which was occupied by extensive stables, and by a pleasure-garden with its trim arbours and parterres, and the rest forming the large base-court or outer yard of the noble castle. The lordly structure itself, which rose near the centre of this spacious enclosure, was composed of a huge pile of magnificent castellated buildings, apparently of different ages, surrounding an inner court, and bearing in the names attached to each portion of the magnificent mass, and in the armorial bearings which were there blazoned, the emblems of mighty chiefs who had long passed away, and whose history, could ambition have bent ear to it, might have read a lesson to the haughty favourite

who had acquired and was now augmenting this fair domain. A large and massive keep, which formed the citadel of the castle, was of uncertain though great antiquity. It bore the name of *Cæsar*, probably from its resemblance to that in the tower of London so called. * * * * The external wall of this royal castle was, on the south and west sides, adorned and defended by a lake, partly artificial, across which Leicester had constructed a stately bridge, that Elizabeth might enter the castle by a path hitherto untrodden, instead of the usual entrance to the northward, over which he had erected a gatehouse or barbican, which still exists, and is equal in extent and superior in architecture to the baronial castle of many a northern chief. Beyond the lake lay an extensive chase, full of red deer, fallow deer, roes, and every species of game, and abounding with lofty trees, from amongst which the extended front and massive towers of the castle were seen to rise in majesty and beauty."—*'Kenilworth,'* vol. ii., pp. 330–332. 1821.

The most memorable incident in the history of Kenilworth castle, is the royal entertainment given by the aspiring earl of Leicester to his Queen. Elizabeth visited him in state, attended by 31 barons, besides her ladies of the court, who, with 400 servants, were all lodged in the castle. The festival continued for 17 days, at an expense estimated at £1,000 a-day,—a sum quite in keeping with the munificence of his expenditure on the castle itself. On the departure of Elizabeth, the earl of Leicester made Kenilworth his occasional residence, till his death in 1538, when he bequeathed it to his brother, Ambrose, earl of Warwick, and after his death to his own son, Sir Robert Dudley; but, his legitimacy being questioned, Sir Robert quitted England in disgust; and his castles and estates were seized by a decree of the court of star-chamber.

About this time a survey of the castle was made, by which it appears the castle and four gatehouses were all built of freestone, the walls varying from four to fifteen feet in thickness; and the outer walls being "so spacious and fair, that two or three persons may walk together upon most places thereof." The rooms are described as being "of great state within the same, and such as are able to receive his majesty, the queen, and prince, at one time, built with as much uniformity and conveniency as any houses of later time: and with such stately cellars, all carried upon pillars and architecture of freestone carved and wrought, as the like are not within this kingdom,* and also all other houses for offices answerable." The parks and chases were valued at £12,000 per annum, "£900 whereof are grounds for pleasure." Concerning the woods, it is said:—"There joineth upon this ground a park-like wood, called the King's wood, with fifteen several copses, containing altogether 789 acres within the same, which, in the earl of Leicester's time, were stored with red deer, since which time the deer have strayed; but the ground is in no sort blemished, having great store of timber and other trees of much value upon the same." The pool contained 111 acres: it was well stored with fish and fowl, and its water could "be let around the castle at pleasure." The circuit of the whole domain was about "nineteen or twenty miles, in a pleasant country, the like both for state, strength, and pleasure, not being within the realm of England." The total value of the property was estimated at £38,554, being £16,431 in lands; £11,722 in woods; and £10,401 for the castle. The king's eldest son, Henry, took a fancy to the castle

"as the most noble and magnificent thing in the midland parts of this realm;" yet, with that gentlemanly feeling for which he has obtained much praise, was unwilling to occupy the premises without something like compensation to the ejected owner. He therefore entered into a treaty with Sir Robert Dudley for obtaining a right to the property by purchase from him: £14,500 was the sum agreed to be paid, besides which Sir Robert was to hold the office of constable of the castle during life. This was in 1611; and the prince died the next year, when only £3,000 of the above amount had been paid; and even this sum was never received by Sir Robert Dudley, it having been paid for him to a merchant who failed. Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I.) then took possession as heir to his brother, without feeling bound to pay the balance of the purchase-money. As Sir Robert's wife, however, had a jointure on the estate, he obtained a special act of parliament to enable her to alienate it; which she did,—to him, for the sum of £4,000 in the year 1621.

At the commencement of the civil wars, Kenilworth was in all its glory. But it was also on the eve of its destruction. On the ascendancy of the republicans, Cromwell bestowed the property upon some of his officers, who demolished the castle, and sold such of its materials as could be removed for what they would bring. For many years after this, its bare and crumbling walls were left exposed to the depredations of all who chose to make a quarry of them, till the place was reduced to the state in which it now is. Still the ruin is an extensive and magnificent one. On the restoration of Charles II., the estate and ruins of the castle were granted to Lawrence, Viscount Hyde of Kenilworth, second son of the celebrated lord-high-chancellor, created baron of Kenilworth, and earl of Rochester; and by the marriage of a female heiress descended from him, passed, in 1752, into the possession of Thomas Villiers, Baron Hyde, son of the earl of Jersey, who was advanced in 1776 to the dignity of the earl of Clarendon; by whose family it is still possessed.

The appearance of Kenilworth in its present dilapidated state is picturesque in the extreme. Vast portions of the ancient pile are still standing; but they are now in a dismantled and ruinous condition. Much of it is covered and overhung with ivy and other clinging shrubs, intermixing their evergreen beauty with the venerable tints of the mouldering stonework. Its noble moat, or lake, as it might more properly be called, is now almost dried up. The walls of the great hall, built by John of Gaunt, are still standing. This was a magnificent apartment 86 feet in length by 45 in width. Some idea of its ancient grandeur may be formed from the sculpture of the eastern entrance arch which still presents, in all its freshness, a beautiful specimen of Gothic foliage and tracery. The walls of the hall are perforated by a series of lofty windows on each side; and there are spacious fire-places at both the ends. Another remarkable part of the ruin is a tall dark-coloured tower, called '*Cæsar's tower*,' near the centre, supposed to have been built by Geoffrey de Clinton, and to be the only portion of his castle now existing. The walls, composing the other parts of this majestic ruin, are those of the buildings erected by the duke of Lancaster and the earl of Leicester. "Of this lordly palace," says Sir Walter Scott, "where princes feasted and heroes fought, now in the bloody earnest of storm and siege, and now in the games of chivalry,—where beauty dealt the prize which valour won,—all is now desolate. The bed of the lake is but a rushy swamp; and the massive ruins of the castle only show what their splendour once was, and impress on the musing visitor the transitory value of

* This refers to the undercroft of the Great hall.

human possessions, and the happiness of those who enjoy a humble lot in virtuous contentment." No charge is made for admission to view the ruin, "nor are there any of those guides who so generally infest places of curiosity and resort, to dissipate the musings of the poet and enthusiast, or interrupt the discursions of the romantic explorer. The gateway on the left side of the entrance is ornamented with a handsome doorway, over which are sculptured the monogram of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, and his crest, a bear and ragged staff. An intimation will be observed on the door, that the admission to see the chimney-piece is 6d. each person. Ringing at the door-bell, the visitor is admitted by a female domestic into the interior of the old gate-house, which is now converted into a farm-house, and is shown into a room on the right hand, pannelled round with oak, and containing the celebrated chimney-piece. This admired specimen of ancient art is of alabaster, finely sculptured with bears and ragged staves, and the monograms of Queen Elizabeth and Earl Leicester. * * * When freshly gilded, and placed in a fitting situation, it justly deserved to be eulogized as a work of great skill and merit. This mantel-piece, together with the oaken pinnacles which surmount it, and the wainscoting which surrounds the room, having haply escaped the Cromwellian depredation, were removed from one of the principal apartments in Leicester buildings to the room which they now occupy." Wyld's Railway Guide, 1838. The present earl of Clarendon appears duly to appreciate the interest and veneration attached to these noble ruins, and has recently taken measures for preserving them from further mutilation and decay.

KENINGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Mulbarton, hund. of Humbleyard, county of Norfolk; 7 miles south-south-west of Norwich. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Mulbarton. The site of the church is now occupied by a plantation. Returns with Mulbarton.

KENLEY, a parish in the hund. of Condover, union of Atcham, county of Salop; 4 miles west by north of Much-Norlock. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £33; gross income £131. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Cleveland. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,280. Houses 59. A. P. £1,293. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 281. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 7s.

KENN, a parish in the hund. of Exminster, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 5 miles south of Exeter. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £46 13s. 4d.; gross income £778; nett income £681. Tithes commuted in 1821. Patron, in 1835, Henry Ley, Esq. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £37 8s. per annum; of which £35 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £580 18s. The court of the lord of this manor is held at Kenneford, where a portreeve, two constables, and a tithing man, are sworn in at Michaelmas. Acres 6,460. Houses 143. A. P. £5,717. Pop., in 1801, 818; in 1831, 932.

KENN, a parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; 10 miles north of Axbridge, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Yatton. Here is a daily school. Thomas Kenn, who was created bishop of Bath and Wells by Charles II., was a member of the family who possessed the manor, and resided for many generations at Kenn-court. This prelate was one of the bishops committed to the Tower for opposing the reading of the indulgence issued by James II. Acres 720. Houses 49. A. P. £3,324. Pop., in

1801, 160; in 1831, 274. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 9s.

KENNARTH, a parish in the hund. of Elvet, union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, county of Carmarthen; 12 miles north-north-west of Carmarthen. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; rated at £4 6s. 8d., and returned at £94 16s.; gross income £174; in the patronage of the bishop of St. David's. Here are a Calvinistic Methodist church, formed in 1810, and 5 daily schools. Houses 402. A. P. £2,928. Pop., in 1801, 1,309; in 1831, 1,935. Poor rates, in 1838, £390 14s.

KENNARTON, TALFORD, AND BADLAND, a township in the parish of Old Radnor, and in the liberty of the new town of Radnor, county of Radnor; 3 miles north-east of New Radnor. Houses 44. A. P. £2,036. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 246. Poor rates, in 1838, £112 3s.

KENNERLEY, or **KENWARDLEIGH**, a parish in the hund. and union of Crediton, county of Devon; 5 miles north by west of Crediton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, not in charge; valued at £114; gross income £110; in the patronage of the governors of the Crediton charity. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, 3s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 15s. Acres 600. Houses 22. A. P. £573. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 110.

KENNET, a parish in the hund. of Staploe, union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 5 miles east-north-east of Newmarket. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £11 10s. 10d.; gross income £135. Patron, in 1835, W. Godfrey, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £12 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 19s. Acres 1,400. Houses 24. A. P. £902. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 195.

KENNET (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Selkley, union of Marlborough, county of Wilts; 5 miles west-south-west of Marlborough, near the source of the river Kennet. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge; valued at £114; gross income £57. Patron, in 1835, Richard Mathews, Esq. This place is famous for a brewery of strong ale, commonly known by the appellation of Kennet ale. Within this parish is situated the great tumulus, called Selbury-hill. Acres 1,000. Houses 21. A. P. £1,763. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 13s.

KENNET (THE). See **WILTS** and **BERKS**.

KENNINGHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Gilt-Cross, county of Norfolk; 3 miles east by south of East Harling. Acres 3,660. Houses 175. A. P. £6,226. Pop., in 1801, 1,052; in 1831, 1,251. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £5 17s. 1d., and returned at £130; gross income £250. Tithes commuted in 1839. Patron, the bishop of Ely. The church is situated upon a hill: it has a door in the Norman style, and a large square tower at the west end, with the crest of Norfolk upon the buttresses. The Baptists and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here; and there are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £68 18s. per annum; of which £17 10s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,047 12s. A weekly market was anciently held here on Monday: it has recently been revived for the sale of swine. Fairs are held for cattle and toys on July 18th and September 30th. Here is the site of an ancient castle, the residence of the kings of East Anglia, from which the parish is said to have derived the name of King's Hall, afterwards

corrupted to Kenninghall. This manor was granted by William the Conqueror to De Albani and his successors, to be held by the service of chief butler to the kings of England, at their coronation,—an office which is claimed by the duke of Northumberland in right of this manor. By the attainder of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, in the time of Henry VIII., Kenninghall was forfeited to the Crown, and bestowed upon the Princess Mary, who often resided here. Queen Elizabeth also made it one of her summer-seats. In the 17th century the castle was taken down, and the only remaining traces of its royal and ducal splendour are a few bricks in the walls of some of the houses in the village, bearing the arms of Arundel and Howard.

KENNINGTON, a chapelry and township, partly in the parish of Radley, and partly in the parish of Sunningwell, county of Berks; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Abingdon, on the river Isis. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Sunningwell. Great and small tithes commuted in 1802. Pop. included in the returns of Radley and Sunningwell.

KENNINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 2 miles north-north-east of Ashford, on the river Stour. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £12; gross income £247; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is built after the earlier style of English architecture. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £7 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 6s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish, to the extent of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; average of hops charged, 22,651 lbs.; of duty, £188 15s. 2d. A fair for pedlery is held here on July 5th. Acres 1,320. Houses 67. A. P. £2,464. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 461.

KENNINGTON, an extensive precinct, or rural street and district, in the parish of Lambeth, county of Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of St. Paul's, London, on the Brighton road. Returns with the parish. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; gross income £700. In the patronage of the rector of Lambeth. The church, a spacious edifice of the Grecian Doric order, with a tower and cupola, was erected by the parliamentary commissioners in 1824: it is situated at the upper or southern end of Kennington common, near the Brixton road, and on the site of the former place of execution for malefactors of the county. The churchyard is enclosed with palisades on a granite plinth, and set off by piers of the same material. There is an Episcopal chapel belonging to the establishment, called Carlisle chapel; besides various places of worship for dissenters, including a new Baptist chapel, opened on 23d September, 1840: two Independent churches, here, were formed, one in 1795, and the other in 1834. Vauxhall chapel is a neat brick building, erected, in 1816, at the cost of nearly £2,000: it is situated in Kennington-lane, a road running from Kennington cross, north-eastwardly towards the city. In Kennington-lane are the licensed victuallers' schools, in which about 84 boys and 68 girls are maintained, clothed, and educated. The "Kennington district schools," commenced in 1824, are National, and contain about 200 males, and 120 females. Master's salary £90: mistress's not stated in the education returns. An infant school for this district was established in 1828:—other returns with the parish.

Great part of the district of Kennington is now laid out in streets connecting it with Southwark. Kennington common, to the westward of the zoolo-

gical gardens, is an enclosed tract of ground annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. Here, at the ordinary place of execution for the county, already alluded to, several of the insurgents in the rebellion of 1745 underwent the sentence of the law. On the eastern border of the common are vitriol and other manufactories. To the westward of the common is Kennington Oval, a space of ground of the form denoted by the name: here the Kennington district National schools are situated. To the north of the Oval, towards Kennington-lane, are the South London water-works supplied from Vauxhall creek. Westward from these, and beyond Kennington-lane, are VAUXHALL-GARDENS,—which see. Vauxhall-bridge across the Thames opens up a direct communication between Westminster and Kennington, through Bridge-street and Dorling-place to the Oval, and through Kennington-lane, &c.

The name of Kennington is said to be derived from the Saxon words,—Cyning, 'king,' and Walla, 'palace;' there having been a royal palace here prior to the Conquest. Kennington is distinguished in history as the scene of a Danish nobleman's marriage-feast, in 1041, at which Hardicanute, third son of Canute the Great, was poisoned, or, as some authorities allege, put an end to his own life by excessive intemperance in eating and drinking. In the reign of Edward the Confessor this place formed a distinct manor, called, in Domesday-book, the lordship of Chenintune. Henry III. is supposed to have had a palace here, which was subsequently the favourite residence of the Black Prince; and Prince's road leading by the workhouse to the water-side was the way by which he came from Westminster. This palace was also the occasional resort of the Henries, IV., VI., and VII.; but it appears to have been pulled down when the manor was farmed out by Henry VIII. Little can be gleaned from history either with regard to the possessors or the construction of Kennington palace, though no doubt can exist but that it was an extensive pile, and probably of Saxon architecture. Even in 1607, Camden mentions his looking for "codes regia Kennington dicta, quo reges Angliæ olem secedere soliti, sed nunc nec nomen nec rudera invenimus." After the demolition of this palace, a manor-house appears to have been built; for, in a survey of the manor, taken in 1649 by order of parliament, it appears that "the sayd manor or mansion-house is in good tenantable repayre, and is valued in the materials at £150." A barn built of flint and stone, 180 feet in length, is also noticed in the survey: in 1709 this barn was the receptacle of the distressed palatine protestants. Charles I., when prince of Wales, resided in the manor-house of Kennington, and it is supposed that the house was pulled down during the Commonwealth. Not a fragment of either palace or manor-house remains above ground: the last vestige, which was the old barn, was pulled down in 1795; but in some of the cellars of houses in Park-place, Kennington cross, which have been built on their site in modern times, thick walls of flint, chalk, and rubble stone, intermixed, may still be seen.

KENNYTHROPE, a township in the parish of Langton, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south of New Malton. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £81 7s. Acres 730. Houses 14. A. P. £470. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 75.

KENOL, a parcel in the parish of Llanfihangel-Cwmdd, county of Brecknock. Houses 54. Pop., in 1811, 189; in 1831, 235.

KENSEY (THE), a small river in Cornwall, which, after a short course, falls into the Tamar.

KENSHAM. See KEYNHAM.

KENSINGTON,* or ST. MARY ABBOTS, a parish and village in the Kensington division of the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Kensington, county of Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of St. Paul's, and in the line of the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction, now the West London, railway, and communicating with the London and Birmingham, and the Great Western, railways, the Kensington canal, and the Thames. The terminus of the West London railway is at the Kensington canal basin, whence a railway, named the West London railway extension, projected in November, 1840, is to run, by one branch, to Montpelier-place, Knightsbridge, in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and by another through St. Luke's, Chelsea, to the Thames, near Hob-lane. A branch of the Southwark and Staines projected railway is also to terminate at Kensington. See MIDDLESEX, *Railways, and Canals*.

The parish of Kensington includes the hamlets of Brompton, Earl's-Court, Kensington-Gore, and Gravel-pits, with part of Little Chelsea; but the royal palace of Kensington, and several houses on the north side of the High-street, are within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; while, on the south side, the parish of St. Mary Abbots extends beyond the Gore,—anciently called Kyng's Gore. The principal part of the houses between that and Knightsbridge are in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. Acres 2,680. Houses 2,948. A. P., in 1828, £81,757. Pop., in 1801, 8,556; in 1831, 20,902. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £18 8s. 4d.; gross income £1,364; nett income £1,242: in the patronage of the bishop of London. The church is a large brick edifice, rebuilt in 1694. In the interior, and in the adjoining burying-ground, several persons of eminence have been interred. On the southern side of the altar, at the east end of the south aisle, is the sepulchral monument of Edward Henry Rich, 8th earl of Warwick and Holland, who died in 1759. A parochial chapel-of-ease was built at Brompton in 1769. The new chapel of the Holy Trinity at Brompton, erected in 1829, is in the ancient style of architecture. St. Barnabas chapel is also a new edifice, in the pointed style of architecture, built of white brick with stone dressings. Its form is a parallelogram, with a projection at each end. The ornaments are numerous, but flimsy in their character. This chapel was built by the parish, with the aid of a grant of £5,000 from the Royal commissioners, and consecrated 8th June, 1830. Living, a curacy; gross income £440: in the patronage of the vicar of Kensington. At Baywater there is a proprietary episcopal chapel; and in the parish are also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, &c., and a Roman Catholic chapel: the Independent church was formed in 1791. There are 5 infant, 27 daily, and 49 boarding, schools, in this parish; besides two proprietary establishments,—the 'Western grammar-school,' established since 1818, for the education of 100 males, the sons of gentlemen, and supported by annual subscription,—and the 'Kensington grammar-school,' held in 100 £20 shares, and containing, at the time of the inquiry, 80 males, each of whom pays £12 per annum: head-master's salary £250 per annum, with a house: second master's, £150; third master's, £90: each master has also the privilege of receiving boarders. This institution was established in 1831, and is in union with King's college, London. Three of the infant schools are preparatory to one of the daily, which is a National school, containing about 190 males and 100

females, of whom 60 of each sex are annually entirely clothed. This school is partly supported by endowment, amounting, in 1819, to £264 13s. 6d., besides Betton's gift, an annual payment of £5 to £10 from the ironmongers' company, and partly by voluntary contributions. Another of the daily schools, called the 'Gore-lane school,' was originally founded as a pest-house, afterwards used as an almshouse, and appropriated, in 1803, by the trustees of the poor, for the residence and instruction of poor female children of the parish, "sent there from the workhouse in the view of preventing that contamination which unavoidably follows a promiscuous intercourse with the ordinary inmates of a workhouse, and for educating them in habits of industry."—Charity Report. At the period of the Charity inquiry, in 1818, and at that of the Education inquiry, in 1833, this school contained 17 females, who were boarded, clothed, and educated, out of the parochial rates; the children being taught to read and sew, and qualified for entering into life as servants. Another, containing 70 females, is partly supported by subscription and donations, partly by the produce of needle-work, and partly by 2d. weekly from each child. Another is a Roman Catholic school, containing 34 males, and partly supported by charitable contributions. In the numerous boarding-schools, at the time of the inquiry, there were 222 males, and 305 females.

The Royal Kensington literary and scientific institution, was established here in 1837, under the auspices of Her Majesty, Victoria I., and the duchess of Kent, as patronesses, the duke of Sussex as patron, and the marchioness of Hastings and Lady Mary Fox as vice-patronesses: Sir James McGrigor, M. D., and F. R. S., president; Sir John Conroy, Bart.; the dean of Chester, Gen. Sir John Fraser, Colonel Fox, N. W. sen. Esq., James Stephen, Esq., and H. W. Vincent, Esq., vice-presidents. Harrison Gordon Codd, Esq., treasurer; Richard Clarke, Esq., M. R. A. S., the Rev. J. H. Howlett, M. A., and John Shephard, Esq., trustees. The plan of this institution is formed with the most comprehensive views, in order to meet the wants and means of all literary persons. The parties admitted to share in its advantages are of six different classes,—shareholders, ordinary members, lady subscribers, relatives of members, pupils of schools, and honorary members. A library is in course of formation by purchase as well as presents, and rules are laid down for the circulation of the books at the houses of the members. In 1837, there had already been collected between 800 and 900 volumes, of which the duke of Sussex presented 215; and W. H. Pepys, Esq., F. R. S., 151. An introductory address, on the state and prospects of science, was delivered by W. T. Brande, Esq., F. R. S., on 17th October, 1837; and the following account of the lectures then in the course of delivery, will afford an idea of the scope and intentions of the institution.—On the connection between literature and the state of society in ancient and modern times; on the intellectual advantages resulting from Modern Science; on the Physiology of the Senses; on Chemistry; on the Monuments of Thebes; on the Steam-engine; on Geology; on Elocution; on English Music, ancient and modern; on Natural History; on the Printing Machine; on the Warlike Machinery of the Ancients; on the Literary Character and Writings of Burke; and a second course on Chemistry. These lectures were delivered in the assembly-rooms, behind the King's Arms, Palace-gate.

Amongst the charitable establishments of Kensington are Methwold's almshouses, consisting of three eastern and three western houses, inhabited

* In Domesday-book this place is called CHENISISTUN, probably from some ancient Saxon proprietor.

by six poor women, who are liable to expulsion for brawling or scolding, for admitting lodgers for more than a week, or for neglect or refusal to visit and assist each other in lameness or sickness; pensions £3 each per annum: almshouses repaired by proprietor of Hales-house estate. At the time of the Charity inquiry, other houses, named Gravel-pits almshouses, belonging to the parish, and partly built from £30 paid by the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, as compensation for a rent charge on a house in Westminster, pulled down at the erection of the bridge, were inhabited by poor persons appointed by the vestry. The principal endowed charity possessed by this parish at the time of the inquiry, exclusive of the National school endowment, was an estate yielding £192 17s. 6d. per annum for behoof of the poor, and for apprenticing their children. Oliver Cromwell is traditionally said to have contributed £45 to this foundation; but Lord and Lady Campden, in 1635, were the principal benefactors. Queen Anne gave a bounty of £25 a-year to the poor of this parish, which was ever after continued by her successors, and misapplied in aid of the poor rates. Other charities £76 per annum, of which £50 were applied in educating, maintaining, and clothing, two or three girls. Poor rates, in 1838, £9,898. The Kensington poor-law union comprehends 5 parishes: expenditure on the poor of this district, in 1839, £20,632 8s. On 25th November, 1840, a memorial was presented to the poor-law commissioners by the board of guardians for this union, praying them to "make such division of the union as will effect an equitable adjustment of local interests, and, at the same time, more effectually carry out the object of the new poor-law." As this memorial contains some interesting statistical details, and bears, in general, on the working of the new poor-law in various unions, we shall here present our readers with a transcript of its contents:—

"Gentlemen,—This memorial, which not less than two-thirds of the guardians of the Kensington Union have the honour to present for your consideration, sets forth—

"1st. That the population of the five parishes forming the said union was, according to the census of 1821, 63,065 souls, and, according to that of 1831, 85,332, showing an increase of 22,267 souls in 10 years. That, according to the same ratio of increase, the total population of the five parishes in 1841 will be 115,515, and that as the population of the next largest union yet formed in England (being that of Bradford) amounts to no more than 94,621 souls, the Kensington Union stands alone in extent of population, containing nearly 21,000 (and according to some calculations, 25,000) more inhabitants than any other union.

"Your memorialists remark upon the returns sent to your office from nine of the largest unions, that in three instances the number of in-door paupers exceeds that of the Kensington Union, and in some instances the number of out-door paupers is also greater, with a much less population. In the city of London Union the in-door paupers were, during the quarter ending Lady-day, 1840, 1,664, being 1 in every 34 of the whole population, while in the Kensington Union they were only 1,436, being 1 in every 80, but the difference in the pauperism of two metropolitan unions your memorialists think can only be temporary, and that when the usual number of habitations for the poorer classes are added to the newly-inhabited districts, now disproportionately peopled by the rich, the ratio of paupers will approximate to that of the other large unions: thus presenting in the Kensington Union a number of in-door paupers which no one workhouse can ever be supposed to contain. This prospect of an increasing ratio of pauperism upon the population of this union is not speculative, but based upon facts. On the 10th of November, 1839, the total number of in-door paupers was 920, and of those receiving out-door relief 2,177, forming an aggregate of 3,097. On the 14th of November, 1840, the corresponding numbers were 1,142 and 2,305, making an aggregate of 3,447, thus showing in one year an increase of 222 in-door and 208 out-door paupers, being a total increase upon the former year of 430. Again, at Lady-day, 1840, the number of paupers chargeable upon this union were, of in-door, 1,647, of out-door, 2,636, forming a total of 3,683; and calculating a similar increase at the expiration of the present year, there will be, at Lady-day next, 1,300 in-door and 2,840 out-door paupers chargeable to this union, making in all 4,140. To show further how this ratio of pauperism in the Kensington Union is approximating to that of the other large unions, your memorialists must refer to the city of London Union, where

there has been an actual decrease of 29 in the number of in-door paupers during and at the end of the very same period in which the in-door paupers of the Kensington Union show an increase of 222. But that your memorialists may not rest their estimate of the increasing ratio of pauperism in this union upon a comparison with any particular union, they further beg permission to draw your attention to the fact that the aggregate population of the nine largest unions (always excepting the Kensington union) is 541,182, while the aggregate number of in-door paupers during the quarter ending Lady-day, 1840, was 7,910, which yields one pauper for every 68½ inhabitants: while in the Kensington Union, the population being 115,515, and the in-door paupers, during the same quarter, 1,436, there is only one pauper for every 80 inhabitants, and therefore this board, seeing nothing in the Kensington Union which can be permanently different from all other unions, deliberately concludes that the number of paupers is not yet commensurate with its population; but when the number of its in-door paupers shall have grown to the common average of 1 in 68½, the population, supposing no increase, will yield 1,650 paupers to be passed through the workhouse during one quarter, and when the population of the five parishes in question shall in 20 years have grown to the number of 214,000 souls, it will require a workhouse capable of containing 3,000 inmates.

"2d. This memorial is further intended to set forth the state of the workhouses in the several parishes of the union, and the unequal way in which local interests would be affected if the union should be made to continue as it is, and so involve the necessity of erecting a central workhouse. The parishes of Paddington, Kensington, and Hammersmith, have no workhouses belonging to them, and that of Fulham is held by the union upon a doubtful tenure, but the Chelsea workhouse (of little value if sold) is yet ample enough in space to be made at a small expense (compared with two-fifths of the cost of a central workhouse) to accommodate the paupers of a population of 50,000, to which that of Chelsea is fast approaching. Your memorialists therefore respectively beg leave to submit that to enforce the necessity of erecting a central workhouse by continuing the union as it is, and of making an experiment of a pauper establishment unheard of in this country for its magnitude, would not be an adequate adjustment of the interests of the rate-payers in the several parishes, but would entail a great sacrifice of property upon one, without at the same time diminishing the burden of the other.

"3d. This memorial further points out the great inconvenience of attending to the business of a metropolitan union of such extent, and of the weight of labour which falls upon such of the guardians as have leisure to devote their time to examining the cases for out-door relief, it being no uncommon thing for the Tuesday boards to sit for eight hours at a time, hearing and deciding upon the cases of applicants for relief, whose wants are increased by the distance they have to come and the tedious hours they must spend to obtain a hearing. On the other hand, in questions of a more public nature and interest, the number of guardians forming the board is inconveniently large for the despatch of business, being the largest board of guardians in England except that of the city of London Union, the peculiar circumstances of which in this respect are known.

"Finally, this memorial, whilst it abstains from entering upon any financial statements which might disturb the harmony now happily existing among the guardians of the several parishes, further sets forth, that in the extensive territorial limits, combined with the vast population of the union, the board of guardians feels itself inadequate to exercise that vigilant superintendence over its numerous officers which is so desirable, and although the board has applied itself with all diligence, since the last expensive election (whose litigation is still pending), to carry the provisions of the Poor law into effect, it has not been able to prevent occurrences which have forced the public attention upon the Kensington Union in a manner calculated to bring the New Poor law into disrepute, and to hinder its fair operation.

"This memorial, therefore, on account of the singular extent of the population and territories of the Kensington Union as now formed, on account of the local interests which the building of a central workhouse would so unequally affect (and which, if built, would be soon inadequate to contain the increasing number of paupers), and, finally, for the sake of securing the more vigilant superintendence of the several departments of a workhouse, and a more effectual guardianship of out-door paupers, conveys the respectful request of this board, that you would be pleased to make such division of the Kensington Union, as will effect an equitable adjustment of local interests, and at the same time enable the separate boards to co-operate more and more effectually with you in carrying out the object of the New Poor law.

"And, lastly, this memorial is intended to convey the opinion of the board, in case you should be pleased to comply with its request, that the best and most satisfactory mode of carrying the division into effect would be, to separate the populous parish of Chelsea, with its own workhouse, from the Kensington Union."

The village of Kensington is large and populous. It is situated on the great western road, about a mile and-a-half west of Hyde Park corner. By means of the intervening hamlet of Knightsbridge, it is connected by an almost uninterrupted range of buildings with the metropolis. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water by the West Middlesex

company, from a reservoir at the Gravel-pits. Kensington contains the residences of many of the nobility and others of the opulent citizens of London; and Lord Kensington derives his title from it.

KENSINGTON PALACE is the chief seat in this vicinity, though not properly within the limits of the parish. It was originally the mansion of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards lord-high-chancellor and earl of Nottingham, but purchased from his son, the second earl, by William III. in 1691. It was subsequently the favourite residence of Queen Anne, George I., and George II., who died here; but it was afterwards entirely deserted by the reigning monarchs. The late duke of Kent had apartments in this palace, which continued after his death to be occupied by his duchess, and, till her ascension to the throne, by her present majesty, then Princess Victoria. The duke of Sussex has also resided here. The palace is a spacious, irregular building, comprising three quadrangles built of red brick, and ornamented with columns, quoins, and cornices, of stone. The state apartments consist of a suite of 12 rooms, in which are a considerable number of paintings by the most eminent masters. Kensington gardens, a fashionable promenade attached to the palace, and adjoining to Hyde Park, are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and contain a great many magnificent trees. They were originally more circumscribed in dimensions, the whole extent, when first enclosed and planted by King William, being about 26 acres. They were laid out in the prevalent formal style. The ornamental garden was situate on the north-west of the great Green-house, and immediately next to the palace on the north: its site is now occupied by the large and beautiful promenade called Yewtree Walk, and in some older plans, Brazen-face Walk. The plot and arrangement of this part of the garden is shown in John Rocque's "Plan of the Royal Palace and Gardens of Kensington," engraved in 1736, in which, by a figure of reference, it is designated as the "Old Gravel Pit." In a drawn plan of Kensington gardens, in the royal collection in the British museum, about the middle of the last century, this garden is cleared away, but it is still represented as "The Pit." In Kip's Views of the Seats of the nobility and gentry, are many representations of the tiresome uniformity of the gardens as originally laid out. Long and straight gravel walks, with clipped hedges, extended throughout, only varied by giants, animals, and monsters in yew or holly. The hollow basin, mount, and plantations, which excited the admiration of Addison, were all filled up and levelled by Queen Caroline, who altered this and many other parts of the gardens to the state in which we now see them. The great open masses of trees on the east of the palace are said to have been originally planted by command of George the Second, to represent an army in marching order: on a fine summer's evening, when enlivened by the rays of the setting sun, they present to the admirers of forest scenery, by their lively and countless tints, a most majestic and beautiful appearance, not to be equalled in the vicinity of the metropolis. Many particulars of the gradual extension and improvement of these gardens will be found recorded in Faulkner's History of Kensington. They were enlarged by Queen Anne, and more considerably by Caroline, the wife of George II., who added upwards of 350 acres, out of Hyde Park, and comprehending the scenery of this fashionable Sunday resort, with a view of the parallelogrammatic sheet of water, whimsically called the "Serpentine river," over which a bridge of 5 arches was erected in 1824.

To the westward of the palace, on the Brentford road, is Holland-house, built, in 1607, by Sir Walter

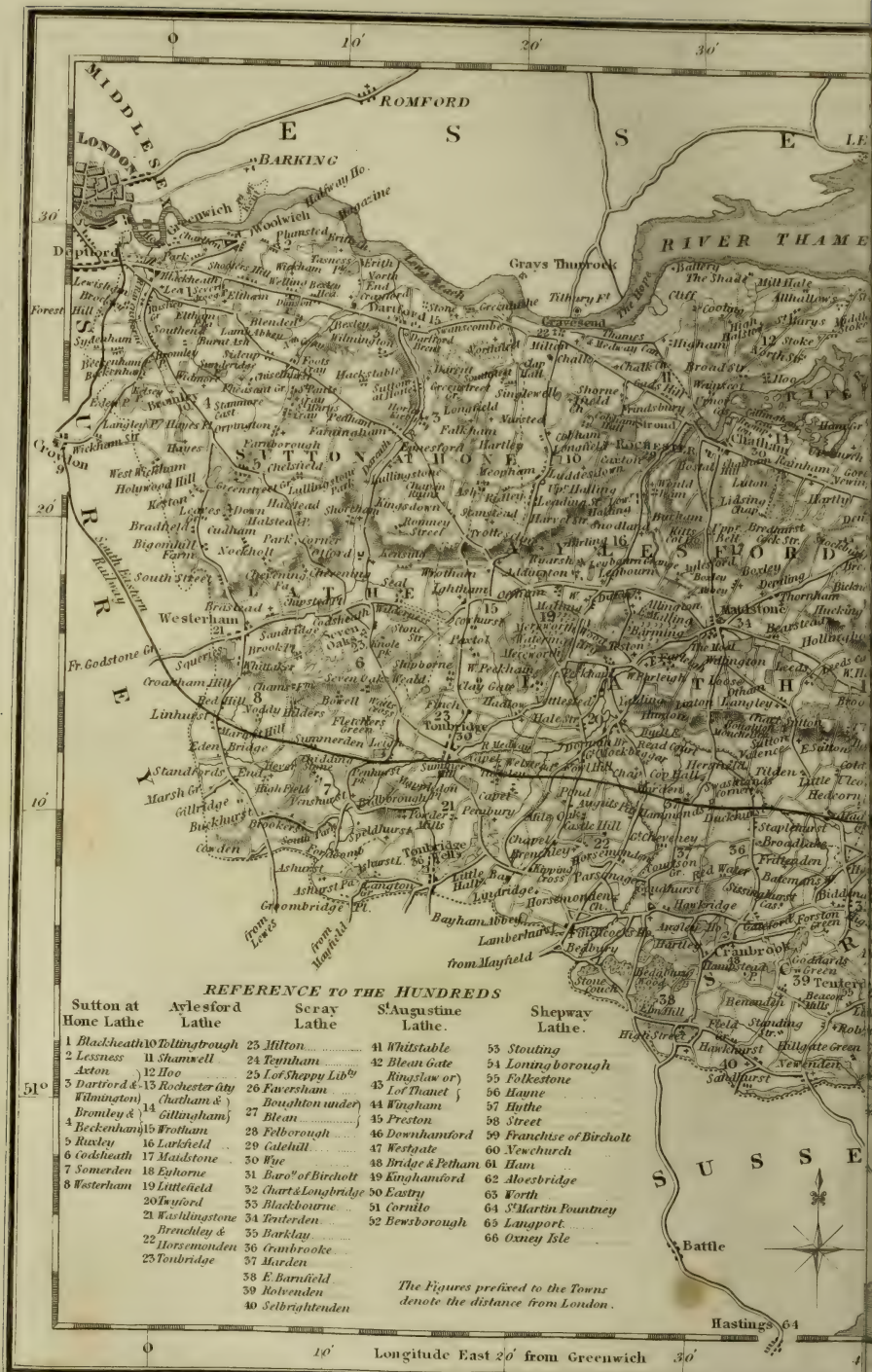
Cope, and till recently the seat of the late Lord Holland. It is a large brick building, affording a good specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture. Campden-house, also in this vicinity, was erected by Baptist Hicks, who was created Viscount Campden in the reign of James I. Between Kensington-Gore and Knightsbridge, is Kingston, or Ennismore-house, the seat of the earl of Listowel. There are also several stately mansions and villas on Campden-hill and Notting-hill, belonging to the nobility and gentry. Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, was a native of Kensington, and the family of Edwards derive from it the title of Baron Kensington. Here are several large nurseries and gardens, one of the former of which was established so long since as the end of the 17th century. Gravel-pits, now a well inhabited hamlet, in the Acton road, was formerly nothing other than its name implies. The celebrated Kensington gravel is of a fine yellow tint, and is highly ornamental for garden walks: it is sold at present, in Scotland and elsewhere, at a guinea per ton.

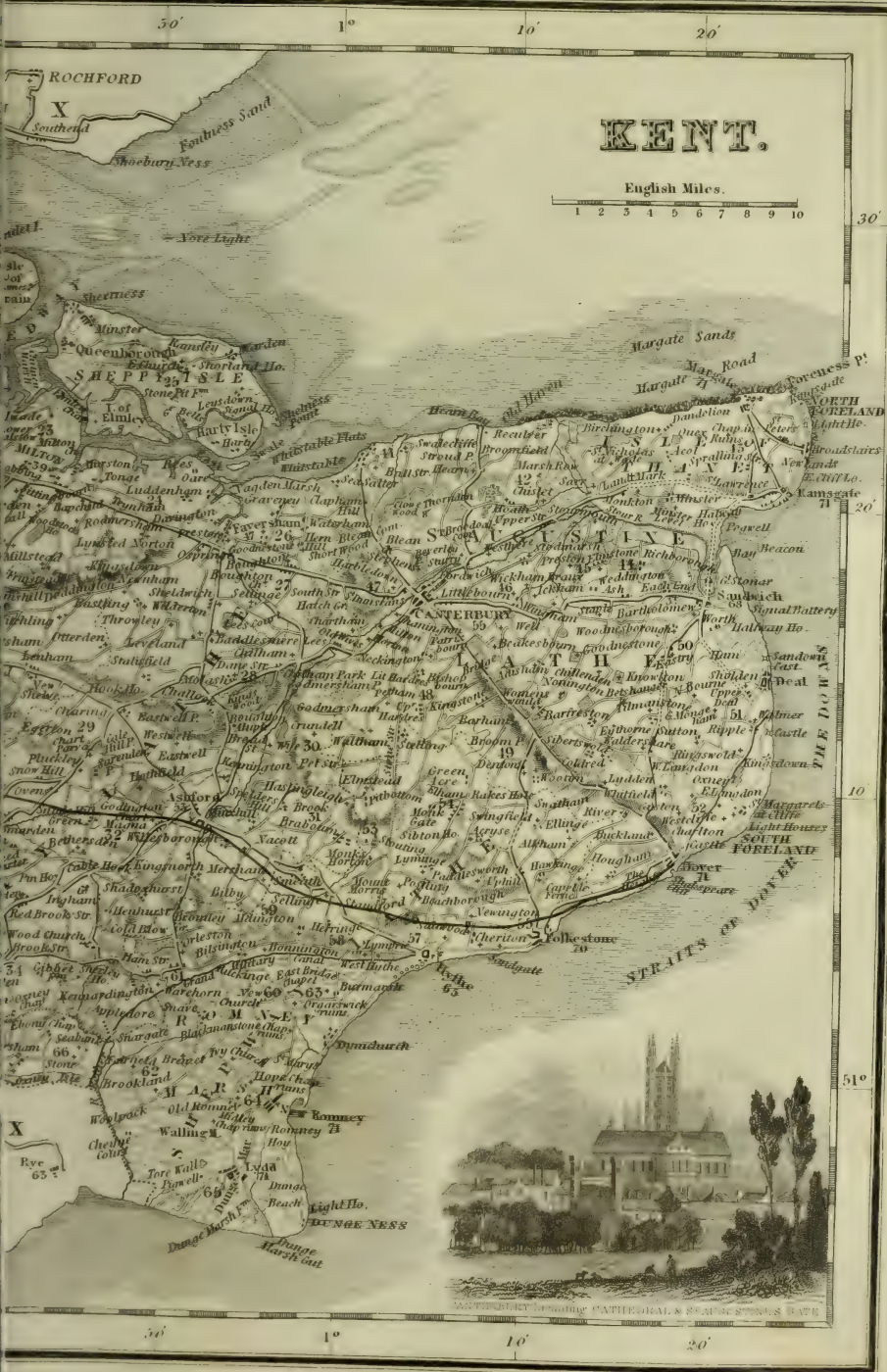
The Hippodrome, or new race-course, consists of a large tract of ground somewhat less than 200 acres in extent, adjoining Notting-hill. The design of it is, as its name almost implies, to present the inhabitants of the metropolis with a facility of pursuing any sort of equestrian exercise. In the centre of the ground is a hill appropriated to pedestrians, on which about 30,000 persons may stand.

The Kensal Green cemetery, belonging to the General or National Cemetery company, incorporated by act of parliament in 1832, occupies an area of nearly 50 acres at Kensal-green. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, with occasional apertures strongly secured by iron-railings, through which may be obtained a glimpse of many extensive and luxuriant views. The cemetery is divided by a dry fosse into two parts; that on the western side having been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England; that on the eastern having been left unconsecrated for the burial of persons according to the tenets of their peculiar sect. The whole area is laid out, after the manner of the celebrated Père la Chaise, near Paris, in walks and shrubberies; and the gravestones are tastefully encircled with plants and cypress trees, or half-concealed beneath the wimpling ash or drooping willow tree. Adjoining the north boundary wall is a long colonnade, beneath which are the entrances to catacombs capable of containing 5,000 coffins. In depositing a coffin, it is placed upon a platform, slowly lowered during the performance of the burial service, and afterwards conveyed by machinery along the subterraneous passages to its destined resting-place. A general register of burials, in accordance with the act of parliament, is kept, and duplicates forwarded to the registrar of parishes within the registry of the diocese of London.* To the right of this cemetery the London and Birmingham railway is conveyed, by a short tunnel under

* Considerable excitement has recently prevailed throughout the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, and Paddington, in consequence of the encroachments made by the National Cemetery company, at Kensal-green; the proprietors of the Hippodrome, or new race-course, at Notting-hill; and by various private individuals, on the ancient footpaths or "church ways" which have from time immemorial existed in those portions of the extensive parish of Kensington, situated between Chelsea, Brompton, and Kensington, Kensington and Kensal-green, and Hammersmith, and Paddington. On 12th April, 1837, the inhabitants assembled in vestry, pursuant to a notice from the churchwardens, when it was determined that the rights of the inhabitants and the public should be maintained, and that a perambulation of the parish should be made on Holy Thursday, for the purpose of removing the encroachments and obstructions. This determination was accordingly carried into effect, in regular form, by the parochial authorities, on the day named, and warrants were subsequently obtained against some of the parties, for trespass and assault.







the turnpike road, from London to Harrow, and, passing under a bridge, is continued by the station of the West London railway.

The Kensington Observatory was established, some years since, at the expense of Sir James South, who, with a public spirit rarely equalled, not only expended nearly £2,000 on the dome itself, but erected in it a magnificent telescope possessed of magnifying powers of extraordinary intensity. The building in which this splendid instrument is placed, is circular in its plan, being 28 feet 10 inches internal diameter in the clear. The circular wall is one brick and a-half in thickness, and 11 feet 3 inches in height, from the floor of the building. On the wall-plate, at the top, is placed a circular iron-railway, and on this rests a magnificent hemispherical dome. The dome revolves on the railway with an azimuth motion, that is, with a rotation round its vertical axis. This motion is obtained by six rollers placed on the above-mentioned railway, whereon the dome rests, and the dome is maintained in its position, and guarded against lateral disturbance by 12 guide-wheels, which are inserted on the outside edge in the circular plate which forms the base of the dome, and which press, as the dome revolves, against the upright ledge of the railway. The dome itself is composed of extremely light ribs, which are thinly covered with cedar, protected by an external coating of copper. Its inner surface is lined with battens of pine. For the telescope to be here erected, Sir James South purchased on the Continent the finest object lens, for a refracting telescope, ever made. The object glass presented to the university of Dorpat by the late Emperor of Russia, and which, in the hands of Professor Struve, has rendered such important services to astronomy, is one-third less in superficial magnitude, being only 9 inches diameter, while that of Sir James South is 11 inches and 8-10ths. Soon after obtaining this valuable piece of glass, Sir James erected the telescope to receive it. Some account of a piece of work which must be regarded as a national honour, cannot be unacceptable to our readers. The object glass is nearly 20 feet focal length. The telescope is therefore above 20 feet long, and is furnished with 2 smaller telescopes, at either side, and having their axes parallel to the principal one. Such appendages, in large telescopes, are usually called "finders," being intended to facilitate the process by which the observer directs the large instrument to any particular object. In the present case they answer this purpose, but they are also attended with far more important uses. Being instruments of considerable power, they enable the observer to effect, under similar circumstances of atmosphere and instrumental steadiness, three correspondent observations on the same object; or, as in the case of occultations of stars by the moon, three observers can witness the same phenomenon at the same time. The object glasses of these telescopes are exquisitely perfect, and are the work of Messrs. William and Thomas Sulley. One of these telescopes is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet focal length, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches aperture, and the other 42 inches focal length, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches aperture. The instrument is mounted by Troughton, in the manner of an equatorial, and although so massive a structure, it can be moved with the greatest facility, both in right ascension and declination, by the observer, without removing his eye from the eye-piece. This is accomplished as usual, by two rods terminating in universal joints, and working small racks, by which the instrument is moved. To those who have not had the pleasure of witnessing the powers of this extraordinary instrument, it is not easy to convey an adequate notion of them. Under favourable cir-

cumstances it will bear a magnifying power of more than 1,000, and even in bad nights one of above 700. Indeed, in observations on the fixed stars, there seems to be no other limit to the magnifying power which may be used with it, than the state of the atmosphere. The star of the first magnitude called α Lyræ may be viewed with a magnifying power of 5,000 without losing in the slightest degree its roundness and distinctness. Those who are conversant with astronomical observations will understand the excellence of the instrument from the following facts:—The close stars of δ Cygni and ζ Herculis, under favourable circumstances, are easily shown by it. The star ϵ Arietis is resolved into two stars instantly; and as for η Coronæ, ζ Caveria, and the second μ Bootis, they are shown as close double stars with as much facility as Castor is with ordinary telescopes. The division between the two rings of Saturn is still visible by its aid. Stars of the fifth magnitude may be observed with it in the day-time. The small star which accompanies the pole-star has been seen with it under strong sunshine. When powers magnifying several thousand times are used, an inconvenience arises from the circumstance, that the diurnal motion of the heavens is also magnified, and the star appears to run out of the field of view before the observer can contemplate it with the requisite attention. To remedy this inconvenience, it occurred to Sir James to connect the framing of the instrument with clock-work, by which the telescope would be made to move with the star, and thus, notwithstanding the diurnal motion, and high magnifying power, the object be kept in the field of view for any length of time.

KENSINGTON GORE, a hamlet in the parish of Kensington, county of Middlesex. Pop. returned with the parish.

KENSINGTON-GRAVEL-PITS, a hamlet in the parish of Kensington, county of Middlesex; 1 mile north-north-east of Kensington. It was formerly nothing but gravel-pits.—See **KENSINGTON**.

KENSWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Knightwick, county of Worcester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Worcester. In 1835 hops were cultivated here to the extent of 26 acres. Acreage with the parish. Houses 2. A. P. £580. Pop., in 1831, 15.

KENSWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Dacorum, union of Luton, county of Hertford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Dunstable. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £150; gross income £180. Great and small tithes commuted in 1798. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is a small Norman edifice, with a tower at the western extremity. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house here; and there is a daily school, endowed with £9 10s. per annum, by Mr. and Mrs. Brugis, who also bequeathed £8 annually to the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £298 19s. Acres 2,280. Houses 138. A. P. £2,514. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 732.

KENT, or **KEN (THE)**. See **WESTMORELAND**.

KENT

A maritime county situated in the south-easternmost part of Great Britain, and including the angle next to France, from which its nearest point is about 24 miles distant. Its form is nearly quadrilateral; and it is bounded, on the north, except a small tract on the Essex side, by the river Thames and the German ocean; on the east, and partly on the south, it opens to the German ocean, and the British channel, in the Straits of Dover; on the south and south-west it is skirted by the county of Sussex; and on the west by the county of Surrey. On the west side

ts bounding limits are chiefly artificial: on the south-west and south they are principally formed by the smaller branches of the rivers Medway and Rother. Anciently, this county is supposed to have extended some miles further westward than at present, and even to have included within its bounds the original site of London, which Ptolemy and Ravennas speak of as situated on the south side of the Thames.* The extreme length of the county, reckoning from Deptford to the point of the North Foreland is about 63 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the North Foreland to Dungeness-point, about 40 miles: circumference, 170 miles: square area, according to parliamentary returns, 972,240 acres: Boys, in his Gen. View of the Agric. of Kent, estimates it only at 832,000 acres: others, at so much as 1,200,000 acres.

Coast-line, islands, harbours, &c.—The north-western limits of this county are bounded by the river Thames, which, though not properly belonging, for any part of its course, to Kent, is nevertheless of great importance in its influence on the trade and commerce of the county. From Deptford, this "first of rivers," as it is called by Camden, passes the town and the splendid Royal hospital of Greenwich, opposite the reach called the Isle of Dogs: hence, it flows in a bold sweep to Woolwich, and proceeding towards Erith, has its prospects enriched by the plantations of the elegant seat called Belvidere. Between Erith and Long reach, the united waters of the Cray and the Darent, which drain the western district of the county, empty themselves into the Thames, which thence rolls onward in a stream about a mile in breadth, and in a semicircular course, indented on the boundary-line of this county, between Tilbury in Essex, and Gravesend in Kent; where it constitutes what is termed Gravesend reach. Thence rapidly increasing in width as it proceeds, the coast-line of this county leads it north-eastwards through a channel called the Hope, till, opening due east, it passes the Isle of Grain, and flows into the German ocean at the Nore, where it also mingles its stream with the waters of the river Medway. Here the coast-line of this county becomes broken more or less completely into islands, the principal of which, besides the isle of GRAINE—which see—is Sheppey isle, including or adjoining Harty isle, and the Isle of Elmley. Other islands or marshes are situated in the midst of the estuary or mouth of the Medway, before its junction with the Thames. Here, as well as elsewhere on the coast-line of Kent, are striking and interesting examples both of gain and loss of land by the retreat or encroachment of the sea, the sinking or wasting of the land, or a combination of causes. "The isle of Sheppey,

which is now about six miles long by four in breadth," says Lyell, in his 'Principles of Geology,' 1834, "is composed of London clay. The cliffs on the north, which are from sixty to eighty feet high, decay rapidly, fifty acres having been lost within the last twenty years. The church at Minster, now near the coast, is said to have been in the middle of the island fifty years ago; and it has been conjectured that, at the present rate of destruction, the whole isle will be annihilated in about half a century. On the coast of the mainland [in Kent], to the east of Sheppey, stands the church of Reculver, upon a cliff composed of clay and sand, about twenty feet high. Reculver (Regulvium), was an important military station in the time of the Romans, and appears, from Leland's account, to have been, so late as Henry VIII.'s reign, nearly one mile distant from the sea. In the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' there is a view of it about the middle of the last century, which still represents a considerable space as intervening between the north wall of the churchyard and the cliff. Some time before the year 1780, the waves had reached the site of the ancient Roman camp, or fortification, the walls of which had continued, for several years after they were undermined, to overhang the sea, being firmly cemented into one mass. They were eighty yards nearer the sea than the church, and they are spoken of in the 'Topographica Britannica' in the year 1780, as having recently fallen down. In 1804, part of the churchyard, with some adjoining houses, was washed away, and the ancient church, with its two lofty spires, a well-known landmark, was dismantled and abandoned as a place of worship. It is still standing (1833), but would probably have been annihilated ere this, had not the force of the waves been checked by an artificial causeway of stones and large wooden piles driven into the sands to break the force of the waves." The coast-line from the Isle of Sheppey by Reculver, to Foreness point, at the eastern extremity of the isle of Thanet, runs in nearly a straight line east-north-east. "The isle of Thanet," says the celebrated Geologist already quoted, "was, in the time of the Romans, separated from the rest of Kent by a navigable channel through which the Roman fleets sailed on their way to and from London. Bede describes this small estuary as being, in the beginning of the 8th century, three furlongs in breadth; and it is supposed that it began to grow shallow about the period of the Norman conquest. It was so far silted up in the year 1485, that an act was then obtained to build a bridge across it; and it has since become marsh land with small streams running through it. Bedlam farm, belonging to the hospital of that name, has lost eight acres in the last twenty years, the land being chalk, from forty to fifty feet above the level of the sea. It has been computed, that the average waste of the cliff between the North Foreland and the Reculvers, a distance of about eleven miles, is not less than two feet per annum. The chalk cliffs on the south of Thanet, between Ramsgate and Pegwell bay, have on an average lost three feet per annum for the ten last years (preceding 1830). The Goodwin sands lie opposite this part of the Kentish coast. They are about ten miles in length, and are in some parts three, and in others seven miles distant from the shore, and, for a certain space, are laid bare at low water. That they are a remnant of land, and not 'a mere accumulation of sea sand,' as Rennell imagined, may be presumed from the fact that, when the erection of a lighthouse on this shoal was in contemplation by the Trinity board in the year 1817, it was found, by borings, that the bank consisted of fifteen feet of sand, resting on blue clay. An obscure tradition has come

* "There is no doubt," observes Hasted in his History of Kent, "that before the landing of the Romans in Britain, the space of country between Deptford and the Thames, as high up as Lambeth, was a swampy marsh, great part of which was constantly overflowed by the tide, and as such, of little or no use; and, indeed, uninhabitable. This space, then, with the channel of the Thames at its extremity, might be looked on both by the Trinobantes and the Cantiani, as a kind of barrier between them, which might mislead the ancient geographers, who supposed that the territories of the former were bounded by the Thames, and, in consequence, assigned this space of country to the adjoining Cantiani; whereas, in fact, it belonged to, or at least was claimed by, neither. The Romans afterwards, to secure this barrier, drained as much of the lands here as served their purpose, erected a station here, and made roads to it; but on their further conquests, removed to the other, or north, side of the river, where London now stands: after which, neither of the above people claiming this district, it became part of the country of the Regni, who inhabited Sussex and Surrey, in which [latter] county it has continued to this time. Even subsequent to the Norman conquest, the inhabitants of Surrey seem to have encroached on the county of Kent, the parish of Deptford having been, by all accounts, wholly within the latter, though now the former claims that part of it, in which are the manors of Hatcham, Bredinghurst, &c."

down to us, that the estates of Earl Goodwin, the father of Harold, who died in the year 1053, were situated here, and some have conjectured that they were overwhelmed by the flood mentioned in the Saxon chronicle, sub anno 1099. The last remains of an island, consisting, like Sheppey, of clay, may, perhaps, have been carried away about that time." In September 1840, a safety-beacon was erected on these sands—see GOODWIN-SANDS. The coast-line from the North Foreland—see THANET,—runs southwards by Ramsgate, and forms Pegwell bay, into which the river Stour empties its waters. The coast then rounds outwards again by Deal,—off which is the celebrated roadstead called the Downs,—to the South Foreland—see MARGARET'S-CLIFFE,—whence it retreats towards Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, and New Romney, and again projects southwards to Dungeness, whence it runs west-north-west to the mouth of the Rother, which bounds the county with Sussex on the southern coast. Along this whole line of coast there are other records of waste,—as at Deal;—"and at Dover, where Shakspeare's cliff, composed entirely of chalk, has suffered greatly, and continually diminishes in height, the slope of the hill being towards the land. About the year 1810 there was an immense land-slip from this cliff, by which Dover was shaken as if by an earthquake, and a still greater one in 1772. At Folkestone, the sea eats away the chalk and subjacent strata. About the year 1716 there was a remarkable sinking of a tract of land near the sea, so that houses became visible at points near the shore from whence they could not be seen previously. In the description of this subsidence in the Philosophical Transactions, it is said, 'that the land consisted of a solid stony mass (chalk), resting on wet clay (gault), so that it slid forwards towards the sea, just as a ship is launched on tallowd planks.' It is also stated that, within the memory of persons then living, the cliff there had been washed away to the extent of ten rods. Encroachments of the sea at Hythe are also on record [see HΥTHΕ]; but between this point and Rye there has been a gain of land within the times of history; the rich level tract called Romney marsh, or Dungeness, about ten miles in width and five in breadth, and formed of silt, having received great accession. It has been necessary, however, to protect it from the sea, from the earliest periods, by a wall.* These additions of land are exactly opposite that part of the English channel where the conflicting tide-waves from the north and south meet; for, as that from the north is, for reasons already explained, the most powerful, they do not neutralize each other's force till they arrive at this distance from the straits of Dover. Rye, on the south of this tract, was once destroyed by the sea, but it is now two miles distant from it. The neighbouring town of Winchelsea was destroyed in the reign of Edward I., the mouth of the Rother stopped up, and the river diverted into another channel. In its old bed an ancient vessel, apparently a Dutch merchantman, was recently found. It was built entirely of oak, and much blackened."—Lyell's Geol. Principles.

Whether England was formerly united with France has often been a favourite subject of speculation; and in 1753 a society at Amiens proposed this as the subject of a prize essay, which was gained by the celebrated Desmarest, then a young man. He found-

ed his principal arguments on the identity of composition of the cliffs on the opposite sides of the channel, on a submarine chain extending from Boulogne to Folkestone, only fourteen feet under low water; and on the identity of the noxious animals in England and France, which could not have swum across the straits, and would never have been introduced by man. He also attributed the rupture of the isthmus to the prepondering violence of the current from the north. "It will hardly be disputed," says Mr. Lyell, "that the ocean might have effected a breach through the land which, in all probability, once united our country to the Continent, in the same manner as it now gradually forces a passage through rocks of the same mineral composition, and often many hundred feet high, upon our coast.† Although the time required for such an operation was probably very great, yet we cannot estimate it by reference to the present rate of waste on both sides of the channel. For when, in the 13th century, the sea burst through the isthmus of Stavern, which formerly united Friesland with North Holland, it opened, in about one hundred years, a strait more than half as wide as that which divides England from France, after which the dimensions of the new channel remained almost stationary. The greatest depth of the straits between Dover and Calais is twenty-nine fathoms, which only exceeds by one fathom the greatest depth of the Mississippi at New Orleans. If the moving column of water in the great American river, which, as was before mentioned, does not flow rapidly, can obtain an open passage to that depth in its alluvial accumulations, still more might a channel of the same magnitude be excavated by the resistless force of the tides and currents of the 'ocean stream,'" *ποταμοί μεγάλοι θάλασσαν διανοίοντες.*

On 30th May, 1840, a report was made to the Admiralty by certain Commissioners appointed to "visit the coast between the mouth of the Thames and Selsea Bill, and to examine and report on the state of the existing harbours between those points, with reference to their being available as places of shelter for vessels passing through the channel, in case of distress from weather, and also as places of refuge for merchant vessels from enemy's cruisers in time of war, and more especially as to their being made stations for armed steam vessels employed for the protection of our trade in the narrow part of the channel;" for which purpose, the harbours being accessible at all times of tide, and their capability of defence, were stated to be most important considerations: also "to report as to what situations they would recommend as best calculated for these various purposes; whether in any of the existing harbours, or at any other places within the assigned limits; and also what works would be necessary to render them available; and what the probable expense of the undertaking would be." "A perfect harbour of refuge," observe the Commissioners, "we understand to mean, such as is capable of receiving any class of vessels, under all circumstances of wind and tide. Now there is no such harbour along the whole range of coast from the Nore to Selsea Bill; nor are any of the existing harbours capable, by any

* Dymchurch wall is an embankment about 3 miles in length, and rising about 18 or 20 feet above the level of the marsh: it is 20 or 30 feet wide on the top, shelving gradually out towards the sea. The lands are drained by means of sluices passing through this, and the annual expense of supporting the embankment and sluices is said to be not less than £4,000.

† In proceeding from the northern parts of the German ocean towards the straits of Dover, the water becomes gradually more shallow, so that in the distance of about two hundred leagues we pass from a depth of 120, to that of 58, 38, 24, and 18 fathoms. In the same manner the English channel deepens progressively from Dover to its entrance, formed by the Land's End of England, and the isle of Ushant on the coast of France; so that the strait between Dover and Calais may be said to part two seas. Stevenson on Bed of German ocean.—Ed. Phil. Journ., No. V. p. 45.

improvements or alterations to their present entrances, of being made accessible at low water even to the extent of 6 feet, with floating berthage inside. Most of the harbours on this part of the coast are formed by piers carried out from the main land, and are tidal harbours, dry or nearly so at low water, with bars at their entrances. * * * There can be no doubt, however, that the existing harbours are of importance to merchant vessels of the smaller classes at various times of tide, according to their draught of water. * * * The value of such imperfect harbours is also increased by the diminution of late years in the size of trading vessels. The large class of ships which were employed in the West India, and the still larger in the East India trades, have been succeeded by vessels of much smaller tonnage. The coasting and coal trades are carried on in vessels of comparatively light draught of water; and steam vessels, whose draught is easy compared with sailing vessels of equal tonnage, are rapidly increasing in number, and often supply the places of the larger class of vessels which were formerly employed in the merchant service. To these vessels, therefore, some of the harbours at the present moment are open for several hours of each tide, and a few of them may be capable of being rendered more accessible by the removal of obstructions at their entrances, or by additional works. This part of the coast possesses the advantage of a good rise of tide; and though the harbours are only available under special conditions, the numerous instances of shelter and protection afforded by each to ships in distress, serve to show their value in a national point of view, and the importance of not allowing them to fall to decay. * * * The river Thames is usually considered to terminate at the Nore. From the Isle of Sheppey to Westgate bay, the numerous sands and shoals which extend in all directions along the coast, prevent the approach of vessels of any size; and the cliffs, which consist of sand and clay, are gradually yielding to the action of the sea, and supply a constant source of materials for fresh accumulations. We did not, therefore, consider it necessary to visit this part of the coast, where no harbours at present exist." Various particulars regarding the past and present state of the harbours on this coast, as detailed in the report of the commissioners, and regarding the improvements suggested, will be found under the respective articles—*MARGATE, RAMSGATE, SANDWICH, FOLKESTONE, RYE, &c.*—see also articles—*DOVER, HASTINGS, SUSSEX, &c.*

Having completed their remarks on the existing harbours, the Commissioners point out the situations which, in their opinion, "are best calculated for stations for armed steam vessels during war; and the works necessary to render them available for such a purpose, and at the same time to combine all the objects for which refuge harbours are so much required for the security of shipping navigating this part of the channel. We are decidedly of opinion that deep-water harbours on this part of the coast must be formed in the sea by means of breakwaters detached from the main land, on the same principle as that in Plymouth-sound, or connected with the shore by piers similar to the harbour at Kingstown near Dublin. The situation which appears to us to be of the greatest importance, and at the same time offers the most eligible position for a deep-water harbour, is Dover bay. Independently of its proximity to the Continent, this bay possesses considerable advantages: the depth of water at 400 yards from the shore, is two fathoms at low water of spring tides, and but six fathoms at 1,100 yards; which therefore affords a sufficient width for the construction of a capacious deep-water harbour,

without getting into such a depth for the site of the piers or breakwater as would add greatly to the expense of the works. The principal feature of the proposed plan is a breakwater, at the average distance of 1,000 yards from the shore, with piers projected from the land towards its eastern and western ends, leaving one or more entrances. These piers and breakwaters to consist of large blocks of the hardest chalk rock, with a thick covering of stone, either granite or hard limestone. The space between the piers, or length of the harbour, as shown upon the plan, is 2,300 yards, and the area enclosed would comprise 450 acres, of which 320 would have from six to two fathoms at low water, and 130 acres under two fathoms. The breakwater may be connected with the east and west piers, and have but one entrance in the middle 600 or 700 feet in width; or it may be detached from the piers, so as to leave an entrance nearly opposite the present harbour, and another opening at the eastern end. * * *

As a second place for a harbour of refuge, we recommend the bight to the eastward of Beachy-head and westward of Langley Point"—see *SUSSEX—Coasts, &c.* "The third and last situation we recommend for a harbour of refuge, is under the chalk cliffs to the eastward of Margate. The Chalk Bank and Longnose Spit stretch out to the north-east from Foreness Point: upon this site we propose a pier to commence at the shore, and to be extended 1,000 yards clear in a north-north-east direction; thence to turn west-north-west for a length of 2,000 yards; terminating in a round end, to form the northern head of the entrance. The western pier to be carried out from the shore in nearly a north-east direction, and be the same length as the east pier. This would enclose a harbour of 460 acres, of which 352 acres would be not less than two fathoms, increasing to six fathoms, and 108 acres would be under two fathoms at low water. * * * The construction would be, as at Dover, a core of chalk blocks from the adjoining rocks, faced with stone. The advantages of this situation will be apparent when it is remembered that our eastern coast is literally without shelter from easterly winds for vessels of any magnitude. A harbour off Foreness must, therefore, be regarded as one of refuge for vessels stationed in the North sea, and would more particularly have reference to every thing connected with the opposite ports eastward of Calais. * * *

The cost of each of the three harbours of refuge we have recommended, may be taken as nearly equal; none of them less than £2,000,000 sterling, nor much exceeding that sum. An addition of a quarter of a mile to the length, would give an increased area of 100 acres, and would add about £300,000 to the estimated expense of each harbour. * * * The introduction of steam navigation will render a rapid communication along the coast an object of far greater importance than heretofore; and we consider that railways along the coast, on each side of Dover, may be made extremely useful in sending support in the shortest possible time to any point where the presence of troops may be required."

Civil divisions.—For local purposes, this county has long been divided into the two districts of West Kent and East Kent. West Kent contains the subdivisions or lathes of Sutton-at-Hone and Aylesford, and the lower or southern part of the lathe of Scray: East Kent contains the lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway, including Romney marsh liberty, and the upper part of the lathe of Scray. Sutton-at-Hone lathe occupies the western extremity of the county; Aylesford is on the east of, and conterminous with, Sutton-at-Hone: Scray is on the east of, and con-

terminous with, Aylesford: St. Augustine occupies the north-eastern extremity of the county, which is terminated by the Isle of Thanet; and Shepway occupies the remainder, with Romney marsh on the south-east. Within these lathes are comprehended all the smaller divisions or subdivisions, as hundreds, liberties, bailiwicks, &c. The hundreds are as under:—

SUTTON-AT-HONE LATHE.

Blackheath, Little and Lessness, Axton, or Clackstone, Dartford and Wilmington, Bromley and Beckenham, Ruxley, Codsheath, Somerden, Westerham and Eatonbridge.

AYLESFORD LATHE.

Toltingtrough, Shamwell, Hoo, Rochester City, Chatham and Gillingham, Wrotham, Larkfield, Maidstone, Eyborne, Littlefield, Twyford, Washlingstone, Brenchley and Horse-moudege, Tonbridge.

SCRAY LATHE.

Milton, Teynham, Isle of Sheppey liberty, Faversham, Boughton under Bleau, or Becton, Felborough, Calehill, Wye, Barony of Bircholt, Chart and Longbridge, Blackbourne, or Blacetune, Tenterden, Barklay, Cranbrooke, Marden, East Barnfield, Roivenden, Selbrihtenden.

ST. AUGUSTINE LATHE.

Whitstable, Blean Gate, Ringslaw, or Isle of Thanet, Wingham, Preston, Downhamford, Westgate, Bridge and Petham, Kinghamford, Eastry, Cornilo, Bewsborough.

SHEPWAY LATHE.

Stonting, Loningborough, Folkestone, Hayne, Hythe, Street, Franchise of Bircholt, Nevchurch, Ham, Aloesbridge, Worth, St. Martin Pountney, Langport, Oxney Isle.

To the lathe of Aylesford, Hasted adds West or Little Barnefield, containing part of the parish of Goudhurst, but not the church: it also includes the liberty of the Lowy of Tonbridge. In the lathe of Scray, the liberty of the isle of Sheppey is a part of Milton hundred, but has a constable of its own. According to Hasted, the hundreds of Calehill, Chart, and Longbridge, Felborough, and Wye, have been long detached from the lathe of Scray, and annexed to that of Shepway; but they are included in Scray by all other authorities. The hundreds are subdivided into 415 parishes, containing two cities, —Canterbury and Rochester; the Cinque-ports of Dover, Hythe, New Romney, and Sandwich, the parliamentary boroughs also of Chatham, Greenwich, including Woolwich and Deptford, and Maidstone, 26 market-towns; namely—

Ashford,	Gravesend,	Sandwich,
Bromley,	Greenwich,	Sevenoaks,
Cantebury,	Hythe,	Sheerness,
Chatham,	Lydd,	Sittingbourne,
Cranbrook,	Margate,	Tenterden,
Dartford,	Milton,	Tonbridge,
Deal,	New Romney,	Westerham, and
Faversham,	Ramsgate,	Woolwich.*
Folkestone,	Rochester,	

Houses 82,144. A. P. £1,644,179. Pop., in 1700, 153,800; in 1750, 190,000; in 1801, 307,624; in 1821, 426,016; and in 1831, 479,155, consisting of 97,142 families; of whom 31,667 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 29,419 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 36,056 otherwise occupied.

Rivers.—The principal rivers intersecting this county are the Medway, the Stour, and the Darent. The Medway was called by the Britons, 'Vaga,'—a name descriptive of its very sinuous course or mazy wanderings. The Saxons altered this appellation to Medway, from which its present name is a corruption. Besides many tributary rivulets, the Medway has four principal sources, only one of which is in this county; two of the others being in Sussex, and the third in Surrey. The branch which enters Kent from Surrey rises in Blechingley parish,

and having been joined by several rills, flows on to Eaton bridge, Hever castle, and Penshurst, below which it is joined by one of the branches rising in Sussex, and being increased by various smaller streams, proceeds through a very beautiful country to Tonbridge. A little above this town the river separates for a short distance into five channels, which unite in the main stream below Tonbridge. Thence proceeding to Twyford bridge and Yalding, this river receives the united waters of its other two principal branches; one of which flows from Waterdown forest in Sussex, and is swelled by the Bewle and Theyse rivulets; and the other rises at Goldwell, near Great Chart, in this county: this also receives several smaller streams in its progress, and is increased by the waters of the former branch above Hunton. From Yalding, the Medway flows in a winding direction to Maidstone, and thence in a singularly devious channel, gradually augmenting in depth and breadth, it pursues its picturesque course to Rochester, where the scenery becomes eminently beautiful. Proceeding thence towards Sheerness, it passes Chatham, Upnor castle, and Gillingham Fort, during which it greatly increases in width, dividing the land, thence towards its efflux, into various islands, the largest of which, besides Sheppey and those adjoining, are named Bishop's Marsh, North Marsh, and Burntwick Marsh: the main stream then issues into the Thames estuary between the isle of Grain on the west, and Sheerness on the isle of Sheppey, on the east, at the distance of 17 miles from Rochester, while an arm called the East Swale—which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden, and contains the navigable creeks of Faversham and Milton—separates Sheppey isle by a circuitous route from the main land, before it also falls into the mouth of the Thames.

This river and its numerous tributary streams are calculated to overspread a surface of nearly 30 square miles in the very midst of Kent, and the country through which it flows abounds with beautiful prospects. The tide flows nearly as high as Maidstone; but at Rochester bridge it is exceedingly strong and rapid, and below that, all the way to Sheerness, the bed of the river is so deep, and the reaches so convenient, that many of the largest line-of-battle-ships are moored here when out of commission, as in a wet-dock, and ride as safely as in any harbour in Great Britain. The course of the river was first made further navigable for barges about the middle of last century to Tonbridge; the most northern of the channels, into which it is there divided, being navigable for half-a-mile above the others; but in consequence of the recent discovery of a very valuable quarry of building-stone on the south side of the river near Penhurst, the Medway has now been made navigable to Penhurst bridge, a further distance from Tonbridge of about 5 miles. The Medway is well-stored with fish of various species, and was, in former times, though not at present, much celebrated for its salmon and sturgeon: the latter, in particular, were so abundant, that a considerable part of the revenues of the bishops of Rochester were derived from a duty levied on their sale. On the Medway, and in several of the creeks and waters belonging to it, are the celebrated oyster-fisheries of Rochester. At Milton creek, in the east Swale, a capital of £10,000 is employed in stocking and storing the ground with young oysters and brood.

The Stour most probably derives its name from the British 'Es Dwr,' 'the water,' many rivers in different parts of Britain having this name. It has two principal branches distinguished as the Greater and Lesser Stour. The Greater Stour rises in this county from two streams, about 10 miles each in

* A market is occasionally held at Elham to prevent the forfeiture of its charter; and markets were once held at Aylesford, Eltham, Goudhurst, Lenham, Queenborough, St. Mary Cray, Snarnden, Town-Malling, Wrotham, and Wye.

length, the one rising at Well-street near Lenham, and the other among the hills between Liminge and Postling. These streams, increased by the waters of several rivulets, unite near Ashford. Here, changing the course of its waters to the north-north-east, the Stour flows by Spring-grove to Wye. Then running through a beautiful country, it passes several villages on its way to Canterbury, through which it flows in a divided stream, uniting a little below the city, after having formed three small islands in its progress. It then proceeds in a north-east course to the isle of Thanet. Here the river, again dividing, forms the isle of Thanet,—one small branch, formerly called the Wantsome, and sometimes the Nethergong, running northwards, joined by a stream from Chislet to the Thames estuary; the other taking a southern but circuitous course, past Richborough castle, to Sandwich, whence it suddenly winds back to the north, and falls into the British channel at Pepperness in Pegwell bay. The channels forming the isle of Thanet, being formerly so wide and deep as to admit vessels of great burden to pass through to and from the Thames, as incidentally alluded to in a previous quotation from Lyell, thus afforded the means of avoiding the danger and inconvenience of sailing round the North Foreland. It is said that these channels at one time constituted an extensive oyster-ground:—see Tacitus, Antoninus, and other Roman writers. So late as the time of Henry VIII. it was still navigable throughout, though it had continued to fill up, through depositions left by the tides during a long course of ages. At this time flood-gates were placed at the junction of the two channels, and the water towards the north was distributed over the land, so that this channel scarcely now merits the name of a river. The other is still of some importance: according to the ‘Remarks,’ &c. of Captain Boys, on the Practicability and Advantage of a Sandwich or Downs Harbour, the Stour, near Sandwich, is 150 feet broad, and 11 feet in depth at spring-tides. Its whole length is about 40 miles; and it is navigable as far as Canterbury. The Lesser Stour rises in the vicinity of Liminge, and running northwards is increased by several small rills, and sometimes by a temporary stream, called the Nail-bourn, which, after continued rains or sudden thaws, issues from several springs, and forms a strong current. Flowing along the western skirts of Barham downs, and passing various pleasant villages, in nearly a parallel line with the Greater Stour, the Lesser falls into that river, through the Seaton navigation from Little-bourne to the Greater Stour, at about a mile beyond Stourmouth, near which both rivers are supposed to have anciently flowed into the Wentsume. The Stour abounds in trout and salmon.

The Darent rises on the Sussex border near Westerham, whence, flowing to the north-east, it passes Valance, Brasted, Chipstead, and other villages, to River-head, where it turns to the north, and flows past Shoreham, Eynsford, and Farningham, to South Darent, whence, winding to the north-west, it proceeds to Dartford, where it becomes navigable for small craft, and under the new appellation of Dartford creek, flows onward to the Thames, which it enters near Long-reach, having first had its current enlarged by the waters of the Cray. In several parts of its course, this small river also flows in a divided stream, its banks furnishing many beautiful and picturesque views. There are mills for the manufacture of gunpowder, flour, oil, mustard, &c., also extensive steam-engine works, on its banks.—

See section *Canals*

Amongst the minor streams intersecting this county

are the Cray, the Ravensbourne, and the Leebourne. The Cray rises at Newell in Oppington parish, and flowing north gives name to St. Mary Cray, Paul’s Cray, Foot’s Cray, North Cray, and Crayford; beyond which, winding to the north-east through Crayford marshes, it falls into Dartford creek. The Ravensbourne rises on Keston-downs near the ancient Roman camp, and flowing north-north-east, between Hayes and Bromley, is increased by several rivulets, and running past the pleasant village of Lewisham, is further increased by a considerable stream rising in Beckenham parish. Beyond this, near Lee, it is joined by the Leebourne, and flows on to Deptford, where it becomes navigable for lighters and small craft to the Thames, into which it shortly after falls at Deptford-creek. The Rother more properly belongs to SUSSEX—which see—than to Kent.

Mineral springs, wells, &c.—There are numerous wells in this county, and mineral springs, most of which are chalybeate. **TONBRIDGE WELLS**—which see,—are the most celebrated. At Sydenham, near Dulwich, are some saline springs, resembling those of Epsom. Water is obtained from a great depth in various parts of Kent. At Sheerness is a well 328 feet in depth; and at Queenborough is another very nearly of the same depth.

Canals.—The artificial navigation of this county, exclusive of improvements in the natural channels of its rivers, is very limited. The Grand military canal was formed during the revolutionary war with France, to aid in the defence of the coast by impeding the progress of an enemy in the event of a landing being effected, as well as to facilitate the transit of goods and merchandise. It runs from Shorne cliff, along the coast, to Hythe, and thence, round the interior margin of Romney marsh, by Appledore to the Rother, at Cliffe end, on the Sussex border of the county;—a distance of about 23 miles. A canal, to be termed ‘The Weald of Kent canal,’ has been projected to run from the Medway, between Tonbridge and Yalding, through the Weald to the Stour near Ashford, with a branch to the Military canal at Appledore; but the opening of the South-eastern railway between Tonbridge and Ashford may probably interfere with it. A short canal runs from the Stour at Sandwich, west-south-westward to the British channel; and the Stonar-cut runs across the neck of the isthmus, formed by the winding of the Stour near Sandwich. The Seaton navigation above noticed is partly artificial. The Croydon canal skirts this county on its western border, from near Sydenham to near Deptford, and a branch again enters the county to the Thames opposite the Isle of Dogs: but this canal has been purchased, by the Croydon railway company, at a cost of £40,200 for the purpose of laying their rails partly in its bed. The Thames and Medway, or Gravesend and Rochester, canal, shortens the navigation of the Thames for small craft by nearly 23 miles. It begins at Gravesend reach, almost opposite to Tilbury fort, where there is a basin and wharf, and terminates in the Medway, near Rochester bridge, by a tunnel 2 miles 1 furlong in length, cut through the chalk hills. ‘The Dartford and Crayford Ship canal,’ has been recently projected to connect Dartford and Crayford with the Thames, and to be capable of admitting steam and other vessels of 400 tons burden at all times of tide; and thus, in effect, to convert Dartford, the chief market-place of the rich agricultural district of West Kent, and Crayford, which is fast rising into commercial importance by means of its extensive silk and cotton print works, into sea-port towns. The capital of the company amounts to £65,000, in 2,600 shares of £25 each, and the rea-

sons for entertaining the project are, that "The tonnage conveyed along the present creek, under all the existing disadvantages of the navigation, amounts to between 50,000 and 60,000 tons annually, but this is probably not a tenth part of the tonnage which would pass the Ship canal. A vast quantity of produce which, on account of its perishable nature and the uncertainty in point of time of the present navigation, is now sent by land to the London market, such as hops, flour, fruit, vegetables, &c., would be at once transferred to the quicker and cheaper line of conveyance. The opening of a direct and rapid steam communication between these towns and the metropolis would, moreover, naturally attract to the canal a large passenger traffic, which has at present no existence in this direction; and this again would be greatly aided by the establishment of a regular and well-appointed ferry between the counties of Kent and Essex, which it is part of the present plan to establish in connexion with the canal at Long Reach tavern and Purfleet."

Roads.]—The principal road between London and the continent runs through this county. It enters at New Cross, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, and runs directly east-south-east through Deptford, Greenwich, Dartford, and Gravesend, by Chatham and Rochester, and through Sittingbourne and Canterbury, to Dover,—a distance of 71 miles. Other roads branch off from this one, at, or near, Canterbury, to Deal, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, and Whitstable, and the coast road runs along from Ramsgate by Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Folkestone, Sandgate, Hythe, New Romney, and Lydd, and then proceeds to Appledore, near which it is crossed by a road from Canterbury by Chilham, Godmersham, Kennington, and Ashford, into Sussex, by Playden and Rye. The road from London to Hythe branches off from the Dover road at New Cross, and runs south-east through Eltham, Farningham, Wrotham, Maidstone, Lenham, Charing, and Ashford, to Hythe,—a distance of 65 miles. The road to Hastings runs through this county, branching off from the Hythe road beyond New Cross, and running southwards through Bromley, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge, and Lamberhurst, where it crosses part of Sussex, and finally quits this county near Flimwell,—a distance of 45 miles. There are numerous other roads communicating with these, and between the various towns throughout the county. The highway returns for three years, ending 1814, show an average total expenditure of £43,724 on 585 miles of paved streets and turnpike roads; and 3,554 miles of all other highways used for wheeled carriages in this county. The amount of highway rates, in 1827, was £46,693. The returns of turnpike trusts for 1836, show a total expenditure of £73,729 5s. 6d., by 50 turnpike trusts in this county; and the highway returns, for 1839, an expenditure of £48,364, on 4,194 miles of road. From a report by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of roads, we find the state of turnpike-roads here, in 1840, to be as follows:—

Number of trusts not exceeding 10 miles,	21
Do. do. 20 do.	23
Do. do. 25 do.	2
Do. exceeding 25 do.	4

"In 33 of the trusts the roads are in good repair; in 14 they are in tolerable repair, and in 3 they are in bad repair. In 41 of the trusts the roads are wholly repaired by the trustees, and in 9 they are repaired partly by the trustees and partly by the parishes. In 42 of the trusts the securities have not been affected by the introduction of railroads; but in 8 they have. In 18 of the trusts the securities have not been affected by the abolition of statute labour, but in 33 they have." The influence

last alluded to has been injurious to a considerable extent; so much so in some instances, that the remaining income is totally inadequate to the maintenance of the road. The principal trusts injuriously affected, by the introduction of railways, though to no great extent, except as regards the last, are the Ashford and Maidstone, Dartford and Sevenoaks, and Dartford and Strood. The Greenwich and Woolwich Lower road has been very beneficially affected by the Greenwich railway, and it is expected that when the South-eastern or Dover railway is completed, several others will also be similarly affected; though several, it is thought, will be injured,—the Sevenoaks, very materially,—as almost all the traffic to Tonbridge wells, Hastings, &c., will then go by railway to Tonbridge, and thus entirely avoid the Sevenoaks road.

Railways.]—The principal railway at present intersecting this county is the South-eastern, or London and Dover,—a very important line, which will constitute the chief thoroughfare between England and France.—See article DOVER. For an account of the Brighton railway and its union with the South-eastern at Redhill, a little below Riegate, and previous to its entering this county, see article SURREY: for a similar account of the Croydon railway, with which the Brighton unites, and which, as already noticed, intersects this county so far as it is coincident with part of the Croydon canal,—see also SURREY and CROYDON. Further, as the Croydon railway unites with the Greenwich, which also partly intersects this county,—see article GREENWICH.* The South-eastern railway enters this county from Surrey, near Edenbridge, and running by Tonbridge to Ashford, bends by Marsham towards Hythe, to the north of which it runs, and by Folkestone, along the face of the cliffs, and through a tunnel cut in the Shakspeare cliff to the town of Dover. In February, 1840, the Godstone, Tonbridge, and Dover, divisions, of this line, were in active progress: the Shakspeare cliff, Abbots cliff, and other tunnels, had been excavated, and although no part of the line was opened, it was anticipated, that, in the early part of the year 1842, it would be opened, from London, as far as Tonbridge; in the middle of that year as far as the Staplehurst road; and in the latter part of that year, as far as Ashford, a distance of 66 miles from London. The length of this railway, from its junction with the Brighton, at Redhill, 20 miles by railway from London to Dover, is $66\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the expense of which, on a revised estimate in November, 1840, is £1,244,163. The total amount of capital under the act of incorporation is £1,850,000, inclusive of the amount in original shares, which is £1,400,000. The acts for its formation were obtained in 1836, 1837, 1839, and 1840. In its course this line of railway divides the district formed by the county of Kent and East Sussex very nearly into two equal parts, but somewhat to the north of a line bisecting that district. It will thus furnish a road to the largest market in Europe, for an immense extent of country hitherto almost without any means of communication with London. It has been objected to the South-eastern line that its traffic must depend almost exclusively on its two termini. On this line, however, as has been found by experience on the Grand Junction, and others, a very large amount of passenger-traffic

* The traffic on the Greenwich railway, for the half year ending 30th June, 1840, was,—passengers, 786,999; receipts, £27,527 5s. 9d.; half year, ending 31st December, 1840,—passengers, 779,737; receipts, £24,477 15s. 10d. Total for year ending 31st December, 1840,—passengers, 1,566,736; receipts, £52,005 1s. 1d. A line of railway has been projected to join the Greenwich, and to pass by a tunnel of half-a-mile under the park to Woolwich, Gravesend, and Chatham.

will be drawn from lateral sources. It is true that except Tonbridge, Ashford, and Folkestone, there are no great towns actually on the line; but Tonbridge, Wells, Cranbrook, Sandgate, and Hythe, are within very short distances of it, and Maidstone, the county town of Kent, is about 7 miles off. Should this town and Canterbury send in branches, it will be a considerable advantage; but Seven Oaks, Westerham, Cranbrook, Goudhurst, Tenterden, Tonbridge Wells, Battle, Hastings, St. Leonard's, Winchelsea, Rye, New Romney, &c., and nearly the whole of South Kent and East Sussex, will be bound to communicate with the South-eastern, or be cut off from a railway connexion with the metropolis. The country through which this line runs is chiefly agricultural, and the trade it carries on with the metropolis, is well known to be extensive in hops, fruit, wool, and cattle. Taking nearly the middle of the district which lies between the Thames and the Channel, and having little or no water-carriage to contend with, the South-eastern will embrace the whole traffic which exists, or may be created. The circumstances also of Dover being the nearest point to France, and that most persons have a natural desire to avoid as much as possible the risks and inconveniences of the sea, will, in peace, always insure it a considerable portion of the passenger-intercourse with the Continent. In war, it would be natural to expect a great reduction in the revenue derivable from passengers. A report, however, published by the directors, in 1838, has set this matter in altogether a new light:—

"The whole of the traffic estimated or assumed to travel by the railway, in connexion with the Continent of Europe, is as follows:—

Steam-boat passengers,	6,808
Average number of passengers for 3 years between Dover and Calais, Dover and Boulogne, Dover and Ostend, from returns by the official authorities certified by the English consul at each port,	45,069

Making a total of 51,877 passengers, all of whom would, during the continuance of a war, cease to travel by the railway.

The number of passengers by steam-boats between London, Margate, and Ramsgate, after deducting those assumed to travel by the railway, is 87,758. It is generally admitted that, in the event of war, armed steam-vessels would be employed. Few, if any, of the numerous steam-boats now daily leaving London would venture, either for the purposes of pleasure or commerce, beyond the mouth of the Thames, or probably so far as Margate and Ramsgate. Hence arises one source of making up the deficiency of Continental travelling. But as a national defence, the Downs would, in case of war, become one of the most considerable naval stations, as it always has been, and the constant intercourse between the fleet and the metropolis would no doubt make up any loss resulting from the transition from a state of peace to that of war with France."

In 1836, the total traffic, exclusive of any goods from Maidstone, was estimated at £350,587 14s. 4d. Eleven coaches more having afterwards been put on in the district, and the traffic otherwise materially improved, induced the directors to re-investigate this part of the subject. Up to October, 1838, it was found that the Dover line, from its junction with the Brighton, would yield a revenue of £382,119; that is, for passengers, £268,658; coach parcels, £18,339; carriages and horses, £30,576; common carriers, £15,603; goods by private conveyance, £26,542; goods by water-carriage, £17,030; and sheep and cattle, £5,371.

Since the above estimates were formed, branches have been projected from Tonbridge to Maidstone, and from Ashford, along the valley of the Stour, to Canterbury and the Isle of Thanet, the main line terminating at Ramsgate, with a branch to Margate. In January, 1841, the directors appointed surveys to be made, and Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, has declared the gradients in the whole course of 28 miles between Ashford and Ramsgate to be extremely

favourable, as indeed those of the South-eastern itself are, being superior even to the celebrated Great Western. The whole expense of the line from Ashford to Canterbury, Mr. Stephenson estimates at £25,000 per mile: from Canterbury to Ramsgate, at £11,000 per mile for a single road. Another railway, competitive with this projected branch, and named the North Kent railway, has been proposed to be run through the county by Gravesend and Rochester; and in February, 1841, it was stated that the 7 miles between these two places, the passenger traffic on which is enormous, were to be immediately proceeded with, arrangements having been made with the Thames and Medway canal company. "The Central Kentish Railway and Sandwich harbour company," projected another railway, in competition both with the North Kent railway, and with the South-eastern main line and its projected branches, to run "through Maidstone and Canterbury to the coast near Sandwich, and if necessary, to Dover, with branches to Gravesend and Rochester." For additional information respecting projected and other railways—see articles DEPTFORD and DEAL. A short railroad runs from the north side of Canterbury adjoining the Stour, and proceeds by St. Dunstan's and St. Stephen's, through Clowes wood, to the Thames estuary, at Whitstable bay, opposite the eastern point of the Isle of Sheppey. Its length is 6½ miles, formed into a series of inclined planes with stationary engines. About 1½ mile from Canterbury it passes through a tunnel about ¾ mile in length. The original capital was £31,000; but this proving inadequate, £40,000 additional stock was authorized. The object of the projectors was to give facilities to trade between London and Canterbury. Coals have been conveyed by this railway from Whitstable to Canterbury, at less than half the previous charge; and before the opening of this railroad in May, 1830, the number of passengers between Canterbury and Whitstable was about 4,000 yearly, whereas in 1835, as many as 26,000 persons were conveyed at the charge of 9d. for each.

Aspect of the Country.—From the inequality of the surface, the diversity of the scenery, and the variety of the verdure, the general aspect of Kent is very beautiful. "The whole county," says Hasted, "excepting the Marshes and the Weald, is a general cluster of small hills; two chains of which, higher than the rest, run through the middle of Kent, from west to east, in general at about 8 miles distance from each other, (though, at some places, much less,) and extending from Surrey to the sea." These are called the Upper and Lower hills, and are mostly covered with coppice and woodlands. The Weald of Kent is a considerable tract stretching along the south side of the county, from Romney marsh to Surrey. On the north it is bounded by the range of hills which enters the county near Well-street, extends in nearly a due west direction to Sutton and Egerton, and thence stretches south-east to Hythe: on the south it extends to the confines of Sussex, and includes the Isle of Oxney. The whole of this district was in ancient times a demesne of the Saxon kings; and there are still certain privileges annexed to the possession of the lands, which induce the proprietors to contend for their being within its limits. The Weald, when viewed from the adjoining hills which command the whole extent, exhibits a most delightful landscape, interspersed with small eminences, highly cultivated, and animated by farm-houses, seats, and villages, promiscuously scattered among towering oaks and other trees. Romney marsh is an extensive level tract of rich land, lying, as already noticed, on the south coast: in itself it comprehends about 33,925 acres; but when describ-

ed, as it frequently is, in connection with Welland marsh, adjoining it on the south-west, and Denge marsh, which connects with the latter on the south-east, it includes about 43,326 acres: of these 16,489 are contained in Welland marsh, and 2,912 in Denge marsh. The whole level, however, is yet more extensive; for Guildford marsh, which adjoins Welland marsh on the west, comprises 3,265 acres: most of this latter tract is in Sussex. The beautiful appearance of these levels in the summer season, when the entire surface is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and covered with numerous flocks of sheep, and droves of cattle, cannot fail to excite considerable interest in every observer. Drayton, who may be regarded as the most picturesque, if not also the most fanciful, of our old poets, describes the Marsh as a female enamoured of the beauties of the river Rother; and

Appearing to the flood, most bravely like a queen;
Clad all from head to foot, in gaudy summer's green;—
Her mantle richly wrought with sundry flow'rs and weeds;
Her moistful temples bound with wreaths of quiv'ring reeds;
And on her loins a frock, with many a swelling plait,
Imboss'd with well-spread horse, large sheep, and full-fed neat;
With villages amongst, oft powdered here and there.

With lakes and lesser fords, to mitigate the heat
In summer, when the fly doth prick the gadding neat.
POLY-ALBION, Song xviii.

Geological Structure.—Viewed with reference to its geological formation, Kent consists of 5 parallel belts, extending nearly in the direction of its length, and occupied by different formations, succeeding each other in regular order from north to south. 1. The London and plastic clays, occupying the district between the Thames estuary and the North Downs, running from west to east as far as the marshy valley surrounding the Isle of Thanet. This district is chiefly occupied by the plastic clay overlying the chalk, which slopes gradually from the top of the Downs to the Thames estuary. The isles of Sheppey and Graine, however, and a considerable district north-west and north of Canterbury, extending to the cliffs, which it forms, on the shore, between Whitstable and Reculver, consists of the London clay, overlying the plastic. This formation also occupies a small tract near Pegwell bay. The cliffs between Reculver and Whitstable are in some places 70 feet in height, and the eminences in the Isle of Sheppey 200 feet: Shooter's hill, near Woolwich, which is also composed of the London clay, of which it is an insulated mass, is 445 feet in height. 2. The chalk formation, consists of the range of the North Downs, which varies in breadth from 3 to 6 miles, west of the valley of the Stour, which divides them, to the whole breadth of the county, north of a line running from Wye to Folkestone, east of the Stour. The southern slope of this range is steeper than the northern, and some of the hills are of considerable height, the higher varying from 400 feet, the height of Dover cliffs, to 642 feet, the height of Paddlesworth hill, north-west of Folkestone. The coast line thence to Walmer displays a transverse section of the chalk range. 3. The blue clay, or chalk marl, varying from 300 to 400 feet in thickness, and the green sand formation, south of the North Downs, constituting a belt of land varying in breadth from 2 to 7 miles, and skirting the chalk range across the whole county. The marl or gault forms a comparatively narrow strip at the foot of the Downs, while the green sand stretches abroad towards the south. The "rag stone" hills, from 500 to 800 feet high, and overlooking the valley of the Bault, the Eden, and the Medway, constitute the southern and steepest slope of this formation. 4. The Weald clay.—We may here observe that the "valley of the Weald," in modern geology, is a kind of classical ground, the

celebrity of which was, in a certain sense, foreshadowed, long ere this "Science of the Earth" was conceived, by the poet Drayton, "the most fanciful perhaps amongst our old poets," who,—by a species of inspiration, which we should have held to be of even a higher genus than the poetical, had it been prophetic to the sense, and not to the ear alone,—has incidentally struck out or stumbled on the following curious stanza in his *Poly-Albion*,—

"Old Andred's Weald at length doth take her time to tell
The changes of the world, that since her youth befell."

The geological charm, however, though in some respects sustained, is, by the context, on the whole, dispelled:—

"When yet upon her soil scarce human foot had trode,
A place where only then the sylvans made abode,
Where, fearless of the hunt, the hart securely stood,
And every where walked free, a burgher of the wood."
POLY-ALBION, Song xviii.

'The valley of the Weald' is held by geologists to comprehend all "the region intervening between the North and South Downs," the latter of which run through Sussex to the sea at Beachy head. In this comprehensive sense it will appear that the 3d belt, already noticed, as lying along the southern skirts of the North Downs, is included: and for this reason, that it is highly probable the calcareous marl or gault collected there, as well as round all the South Downs in Sussex, constitutes the detritus of the chalk escarpment of the Downs themselves, accumulated in the valley of the Weald while it was covered by the sea, which then appears to have washed the Downs, as it now does the cliffs of Dover, and the other cliffs along the present coast. "In order to make the reader acquainted with the physical structure of the Weald," says Mr. Lyell, "I shall suppose him first to travel southwards from the London basin. On leaving the tertiary strata he will first ascend a gently inclined plane, composed of the upper flinty portion of the chalk, and then find himself on the summit of a declivity consisting, for the most part, of different members of the chalk formation, below which the upper green sand, and sometimes also the gault, crop out.* This steep declivity is called by geologists 'the escarpment of the chalk,' which overhangs a valley excavated chiefly out of the argillaceous or marly bed, termed gault. The escarpment is continuous along the southern termination of the North Downs, and the reader may trace it from the sea at Folkstone, westward to Guildford and the neighbourhood of Petersfield, and from thence to the termination of the South Downs at Beachy head. In this precipice or steep slope the strata are cut off abruptly, and it is evident that they must originally have extended farther. * * *

The geologist cannot fail to recognise in this view the exact likeness of a sea-cliff, and if he turns and looks in an opposite direction, or eastward, towards Beachy head, he will see the same line of height prolonged. Even those who are not accustomed to speculate on the former changes which the surface has undergone, may fancy the broad and level plain to resemble the flat sands which were laid dry by the receding tide, and the different projecting masses of chalk to be the headlands of a coast which separated the different bays from each other."

The formation succeeding to the belt of chalk marl and green sand on the northern as well as southern border of the Weald, and here named the 4th in order, consists, as already said, of the Weald clay, which is composed, for the most part, of clay without intermixture of calcareous matter, but some-

* This term, borrowed from our miners, is used to express the coming up to the surface of one stratum from beneath another.

times including thin beds of sand and shelly limestone: it forms another belt, averaging 5 miles in breadth and 300 feet in thickness, and extends throughout this county from the border of Surrey to the edge of Romney marsh. 5. The Hastings or iron sand, within the limits of this county, forms another belt occupying the remainder of its southern border, but running into Sussex, and indeed forming the central nucleus of the great Weald district. This formation constitutes a ridge in the middle of the Weald valley, whence the upper waters of the Rother, and the Medway with its tributary, the Teyse, besides those of the Ouse and other Sussex rivers, have their sources.

From its peculiar geological structure, it follows, as a summary result, that this county is divided into three parallel ranges of hills formed by the southern borders of the chalk and of the green sand, and by the ridge of the Hastings sand, formations; the Homesdale valley lying between the chalk and the green sand eminences, and the Weald clay valley, between the latter and the Hastings ridge, the iron sand of which was extensively used in the manufacture of iron in this vicinity, till the use of coal in ironworks was established, when the business was transferred to a more suitable locality. The chalk and marl of this county are extensively employed in agriculture, and the flints are sent to the Staffordshire and other potteries. Pyrites abounds in the rocks of the isle of Sheppey, and is much used in the manufacture of coppers, which is extensively exported. Besides abundance of ragstone, an inferior kind of grey turbinated marble is occasionally met with; and beds of limestone occur in the green sand formation, and are quarried near Maidstone for various purposes. Numerous organic fossil remains have been discovered.

Soils.—Boys, a Kentish farmer, in his agricultural survey of the county, divides the land into eight districts, the following description of which is condensed from his work, by a writer in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*:—The divisions are, “1. The isle of Thanet.—2. The upland farms of East Kent.—3. The rich flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal.—4. The hop-grounds of Canterbury and Maidstone.—5. The isle of Sheppey.—6. The upland farms of West Kent.—7. The Weald;—8. Romney marsh. The soil of the arable land in the Isle of Thanet is a light loam on a chalky bottom, highly fertilized by manure and judicious cultivation. The soil of the marshes is a clay mixed with sea-sand and small shells. The soils in the second district vary very much. They consist principally of chalk, loam, and clay, intermixed with flint, gravel, and sand. The stiff clays are principally found on the hills near Dover, and the flint soils in the valleys near that town and Maidstone. The flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, consist of a rich sandy loam, in which the sand prevails in different proportions, and a stiff wet clay. The fourth district, or hop-grounds, which extend from Maidstone to Canterbury, and thence to Sandwich, consist, for the most part, of a rich deep loam, with a sub-soil of a deep brick earth. The isle of Sheppey consists, for the most part, of a deep, still, strong clay. This also forms the substratum of the marsh-land in the isle, but it is there covered with a rich, black vegetable mould. The upland farms of West Kent consist of a great variety of soils. In this district is the range of chalk hills which runs from near Westerham to the sea-coast at Folkestone. The soil on the top of these hills is a cold, flinty clay. The Weald of Kent consists principally of clay of different degrees of tenacity and fertility.” The soil of Romney marsh is a fine, soft, rich loam, and clay.

Estates.—The property of Kent is divided into a large number of freeholds. These are said to be about 9,000 in number, exclusive of the estates of the ecclesiastical and corporate bodies. Copyhold estates are very rare. The lands were anciently held by socage tenure. The most remarkable circumstance connected with landed property in Kent is the custom of what is termed Gavel-kind. The most important part of this is the inheritance of land by all sons in equal proportions, and failing of them by all daughters. The widow likewise inherits a certain share. Except in cases of treason, these lands do not escheat to the crown, from whom they are held by manorial tenure. All brothers may jointly inherit the estate of a deceased brother, and where no nearer heirs intervene, all nephews share alike. The consequence of this has been the large number of freehold estates. All lands in the county are regarded as subject to this, unless a special act of parliament can be adduced to prove the contrary.

Produce.—In the isle of Thanet, the first district named by Boys, the principal produce is wheat, with pease or beans in place of fallow. Canary-seeds are likewise grown here in great quantities, as well as radish, spinach, and mustard, with cabbage and other esculent plants, for the London markets. Very little wood is now growing in this island, and there are even few hedge-rows. The marsh lands are principally applied to the fattening of sheep and cattle: the sheep are chiefly of the Romney marsh breed; the cattle of the Welsh. Numerous pigs are also reared in this district. The routine and nature of the crops, on the very various soils of the upland farms of East Kent, are of course very dissimilar: On the chalk-lands artificial grasses form a considerable portion of the produce: the loamy soils have been generally under the round tilth system,—namely, barley, beans, and wheat: the routine on the stiff clays is generally wheat, beans, barley, and fallow. On the flinty soils the course of crops is very different, according to the caprice of the farmer, or the situation of the land. There are some hop-grounds in this district. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops were annually cultivated in the parish of Ash to the extent of 143½ acres: average of hops charged 83,218 acres: of duty, £693 9s. 8d. In Wingham, Woodensborough, &c., the quantities were somewhat smaller. The sheep, cattle, and hogs, of this district, are similar to those in the isle of Thanet. The woodlands in the eastern part of Kent are principally dispersed between the great road from Rochester to Dover, and the chalk hills from Folkestone by Charing to Delting. These furnish the adjacent country with fire-wood, and the dock-yards with timber for ship-building; but the most material part of their produce is an immense quantity of hop-poles, which are generally cut from wood at 10 to 14 years' growth. The best poles are those of chestnut, ash, willow, and maple: the two first are in most estimation. The rich flat lands about Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, are almost entirely arable; the loams producing abundance of wheat, oats, barley, beans, and pease; the clays, wheat, beans, and canary-seed. In the vicinity of Sandwich are numerous orchards producing, in some years, great abundance of good apples, pears, cherries, &c., which are sent from this and other vicinities to the London market, and also to Newcastle, Sunderland, &c. Cider is made in considerable quantities.

The hop-grounds of Kent are very productive, and under a good system of management, though, in general, different from that followed in *HEREFORDSHIRE*: which see. They are here generally planted on mounds, and under spade cultivation. The kinds

of hops here, as in Herefordshire, differ, as do the soils on which they are cultivated. The hops grown in various quarters of the hop district in this county are very rich in quality, and in much request for their strength. The hops of Kent are held to be inferior only to the celebrated Farnham hops, reared, as we might almost say they are, within the limits of the same district. Though first introduced into this county for cultivation in the reign of Henry VI., when they were held to be a 'wicked weed,' they grow wild in almost every part of Britain, and have even a British name, *Llewig y blaidd*, or bane of the wolf. Nearly one-fourth of the whole produce of the hop-duty is paid from the plantations in Kent. In the parliamentary returns of hops 'charged in each and every parish in England and Wales,' for 7 years, to 1835, the hop-grounds of Kent are divided into the Rochester and Canterbury districts, in the former of which we find that, in 147 parishes, separately enumerated, the average number of acres annually occupied as hop-grounds, was about 12,950 4-8ths: average of hops annually charged, 10,352,682 lbs.: average annual amount of duty, £86,932 13s.: and in the latter, that, in 153 parishes, the average of acres was, 8,400, 2-8ths: of hops, 6,700,366 lbs.: and of duty, £56,562 1s. 8d. These items added together, as under, will show the total average annual returns for both districts:

	Acres.	Lbs. of Hops charged.	Duty.
Rochester,	12,950 4-8ths.	10,352,682	£86,932 13 0
Canterbury,	8,400 2-8ths.	6,700,366	£56,562 1 8
	21,350 6-8ths.	17,053,048	£143,494 14 8

Of the average, there were, in the

ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

	Acres.	Lbs. of Hops charged.	Duty.
Yalding, .	778	930,293	£7,751 18 10
Hadlow, .	586 5-8ths.	645,828	5,381 18 0
East Peckham, .	587 4-8ths.	543,080	4,525 13 4
Barning, .	316 5-8ths.	482,048	4,017 1 4
East Farleigh, .	577 4-8ths.	415,683	3,464 0 6
Wrotham, .	573 4-8ths.	361,513	3,029 5 6
Maidstone, .	425 2-8ths.	278,894	2,324 2 4

CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

	Acres.	Lbs. of Hops charged.	Duty.
Cranbrook, .	676 2-8ths.	654,447	£5,453 14 6
Hackhurst, .	444 7-8ths.	482,117	4,017 12 10
Goudhurst, .	231 3-8ths.	443,973	3,699 15 6
Benenden, .	470 5-8ths.	436,144	3,634 10 8
Rolvenden, .	316 4-8ths.	314,773	2,873 2 2
Marden, .	416 1-8th.	330,434	2,753 12 4
Tenterden, .	239 2-8ths.	233,253	2,110 8 10

Besides its hop-grounds, the vicinity of Maidstone is also celebrated for its apples, cherries, and filberts—a species of produce peculiar to Kent, where it is a common practice to plant hops, apples, cherries, and filberts, all together, the apples and cherries being sometimes planted in alternate rows, with two rows of filberts between each of them. The cherries and filberts are usually either sold to 'higlers,' who retail them on the coast, or consigned to fruit-factors for the London market. The garden-grounds of Kent are chiefly situated in that part of the county nearest to London, as about Deptford, and on the road from Rochester to London.

In the isle of Sheppey excellent wheat, beans, &c., are alternately grown on the arable lands, which are in a high state of cultivation. Much clover is also grown here for hay and seed. Great numbers of sheep have been regularly fed on the marshes for many years. The upland pastures are applied to the feeding of lambs and young lean sheep. There are here horses of a kind bred in the island from time immemorial: they are somewhat smaller than those of the other parts of Kent. Cockle-shells, great quantities of which are continually thrown on the

shores by the sea, are extensively used as manure. The upland farms of West Kent are cultivated under various systems of husbandry. This district is more enclosed than the eastern part, and produces greater quantities of timber and underwood, particularly on the upper or westernmost side. A finely cultivated tract in this division, and about 5 or 6 miles in breadth, lies between Rainham and Dartford, parallel with the chalk range which has here, from being the most elevated land in the county, obtained the local name of the Hog's back of Kent. Between this part and the borders of the Weald and confines of Surrey, the country, which is pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, produces great quantities of hops and fruit, with some corn and grass: much timber and coppice-wood is also grown here. Sanfoin, trefoil, and rye-grass, are frequently grown on the chalk soils. The sheep are mostly of the South Down kind. The dairies are mostly small: indeed, there are few dairies of any consequence in this county. The Weald still contains some extensive and flourishing woodlands* The produce of this district is very general, and need not be enumerated: the pastures are also very rich and fertile, and great numbers of cattle are annually fattened on them. ROMNEY MARSH—which see—is a celebrated district almost entirely appropriated to the grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle; chiefly the former, which are fed and bred here in immense quantities, their number perhaps exceeding that of any other district in the kingdom. Every grazer here, whose business is complete, has two sorts of land, namely, breeding land and fattening land, and the breed of sheep is so scientifically attended to and encouraged, that it is well known by the appellation of the Romney marsh breed. The sheep are much larger than those of the South Down or west country breeds, though not so large as those of Lincolnshire and the lower districts of Norfolk. The wool is very fine and long: the produce is estimated at 5lb. per sheep, and the whole quantity annually produced at 4,000 to 5,000 packs.

A remarkable agricultural instrument still in general use throughout this county, is the heavy turn-wrist plough, which is of prodigious size, requiring, in its use, "four horses on the lightest soils, and six on all the stiffest." It can force its way through any kind of land, but works very slowly: from one to one and a half acre forms a good day's work. The beam of this plough is 10 feet long, exclusive of a 'foot' to which the handles are fixed, 3½ feet long. The ploughshare is 20 inches long, and weighs upwards of 30 lb. The whole machine is mounted on two large wheels placed at the end of the beam furthest from the share and the handles, the beam thus acting as a powerful lever to sink the share into the soil.

Climate and vital statistics.—Kent is considered to possess, in general, a mild and genial climate, the superfluous moisture of the marshy tracts being carried off by the north-east winds, to which its proximity to the continent occasionally exposes it. The marsh land, however—especially Romney marsh—has generally been thought unhealthy, and probably this belief has operated to keep that district thinly peopled. Lambard describes the air as "bad in winter, worse in summer, and at no time good: fit only for those vast herds of cattle which feed all over

* "It is said," observes Hasted, "that within the Weald, the proof of woodlands having ever paid tithe lies on the person, to entitle him to take tithe of it, contrary to the usual custom in other places, where the proof of the exemption lies on the owner: nor are the lands in it subject to the statute of woods; nor has the lord waste within the Weald: the timber growing thereon belongs to the tenant. This latter custom of excluding the lord from the waste is called *land-peerage*."

it."* Latterly, however, its sanative qualities have been greatly improved: a change attributed to the attention that has long been given to keep the ditches free from stagnant and putrid water. "The climate of the Weald," says Dearn, "is much milder than in those parts of the county northward of the range of hills extending from Folkestone to Wrotham, &c.; these hills affording it considerable shelter from the more cutting winds." The salubrity of the air in this district is generally admitted. Dr. Derham, in his Physico-theology, deducing his opinion from the longevity of its inhabitants, as shown by the church registers, and from the peculiarities of its situation, concludes that Cranbrook must be among the most healthy spots in England, and if this conclusion be just, a strong presumptive proof may thence be drawn in favour of the general healthiness of this district. Lambard is no doubt right in respect to the inhabitants of the more northern district, where he quaintly remarks that "(towards the increase of his health), if he seeke, he shall finde (fame in agro lapidoso) a good stomake in the stonie field," as many parts of that district are eminently salubrious. The whole sea-coast of Kent is celebrated for its watering-places, from Hythe, by Folkestone, Dover, Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, on the eastern, to Margate and Herne-bay on the northern, coast, with many intermediate stations: Gravesend is also a fashionable watering and visiting place for the citizens of London, with splendid public gardens recently laid out, besides tea-gardens, archery-grounds, &c.

The most prevalent diseases, or causes of death, in this county, cannot be precisely stated; but see SUSSEX: and with reference to the registrar-general's comparative statement explained under article HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Climate and Vital Statistics*,—see that article, and also SURREY. The total number of deaths registered in this county during the year ending 30th June, 1839, was 10,543, of whom 5,758 were males, and 4,785 females. The total number of births registered during same period, was 15,379, of whom 7,831 were males, and 7,548 females. The number of marriages registered during same period for the whole county, except Greenwich, which is returned with the metropolis, was 3,288, of which 96 were not according to the rites of the established church:—69 men and 480 women were under full age. In 1836, the rate per cent. of pauper-lunatics and idiots, on the whole population of 1831, was '10,—see HEREFORDSHIRE:—the number of lunatics was 235, of whom 105 were males, and 130 females: of idiots, 233; of whom 96 were males, and 137 females.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The ecclesiastical jurisdiction has hitherto been divided between the archbishopric of Canterbury, comprehending the metropolitan see of all England, and the bishopric of Rochester, in the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury; the entire diocese of Canterbury comprehending 1 archdeaconry and 11 deaneries; and the entire diocese of Rochester, 1 archdeaconry, and 5 deaneries,

—all of which, in both dioceses, with the exception of one deanery in the diocese of Rochester,—namely, the deanery of Fordham, in the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge,—are within the bounds of Kent. The diocese of Rochester is confined to the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, and part of that of Aylesford, in West Kent, while the diocese of Canterbury comprises the remainder of the county. The archdeaconries are those of Canterbury and Rochester: the deaneries are as under:—

ARCHDEACONRY OF CANTERBURY.

Canterbury City, Osprige, Westbere, Sittingbourne,	Bregge, or Bridge, Charing, Sutton, Lympe,	Dover, Elham, Sandwich.
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ARCHDEACONRY OF ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Dartford,	Malling, Shoreham.
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The deanery of Shoreham is a peculiar of CANTERBURY. See that article. By order in council, of date 21st June, 1837, making provision for the augmentation of the incomes of the smaller bishoprics, the average income of the archbishopric of Canterbury was appointed to be restricted to £15,000 per annum, at the next avoidance of the see, or sooner, if by consent of the archbishop. It has been proposed by the ecclesiastical commissioners, that the diocese of Canterbury consist of the whole county of Kent, (except the city and deanery of Rochester, and several parishes which it is proposed to include in the diocese of London,) and of the parishes of Croydon and Addington, and the district of Lambeth-palace in the county of Surrey, while to the diocese of Rochester be added the counties of Essex and Hertford. See also ROCHESTER.

The total amount of church-rates in this county for 1826–7, was £32,715; for 1838–9, £26,942. In 1833, the number of Sunday schools was 479, attended by 37,523 children; of infant schools, 207, attended by 4,515 children; and of daily schools, 1,488, attended by 49,206 children. Referring to an extract from the Registrar-general's second report, in article HEREFORDSHIRE,—which see,—the proportion per cent. of persons married, who have signed the registers with marks in this county, with the exception of Greenwich, in the year ending June 30th, 1839, was,—

Males.	Females.	Mean.
29	40	34

On the occurrence of the disturbances in Kent, created by the fanatic Thoms or Courtenay, in May, 1838,—see article HERNE-HILL,—an inquiry was made by the Central Society of Education into the state of education in the district where the disturbances took place. The condition of the parish of Herne-hill is noticed under that article, and the facts respecting the other portions of the district were of the same character. Mr. Liardet, the reporter, remarks, that an inquiry made 2 years previously, respecting 8 parishes in Kent, gave exactly similar results:—"It would be easy, if it were required," he further says, "to adduce reasons for believing that the gross ignorance shown to exist in these districts is not confined to them, but that their condition may be regarded as a fair sample of that of the same class in other parts of the country." He gives some curious illustrations of the tendency of this ignorance to bring about pauperism. Its tendency to occasion fanaticism is thus adverted to:—"A little consideration of the nature of rural life will show the danger of leaving the peasantry in such a state of ignorance. In the solitude of the country, the uncultivated mind is much more open to the impressions of fanaticism than in the bustle and collision

* "Very reasonable," says Lambard, "is their conceite"—and very reasonable it might be in the days of the worthy old chronicler—"which doe imagine, that Kent hath three steps, or degrees, of which the first (say they) offereth wealthe without healtthe, the second giveth both wealthe and healtthe, and the third affordeth healtthe only, and no wealthe. For, if a man, minding to passe through Kent towards London, should arrive, and make his first step on land in Romney-marsh, he shall rather finde good grasse under foote, then wholesome aire above the head; againe, if he step over the hylles, and come into the Weald, he shall have at once the commodities, bothe (Caeli et Soli) of the aire and the earth: but if he leave that, and climb the next step of hylles, that are between him and London, he shall have woode and corne for his wealtthe, and (towards the increase of his health) if he seeke, he shall finde (fame in agro lapidoso), a good stomake in the stonie field."

of towns. In such a stagnant state of existence the mind acquires no activity, and is unaccustomed to make those investigations and comparisons necessary to detect imposture. The slightest semblance of evidence is often sufficient with them to support a deceit which elsewhere would not have the smallest chance of escaping detection. If we look for a moment at the absurdities and inconsistencies practised by Thoms, it appears at first utterly inconceivable that any persons out of a lunatic asylum could have been deceived by him. That an imposture so gross, and so slenderly supported should have succeeded, must teach us, if any thing will, the folly and danger of leaving the agricultural population in the debasing ignorance which now exists among them." "From all that has been ascertained," says an intelligent writer in Chambers' Journal, "the following deductions may, we think, be very fairly made. The English rural intellect is not naturally of an active or penetrating character. The people get little education, and that little is not conducted in such a way as to rouse the mind to a state of activity, so as to supply the want of natural shrewdness. What they learn, therefore, is only apparently learned. They become able to read certain pages of certain books by rote, but, for want of a right system of teaching, they never attain an understanding of what is written on these pages, and, when removed from school, retain no tincture whatever of their so-called education after forgetting the forms and local arrangement of the words composing their lessons. In such circumstances, it is obvious that the well-meant exertions of their superiors to inculcate religious truths, must be in a great measure baulked. With a people naturally of a lively intellect, like the Scotch, those exertions would be effectual for their own particular end, and we should then have a rural class rationally pious, as their northern neighbours now are, and equally impenetrable to fanaticism. But as the case stands, the mind remains inert, and no real progress is made. What is immediately wanted is something to rouse or awake the mind, so that the limited education in the mean time given may become effectual. Were the intellectual mode of instruction introduced, it might further this end considerably. Something more, however, is wanted. The intellect of the rural class must be subjected to an extensive training, not only in religious, but other kinds of knowledge. Only then, we are persuaded, can we attain success even with the religious part of education; still more can we only then fit the human being for all his various duties, and for becoming a sound and safe citizen."

The number of Friendly societies in this county on 20th November, 1839, was 216: income £27,781. The number of savings' banks on 20th November, 1838, was 20: total number of depositors 23,494; total amount deposited £364,377, of which £91,016 consisted of deposits not exceeding £20, made by 13,290 depositors; and £23,324 of deposits exceeding £200 made by 91 depositors:—average amount invested by each depositor £28. On 20th November, 1839, the average was the same. The number of charitable institutions on 20th November, 1839, was 375: income £20,742. The poor rate returns, for 3 years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £41,997 on the poor of this county:—

For 1801, no returns.	
1803, an expenditure of	£215,397
1831, no returns.	
1832, an expenditure of	364,361
1839, an expenditure of	193,800

Franchise and Government.—This county returns four members to parliament, two for the eastern division, who are polled for at Canterbury, Sitting-

bourn, Ashford, New Romney, and Ramsgate, the principal place of election being Canterbury; and two for the western division, who are polled for at Maidstone, Bromley, Blackheath, Gravesend, Tonbridge, and Cranbrook, the principal place of election being Maidstone. The number of electors registered for, and polled at the general election in, 1837, was as under:—

	EASTERN DIVISION.		WESTERN DIVISION.	
	Registered.	Polled.	Registered.	Polled.
Freeholders,	5,999	4,436	6,426	5,049
Copyholders,	14	12	25	18
Leaseholders of 60 years' term,	14	2	81	40
Leaseholders of 20 years' term,	7	2	42	16
Leaseholders of uncertain term,	185	155	288	247
Occupying tenants,	1,073	858	1,570	1,265
	7,293	5,466	8,432	6,635

Besides the county members, the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, the cinque-ports of Dover, and of Sandwich,—with Deal, Walmer, &c., and the borough of Greenwich,—with Deptford and Woolwich, return each two members;—with the cinque-port of Hythe,—with Sandgate, Folkestone, &c., and the town of Chatham, one each. Previous to 1832 the county returned only two members, and two each were returned for Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone, and Queenborough, and the cinque-ports of Dover, Sandwich, New Romney, and Hythe.

Kent is included in the home circuit, with the exception of the parishes of Charlton, Eltham, Greenwich, Lee, Lewisham, St. Nicholas, and St. Paul, at Deptford, Plumstead, and Woolwich, all in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in criminal affairs under the jurisdiction of the central criminal court. The assizes are held at Maidstone, where the county-jail and house of correction are situated. For East and West Kent there are subordinate jurisdictions, the quarter-sessions for the former being held at Canterbury, those for the latter by adjournment at Maidstone. The county rates are as under,—the first on record being 1804:—

Income in 1804,	£7,301
Expenditure:—	
On constables and vagrants,	£119
Jails,	542
Prosecutions,	245
Prisoners' maintenance,	2,792
Bridges,	198
Total expenditure,	5,423
Income in 1831,	£26,418
Expenditure:—	
On constables and vagrants,	£734
Jails, estimated at	3,391
Prosecutions,	4,961
Prisoners' maintenance,	4,211
Bridges,	993
Total expenditure,	25,574
Income in 1838,	£17,522
Expenditure:—	
On constables and vagrants,	£ 23
Jails,	301
Prosecutions,	4,273
Prisoners' maintenance,	2,805
Bridges,	1,502
Total expenditure,	17,971

From the criminal tables referred to under article CUMBERLAND—and various others,—which see—it appears, that, in a list of the four metropolitan counties, Kent ranks the lowest in crime, as under:

Middlesex,	161
Essex,	127
Surrey,	123
Kent,	119
Average,	123

According to the criminal returns for 1838, the total

number of offenders in this county was 1,024; of whom 734 were convicted: 13 were sentenced to death, 25 were transported for life, and 155 for shorter periods; 521 were imprisoned, most of them for 6 months and under; and 20 were whipped, fined, and discharged on sureties.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The manufactures carried on in this county are various, though not particularly extensive. The weaving or clothing trade, which once gave employment to great numbers of its inhabitants, is now almost extinct. In 1838, there was but 1 woollen-mill employing 16 hands, at Boxley. There was also a silk-mill at Lewisham, employing 40 hands,—and a flax-mill at Greenwich, employing 75 hands. Calico-printing and bleaching are carried on at CRAYFORD,—which see. There are extensive paper-mills at Boxley, Dartford, &c., forming “the most curious and extensive manufacture of paper perhaps in Europe.”—See also DARTFORD, and sections, *Rivers, and Geological Structure*, in the present article. Ship-building is extensively carried on at Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, and other places on the sea-coast. The well-known Tonbridge-ware is manufactured at Tonbridge. Salt is produced at Sandwich, and the isles of Thanet and Graine. Gunpowder is made at Faversham and Dartford, and there are very large copperas works at Deptford and Whitstable. Iron is manufactured at Crayford and Dartford. The commercial traffic with London and elsewhere, in agricultural produce, particularly corn and hops, is very extensive. Some notice has been already taken, under section *Railways*, of the general traffic carried on at Maidstone, the county-town. A good deal of trade takes place with London, &c., in the various kinds of fish caught on the sea-coasts, much of which is sold in the London markets. The celebrated oyster beds, on the Kentish coast, have been frequented even by vessels from Holland. See also article JERSEY,—*Climate, Soil, and Produce*.

History.—Kent is one of the most interesting counties in England, not less on account of the important events that have been transacted within its limits, its numerous antiquities, the acknowledged bravery of its yeomen and inhabitants in general, and the ecclesiastical pre-eminence of its chief city, than on account of the general fertility of its soil, the advantages of its situation for trade, commerce, and general traffic,—more particularly when it shall be intersected by railways,—the number of its noblemen's seats, and its proximity to the continent. We regret that our limits do not permit us to do more here than slightly to allude to some of the more important historical events which have transpired in Kent; but much more may be gleaned, both as to its history and antiquities, from particulars afforded under the various towns, &c., forming the centres of its minor districts. From its proximity to the continent, this part of the country was the first to obtain distinct historical notice. Its name is very ancient, probably, as Camden supposes, of Celtic origin. “Time,” observes this eminent author, “has not yet stripped this county of its ancient name; but as Cæsar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy, and others, call it Cantium, so the Saxons, as Nennius tells us, named it Cant-guarlandt, or, in other words, the country of the people inhabiting Cantium.” This name, if derived from the old Gaulish language, is descriptive of the singular form of Kent on the eastern side, or towards France, Caint, however,—still the name of this county in Welsh—is a British word descriptive of a country abounding with clear, fair, or open, downs, and this is the general characteristic of Kent. At the period

of the Roman invasion the inhabitants of this district were in a more advanced state of civilization than those of the more inland parts, through their vicinity to the continent and continued intercourse with it: indeed the British Tryads record, that, after the island was first settled by the Cymri, three other colonies came here by suzerainty, two of which were from Gaul;—the one from Belgium, the other from the vicinity of the Loire. The Belgæ thus most probably peopled Kent, and afterwards lost their proper name in the word Cantii, from the name of the county, which in Domesday-book is Chenthi.

At the landing of Cæsar the Cantii were governed by four kings. They bravely resisted the Roman, who was compelled to desist from his first attempt; and, though he soon afterwards returned with a greatly augmented force, was again compelled to retire to the continent without garrisoning a single fortress, or leaving a single soldier to secure the only supremacy he obtained,—an annual tribute, which was withheld A. D. 42, when Claudius declared war, and conquered this brave people, who had been thrown off their guard by putting faith in a false rumour of mutiny in the Roman camp. Kent afterwards became firmly attached to the Roman government, and was included, by Constantine, in the division called Britannia Prima. After the final departure of the Romans, Vortigern was elected king, in a general assembly of the Britons, but being a man of inadequate capacity, he had recourse, for resistance against the Scots and Picts, to the aid of two German princes, Hengist and Horsa, who landed with 1,500 men at Ebbesfleet, in the Isle of Thanet, about the year 449. By their assistance, the Picts and Scots were at length driven back into their own country: but Hengist, discovering the weakness and incapacity of Vortigern, and being captivated by the fruitfulness and beauty of the land, succeeded in effecting a permanent settlement, and was at length invested by Vortigern with the entire government of Kent. Hengist, whose thirst for empire seems to have increased with his acquisitions, now began to think of conquering the whole kingdom, and at length succeeded in acquiring a firm dominion over the chief part of Britain. Ethelbert, a descendant of Hengist, was one of the most celebrated kings in the Saxon Heptarchy. His reign became also memorable, from the introduction of Christianity into Kent, under the auspices of his Queen, Bertha, daughter to Charibert, king of Paris, and the subsequent conversion of himself, and principal subjects, to that faith; an event that prepared the way for its further progress through all the Saxon kingdoms. Canterbury was the court of the Saxon kings; and here, after Ethelbert's conversion, a church was built by Augustin adjacent to the royal palace. This was the precursor of the present cathedral at Canterbury, which, from the political supremacy of Ethelbert and his earlier conversion, thus became the ecclesiastical metropolis of England. The Saxon kings of Kent, of the race of Hengist, ended with Aldric, when Eadbert-Pren succeeded; but Cenulph, king of Mercia, had this ill-fated monarch conveyed to Mercia, where he ordered his eyes to be put out, and his hands to be cut off. After this, Cenulph placed Cudred on the vacant throne, and he was succeeded by Baldrif, his son. This prince was the last sole monarch of Kent: he was driven from his throne by Egbert, king of the West Saxons, who subjugated all the states of the Heptarchy, and united them into one kingdom, in the year 827, or 828. Kent having thus become an integral part of the kingdom of England, was afterwards governed by dukes and earls; till these offices growing merely titular, the local administration was vested in the

sheriffs, who had before acted in a relation subordinate to the earls. Alcher, or Aucher, who was the first earl and duke of Kent, fell in battle with the Danes, who first commenced their piracies upon the coast of Kent in 832. The Danes were defeated in one of their incursions at Sandwich, both by sea and land, by Athelstan, who appears to have been a sort of viceroy of Kent, under his brother, Ethelwulf; or, as some write, his son. In 853, Earl Alcher, aided by Huda, earl of Surrey, with his forces, obtained another victory after a severe contest, in which both earls were slain. During the successive reigns of Ethelbert and Ethelred, and in part of that of Alfred, the Danes continued to infest this county, and often wintered in the Isles of Thanet and Sheppey. Edward the Elder maintained the advantages which his father had acquired; and the Danes that had settled in England, remained in general in a state of subordination, till the time of his descendant, Ethelred, surnamed the Unready, in whose reign the Danes renewed their piracies, ravaging every part of the kingdom in a merciless manner. Kent, from its situation, was, as before, the frequent scene of their depredations, and notwithstanding a dreadful massacre by the Saxons, in 1002, they extended their conquests; till at length, the cities of London and Canterbury were almost the only places of strength that resisted their power. Even the latter city was taken after a siege of 20 days, and reduced to ashes, most of the inhabitants being destroyed at the same time; and the archbishop himself was afterwards barbarously put to death at Greenwich, where the Danish fleet then lay—see GREENWICH.

On Ethelred's flight into Normandy, Sweyn, to whom the capital now surrendered, anno 1013, was proclaimed king of England without further opposition. After his death Ethelred was recalled by the English, and prepared to contest the sovereignty with Canute, Sweyn's son, who afterwards, on the death of Ethelred, and his son, Edmund Ironside, became the sole monarch. On the death of Hardicanute, the fourth king of the Danish line in England, the Saxon race was restored in the person of Edward, surnamed the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma of Normandy, in whose reign, Sandwich, and its neighbourhood, was once more plundered by some piratical Danes. In this reign Kent was included in the earldom of the celebrated Godwin.

It is related by Sprot that, at the Norman invasion, the men of Kent impeded the Conqueror in his march, and, with the archbishop of Canterbury at their head, obliged him to consent to the preservation of their ancient liberties; and although the truth of this story has been denied by different writers, the continuance of the peculiar privileges, ranked under the law of Gavel kind and others, must have originated in some such important cause. It is certain, however, that at the great battle of Hastings, the men of Kent formed the vanguard of the Anglo-Saxon army; it being their privilege to occupy that post. After the battle, William marched along the coast to Dover, and secured the castle, hanged the governor, and burnt the town; after which he marched through the county to London by Watling-street, conciliating the favour, it is said, or at least disarming the resistance, of the men of Kent, by then granting the continuance of their privileges. Kent was the scene of civil war in the reign of William Rufus. King John pusillanimously surrendered his crown to Pandulphus, the pope's legate, at Dover, on being threatened with an invasion by Philippe II., Auguste, of France, though he had an army of 60,000 men encamped on Barham Downs. In 1216 the Dauphin Louis of France landed near Sandwich, in the Isle of Thanet, to aid the barons

in their wars. He took the castle of Rochester, but it again reverted to the crown upon his retreat, although the rest of the county, with the exception of Dover castle, submitted for a time.

Wat Tyler's rebellion broke out in Kent in 1381, the commons rising in a body, with those of Essex, and attacking the archbishop of Canterbury's house, at Maidstone, whence they released John Balle, a clerical disciple of Wickliffe's. In 1450, Jack Cade's insurrection also broke out in Kent. In the wars of the rival Roses, Kent was at times the field of action; and in the reign of Queen Mary, the rebellion, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, here took place. Fairfax, in the civil wars of Charles I. obtained a victory at Maidstone in 1648.

Antiquities.—This county is so full of interesting records of olden time, that we must refer to our accounts of the respective localities for a particular detail, our space here only permitting us to enumerate some of the more important or interesting amongst them. Of ancient British remains, are parts of Dover castle, and the monument called Kits-Coty-house on the Downs, near Aylesford, erected in 454, in honour of Catigern, slain in battle by Horsa. Of Roman remains, are the following stations:—Anderida at Newenden, Dubris at Dover, Dubrovia at Rochester, Durolevum at Newington, Durovernum at Canterbury, Lemania at Lymme, Novio-Magus probably at Keston, Regulium at Reculver, Rutupium at Richborough, and Vagniacæ at North-fleet or South-fleet. Amongst encampments, there are vestiges of Roman remains at Barham Downs, Dover castle, Foxton castle-hill, Green-street green, Oldbury hill at Ightham, Keston, and Ripple. Of Roman earthworks, there are the amphitheatre at Richborough; and the tumulus called Jul Labor, the supposed grave of Laberius Dorus, a Roman tribune killed by the Britons,—at Chilham: Roman remains,—consisting of coins, swords, spears, vases, pavements, urns, &c., have also been found at Barham Downs, Bridge, Canterbury, Chatham, Chilham,—where buildings and certain utensils have been found,—Crockfield, Crundel, Davington hill, Dover, Folkestone, Hartlep, Keston, Newington, Reculver,—where the remains of every kind, were very numerous,—Richborough, Rochester, and South-fleet. The Roman Watling-street crosses the county from Dover to London; and several other Roman ways have intersected the county. There are Saxon earthworks at Bayford and Dover castle, and Danish encampments at Blackheath, Canterbury, Kemsley Downs, Swanscombe, or Sweyn's camp, and Walmer,—and Danish earthworks at Castle Ruff, near Milton. The ecclesiastical remains are very numerous, and pervade all parts of the county, there having been no less than 7 abbeys, 20 priories, 6 nunneries, 2 commanderies, 5 colleges, and 15 hospitals, besides hermitages, chantries, and free chapels. There are some fine old parish-churches, especially that of Barfreston, which is of Saxon architecture. The cathedrals of Canterbury and Rochester are ancient and highly interesting structures. The principal ancient castles are Canterbury, Chilham, Dover, and Rochester; but various others, in a state of ruin, are scattered throughout the county, such as the magnificent specimen of Roman workmanship at Stutal, that at Upnor,—converted into a powder-magazine,—Folkestone castle, Deptford, Kemsing, Sutton Valence, and various others. There are also some fine old mansions, castellated or otherwise, and the magnificent hall and the gateway of Eltham palace.

KENTBURY. See KINTBURY.

KENTCHURCH. See KEN-CHURCH.

KENTFORD, a parish partly in the hund. of Lackford, and partly in that of Risbridge, union of

Mildenhall, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of New Market. Living, a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Kentford. The town, or poor's land, consisting of 14 acres, 1 rood, 17 poles, was under lease, in 1829, for 7 years, for payment of expense of enclosure. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 14s. Acres 710. Houses 27. A. P. £620. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 173.

KENTISBERE WITH BLACKBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Hayridge, union of Tiverton, county of Devon; 3 miles east of Columpton, on the river Culme, and in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £27 18s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £585; nett income £486. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. P. C. Wyndham. Here are a Baptist church, founded in 1814, and 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £32 17s. 7d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £645 6s. A fair is held here on Whit-Wednesday. Acres 4,890. Houses 280. A. P. £5,354. Pop., in 1801, 1,042; in 1831, 1,336.

KENTISBURY, a parish in the hund. of Braunton, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £303. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. B. Sweet. The Baptists have a meeting-house here, and there are 2 daily schools, endowed with lands of the value of about £10 per annum. Acres 3,480. Houses 62. A. P. £1,856. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 340. Poor rates, in 1838, £102.

KENTISH-TOWN, or CANTELOWS, a chapelry and hamlet in the parish of St. Pancras, Holborn division of the hund. of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex; 2 miles north of London, in the line of the Paddington canal, and the London and Birmingham railway. Returns with the parish. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of London, a peculiar; gross income £200. Patron, the vicar of St. Pancras. The chapel is a neat modern structure, surmounted by a turret. It was erected in 1784, near the site of one which formerly existed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The Kentish town and Camden town National school is attended by 408 children of both sexes, and has a small lending library attached. It is supported by subscription and collections after sermons. At Gordon-house here, the college for civil engineers was opened in May, 1840. The village—which is pleasant and healthy—consists of numerous handsome houses. A line of new streets extending along the road has almost joined it to the metropolis. In Domesday-book this place is described as a manor belonging to the canons of St. Paul's. The prebendary of Cantelows, now lord of the manor, derives his title from this place.

KENTMERE, a chapelry and township in the parish of Kirkby-in-Kendal, county of Westmoreland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Kendal, surrounded by lofty fells, and watered by the river Kent, which here forms a lake about 1 mile in length. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £8 9s.; gross income £70. Patrons, landowners. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1821, £9 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 15s. The river Kent, which rises a little to the northward, abounds with trout, perch, and wild ducks. Kentmere-hall was the residence of the Gilpin family, to which belonged the well-known protestant reformer, Bernard Gilpin. Acreage with the parish. Houses 40. A. P. £1,409. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 191.

KENTON, a parish in the hund. of Exminster,

union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 7 miles south-south-east of Exeter, on the river Ex, which is here navigable for large vessels. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £34 13s. 4d.; gross income £265; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. The church is a handsome edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower at the west end 100 feet in height, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles. In the interior are several old monuments, and some fine specimens of carving in wood. Here are 6 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities, in 1823, £16 0s. 6d. per annum; of which £8 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,034 10s. A court-leet and court-baron are held here annually by the lord of the manor. It is the custom of this manor, that if the heirs of any of the tenants retain their tenements for three descents in succession, they may establish their claim to it as their inheritance. Acres 4,850. Houses 376. A. P. £8,345. Pop., in 1801, 1,639; in 1831, 2,050.

KENTON (EAST AND WEST), a township in the parish of Gosford, county of Northumberland; 3 miles north-north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here are 3 daily schools. This place produces coal and freestone in abundance. Houses 217. Pop., in 1801, 885; in 1831, 1,106. Poor rates, in 1838, £167 7s.

KENTON, a parish in the hund. of Loes, union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Framlington. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £8, returned at £130; gross income £147. Patron, in 1835, Lord Henniker. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1828, £47 10s. per annum, of which £16 were appropriated to parochial purposes, and a moiety to the parish of Debenham. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 16s. Acres 2,270. Houses 42. A. P. £1,496. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 261.

KENTON-MANDEVILLE. See **KENTON-MANSFIELD**.

KENWYN, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Powder, union of Truro, county of Cornwall; and partly within the boundaries of the borough and town of Truro, to the north of which it principally lies. The parish is intersected by the small river Kenwyn, and bounded on the east by the small river Allen, both of which fall into Truro and Falmouth river, in the town of Truro. Living, a vicarage with that of Kea, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; valued at £16; gross income £780. In the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. Here are 28 daily schools. Under will of John White, £5 are received every alternate year, and applied towards apprenticing poor children. Acres 7,370. Houses 1,574. A. P. £13,296. Pop., in 1801, 4,017; in 1831, 8,492. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,433 1s.

KENYON, a township in the parish of Winwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles east by north of Newton-in-Makerfield, in the vicinity of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and intersected by the Kenyon and Leigh Junction line. Acres 1,660. Houses 58. A. P. £2,270. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 349. Poor rates, in 1838, £256 10s.

KEPIRE, or KYPIER, a hamlet in the parish of St. Giles, co.-palatine of Durham. "Randal, bishop of Durham, built an hospital here, A.D. 1112, for a master and brethren, in honour of St. Giles, which, by the bounty of Hugh, bishop also of Durham, and other benefactors, was so well endowed, as 26^o Henry VIII., to be rated at £186 0s. 10d. in the whole, and at £167 2s. 11d. per annum clear. It was surrendered January 14th, 36^o Henry VIII., and

granted that same year to Sir William Paget."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

KEPWICK, a township in the parish of Over-Silton, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-north-east of Thirsk. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,520. Houses 34. A. P. £1,186. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 152. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 9s.

KERDISTON, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles east by south of Foulsham. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Reepham. Acres 1,680. Houses 29. A. P. and poor rates with Reepham. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 211.

KERESLEY, a hamlet in the parish of St. Michael, county of Warwick; 2½ miles north-north-west of Coventry. Here is a daily school. The ribbon manufacture is carried on in this hamlet. In 1839, there were here 12 engine-loom, and 43 single hand-loom in the trade—see COVENTRY. Acres 1,070. Houses 94. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 412. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 16s.

KERIOG, or **CIRIOG** (THE). See DENBIGH-SHIRE.

KERIOG, or **CIRIOG** (THE). See MERIONETH-SHIRE.

KERMINCHAM, a township in the parish of Swetenham, co.-palatine of Chester; 5½ miles north-west of Congleton. Acres 1,080. Houses 26. A. P. £1,796. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 174. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 8s.

KERRIER HUNDRED, situated at the southern extremity of the county of Cornwall; is bounded on the north by the hundreds of Penwith and Powder; and on the east, south, and west, by the British channel. Area 103,550 acres. Houses 9,178. Pop., in 1831, 51,313.

KERRY, or **CERI**, a parish and village in the hund. of Montgomery, union of Newton and Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 3 miles east by south of Newton. Houses 365. A. P. £1,194. Pop., in 1801, 1,758; in 1831, 2,199. The parish is divided into Lower and Upper Kerry. The lower division consists of the townships of Brynllawarch, Kiltrew, Cloddie, and Trefflan; and the townships of Caliber-Ucha and Caliber-Issa, Cefayberen, Bohaithlon, and Gwernys:—the upper division, of the townships of Goitre, Penygelly, Manllywd-Drefor and Hen, and Gwenthrew, and the township of Weegdsifor, Gwernes-Gob, and Cefnymynach, Graig and Garthilin. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of St. David's; rated at £17 8s. 4d.; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of St. David's. The church, a venerable structure, with a quadrangular tower, terminating in regular turrets, contains a splendid monument to the memory of Richard Jones, Esq., a native of this parish. The living was formerly claimed by the bishop of St. Asaph, but wrested from him by Giraldus Cambrensis. Here are 3 daily schools taught by females. There is also a day and Sunday school, endowed by Richard Jones, Esq., with £150 10s. per annum. The schoolhouse is a large brick building, and contained, in 1837, 55 girls and 45 boys on the foundation, for each of whom the trustees paid the schoolmaster 15s. per annum. The Sunday school, kept under the same roof, is attended by upwards of 100 children, to each of whom is given, in accordance with the will of the donor, a liberal supply of bread and cheese at one o'clock. Several of the children are also clothed from the funds of the charity, which were augmented, in 1823 by a donation of £100 from William Pugh, Esq., of Brynllawarch. Other charities, in 1837, £25 17s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,433 14s. The village consists of a single street, pleasantly situated on a gentle

eminence, in the centre of the rich and romantic vale of Kerry. The petty-sessions for the upper division of the hundred of Montgomery are held here. Flannel and baize are the principal articles of manufacture.

KERSALL, a small but interesting hamlet of Broughton township, in the parish, and 3 miles north-north-west, of Manchester, county of Lancaster, on the eastern bank of the Irwell, near Prestwich. The new road to Bury passes here; and the banks of the Irwell, at this spot, are beautifully romantic. Before the dissolution, a monastic cell or hermitage existed here, and was granted, 32^o Henry VIII., to Baldwin Willoughby. Kersall-hall is supposed to be on the site of the cell, as coffins and bones have been dug up there. The Kersall family granted the place to the monks. The Willoughbys, Kenyons, Levers, from 1640 to 1690, Stanleys of Broughton, and Byroms of Manchester, have been the successive possessors. John Byrom, M.A., poet and stenographer, was born here in 1691, and died at Manchester, September 28th, 1763. Kersall-moor was converted into the Manchester race-course in 1730, and is still used for that purpose. These races are not unfrequently attended by 150,000 persons.

KERSALL, a hamlet in the parish of Kneesall, county of Nottingham; 5 miles south-east of Ollerton. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1778. Acres 390. Houses 17. A. P. £612. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 94. Poor rates, in 1838, £21 15s.

KERSEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north-west by west of Hadleigh. Living, a perpetual curacy, with that of Lindsey, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £150, returned at £60; gross income £112; in the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £2 per annum. Other charities, in 1828, £5 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £271 17s. A fair for toys is held here on Easter-Tuesday. "A priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Anthony, in being before 3^o Henry III., but when, and by whom founded, or upon what occasion dissolved, I have not yet met with. Edmund, earl of Kent, had the advowson by the gift of King Edward III. John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, was patron in the year 1431, and Sir Henry de Grey, Lord Powis, shortly after; and he, 25^o Henry VI., gave the monastery, with all the revenues thereunto belonging, to King's college in Cambridge."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 1,630. Houses 137. A. P. £2,339. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 700.

KERSLEY. See KEARSLEY.

KERSWELL. See ABBOTS-KERSWELL.

KERSWELL (KING'S), a parish in the hund. of Haytor, union of Newton-Abbot, county of Devon; 2½ miles south-east by south of Newton-Bushel. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; not in charge; gross income £105; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1821, £13 8s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £414 16s. Acres 1,400. Houses 140. A. P. £2,746. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 771.

KERVENT. See CAERWENT, Monmouth.

KERY, a river in Cardiganshire, South Wales, falling into the Tivy.

KESGRAVE, a parish in the hund. of Carleford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 4 miles east by north of Ipswich, on the post-road to Wood-

bridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; not in charge, and returned at £40; gross income £58. Patron, in 1835, R. N. Shaw, Esq. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 6 acres. Acres 1,610. Houses 17. A. P. £965. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 101. Poor rates, in 1833, £76 2s.

KESSINGLAND, a parish in the hund. and union of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles south-south-west of Lowestoft, on the coast of the North sea. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £440. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £405 12s. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. The church was erected in 1694, and is a handsome building, surmounted by a lofty square steeple, containing 5 bells. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £34 18s. per annum: applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £242 7s. Kessingland was formerly a place of much greater importance than it is at present, as the ruins of its once magnificent church evince. At one time a weekly market was held here, but it has now fallen into disuse. Acres 1,220. Houses 85. A. P. £2,419. Pop., in 1801, 775; in 1831, 666.

KESTEVEN (PARTS OF), a division on the western side of the county of Lincoln, bordering on Nottinghamshire, and bounded on the north and north-east by the river Witham, which separates it from Lindsey; on the east by the division of Holland; on the south by the river Welland, which divides it from Northamptonshire; and by parts of Nottingham, Leicester, and Rutland shires, on the west. Area 445,560 acres. Houses 15,654. Pop., in 1831, 81,830.

This district is subdivided into the wapentakes of Ashwardham, Aveland, Beltisloe, Boothby-Graffo, Flaxwell, Langoe, Loveden, Ness, and Winnibriggs with Threo, besides the soke and borough of Grantham, and the borough of Stamford. It contains 7 market towns, viz., Bourne, Corby, Market-Deeping, Folkingham, Grantham, Sleaford, and Stamford, with 181 parishes. "The features of this division are very diversified, and the soils greatly varied; the western part is fine arable as well as grazing land, and parts of it are well-wooded; more particularly the wapentake of Beltisloe. About Sleaford is a tract of fertile pasture land, sufficiently dry for sheep; and yet calculated for fattening large cattle. The variations of soil are nearly all in a longitudinal direction from north to south. The south-western part contains some handsome seats of the nobility and gentry, and abounds with woods, particularly about Belton, Denton, and Grimsthorpe. The eastern side of the division is low and swampy, partaking of the nature of the adjacent marsh lands in the division of Holland. The south-western part was at a former period denominated a forest, as well as fen; and formed part of the possessions of Leofric, earl of Mercia, who was lord of Brune and the adjoining marshes. In the time of Henry I., it was enlarged and afforested by royal mandate."—Hist. of Lincolnshire, 1834. The extent, as described by Dugdale, "was from the bridge of Market-Deeping, to the church of Swaiston, on the one side; and from the bridge of Bicker, and Wragmere Stake, on the other side; which metes divided the north parts; and the river of Welland the south: excepting the fen of Goggisland, in regard it was a sanctuary of holy church, as belonging to the abbey of Croylaud. And being thus made forest, it continued so until King Henry the third's time, who, in the 16th year of his reign,

granted unto all the inhabitants within the same, that it should thenceforth be disafforested."—Dugdale's Imbanking and Draining, pp. 194, 195. The men of Kesteven gave 250 marks to have the king's charter, for disforesting Kesteven, according to the boundaries contained in that charter. This division having been mostly enclosed, drained, and cultivated, contains much rich and valuable land.

KESTON, a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 5 miles south by east of Bromley. Acres 1,560. Houses 76. A. P. £1,905. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 391. Living, a discharged rectory in the exempt deanery of Shoreham; rated at £6 10s.; gross income £240; under the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a daily school; but many children from this place attend the National schools in the adjoining parishes of Wickham and Down. Charities, in 1836, 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £111 13s. In this parish is **HOLWOOD-HILL**—which see—the seat of the late Right Hon. William Pitt: on the western side of it are the remains of an immense Roman encampment: its form is elliptical, but approaching to a circle, and it is surrounded by triple ditches, and ramparts of vast height and depth, and measures nearly 2 miles in the outer circumference. At a short distance from the outer ditch is the spring-head of the river Ravensbourne, whence the Roman soldiers were supplied with water: a plain way leading down to it can still be traced. In Holwood-hill and War-bank-field here, stone-coffins and pavements have been found; Keston is supposed to have been the station Noviomagus of the Romans.

KESWICK, a vale, township, and market-town, in the parish of Crosthwaite, and ward of Allerdale, below Derwent, county of Cumberland; 24 miles south-south-west of Carlisle, and 291 north-west by north of London. The town is situated on the eastern side of the vale, at the northern extremity of Keswick lake, or **DERWENT-WATER**—which see—and at the junction of the rapid river Greta with the Derwent. Acres of the township with the parish. Houses 436. A. P. £3,299. Pop., in 1801, 1,350; in 1831, 2,159. Poor rates, in 1833, £297.

The rich, beautiful, and interesting, vale of Keswick, with its picturesque town, villas, and hamlets, is situated in a most romantic tract of country, environed by a multitude of lofty mountains, and interspersed with woods, lakes, and waterfalls. The mountains here have forms of peculiar boldness, many of them presenting sharp ridges of great elevation, running obliquely off from the lake of Keswick. At the northern extremity of the vale is the majestic Skiddaw, the haunt of innumerable birds of prey. This mountain rises, according to the trigonometrical survey, to an elevation of 3,022 feet above sea-level. From the top of Castlerigg, the hill which slopes down from the Derwent-tells to the valley of the Greta, about 2 miles from the town of Keswick, a grand and extensive prospect, comprehending the whole amphitheatre of the vale of Keswick, opens to view. The mountains, as seen from this point, are thus described by Mr. Baines in his Companion to the Lakes: "The bold steep hill that overlooks the foot of Bassenthwaite water, is called Barf, and Lord's seat is the neighbouring elevation. Further to the left is Whinlatter, over which passes the road to Crummock water. The high mountain that rises next, in tracing the hills on the horizon from north to south, is Grisedale pike; then the still higher summit of Grasmere: then the horned top of Causey pike, to the left of which is the beautiful vale of Newlands. Beyond the extremity of this vale, you see Red pike and High Stile, which rise

above the further shore of the lake of Buttermere: then Robinson and Hindscaith, the latter of which has a pile of stones on the summit. The peculiar peaked ridge, whose grassy side slopes down to the head of Derwent water, is Catbells. Beyond are the crags of Borrowdale, and in the valley you perceive a dark, conical, and wooded hill, called Castle Crag. At the upper extremity of Borrowdale are Scawfell pikes, and you may discern upon them the pile of stones which stands upon the highest point in England. The crags of Lowdore are at the head of the lake; and this broad and towering precipice, just on our left hand, with a fine wood spread at its base, is Wallow crag. The conical hill that stands between us and the lake, so finely clothed with wood, is Castle-head." The extraordinary and overwhelming force, and multiplicity of reverberations, with which thunder resounds throughout these mountains, is perhaps not more wonderful than the imposing semblance of thunder itself, produced by the firing of a cannon amongst some of their heights, as described under article DERWENT-WATER—nay what is more singular still, is the terrific effect produced by even the most insignificant sounds. "The animated, enthusiastic, and accomplished Coleridge, whose residence at Keswick," said Warner, "gives additional charms and interest to its impressive scenery, inspired us with terror, whilst he described the universal uproar that was awakened through the mountains by a sudden burst of involuntary laughter in the heart of their precipices; an incident which a kindred intellect, his friend and neighbour at Grasmere, Wordsworth," has thus admirably described:

"When I had gazed perhaps two minutes' space,
Joanna, looking in my eyes, beheld
That ravishment of mine, and laugh'd aloud.
The rock, like something starting from a sleep,
Took up the lady's voice, and laugh'd again:
That ancient woman seated on Helm-crag
Was ready with her cavern; Hammar-scar
And the tall steep of Silver-How sent forth
A noise of laughter; southern Loughrigg heard,
And Fairfed answer'd with a mountain tone:
Helvellyn far into the clear blue sky
Carried the lady's voice,—old Skiddaw blew
His speaking trumpet;—back out of the clouds
Of Glaramara southward came the voice;
And Kirkstoun toss'd it from his misty head."

"The town of Keswick," says Baines, "is the metropolis of the lakes, where tourists often take up their head-quarters, and whence they visit all the surrounding lakes and mountains. It is the largest and most central town of the district, has better sources of amusement in unfavourable weather than any other, and enjoys the most magnificent situation. Here meet nobles and commoners, merchants and tradesmen, students and idlers, artists, poets, mineralogists, anglers, the valetudinarian in search of health, the healthful in quest of pleasure, the man of pleasure in pursuit of variety, foreigners, authors, lovers,—in short, samples of every class of mankind, whose circumstances enable them to travel." The town consists principally of one long street, protected from the north winds by the lofty Skiddaw, at the foot of which it is situated. The houses are generally of stone and well-built. The church stands about half-a-mile to the north-westward of the town, and is a beautiful object in the vale. There are here an Independent church, formed in 1662; a Baptist, in 1769; a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists; and 12 daily schools. Here are two museums containing, amongst other curiosities, specimens of most of the minerals and fossils with which this part of Cumberland abounds. Copper mines were formerly worked in this vicinity, but they were given up as unprofitable; a vein of lead-ore, however, has been worked with considerable profit, not far from Keswick lake. The cele-

brated graphite or plumbago mine of Borrowdale is in this vicinity—see article CUMBERLAND; but it is alleged that the material for the pencils, made in considerable quantities at Keswick, though it is Borrowdale graphite, can only be obtained through the London market—see article BORROWDALE. The principal manufacture of Keswick consists of woollen goods, such as blankets, kerseys, and swandowns. Returns with the parish. A customary market was held here about the beginning of the 14th century, which afterwards fell into disuse. In 1814 a market-house was erected by the commissioners of Greenwich hospital, in whom the manor, as part of the forfeited estates of James, third Earl of Derwentwater, is now vested. The market is held on Saturday. A fair for leather and woollen yarn is held on August 2d. The commissioners of the hospital hold the manor courts at the town-hall in spring and autumn, when a constable is appointed for the government of the town. Greta-hall, long the residence of Robert Southey, LL.D., the celebrated biographer and poet-laureate, is in the vicinity of Keswick. On the summit of a hill, about a mile and-a-half south of the town, is a Druidical circle composed of stones, some of which are 8 feet in height by 15 in circumference.

KESWICK-LAKE. See DERWENT-WATER.

KESWICK, a parish in the hund. of Humbleyard, union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-south-west of Norwich, in the line of the Eastern counties railway;—but see HERTFORDSHIRE and ESSEX.—*Railways.* Living, a rectory annexed to that of Intwood. Here is a daily school. Acres 960. Houses 21. A. P. £1,085. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 120. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 17s.

KESWICK (EAST), a township in the parish of Harewood, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-west of Wetherby, and south of the river Warfe. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here; and there are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1825, about £17 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 2s. Acres 1,460. Houses 70. A. P. £1,584. Pop., in 1801, 535; in 1831, 365.

KETLEY, a township in the parish of Wellington, county of Salop; 2½ miles east of Wellington, and in the line of a canal communicating with the Shropshire navigation. In 1837, a new church was erected here by the Duke of Sutherland. It is a neat cruciform structure, in the Gothic style of architecture. About three-fourths of the seats are free and unappropriated. The church possesses a fine organ, on which is the following inscription:—"This church having been built and endowed by the munificence of his Grace George Granville, Duke of Sutherland, the inhabitants of Ketley and its neighbourhood, under a deep sense of gratitude, have caused this organ to be erected as a thank-offering to Almighty God for having thus disposed the heart of his servant." The parsonage is a good and commodious house (also the gift of his Grace), and school-rooms capable of holding about 200 children, were about to be erected in December, 1839. The situation of the church is judiciously chosen, elevated, and central, and the churchyard commands most extensive views of the surrounding counties. The home view embraces the celebrated Wrekin and the far-famed iron works of the neighbourhood.

KETSBY. See ORMSBY SOUTH with KETSBY.

KETTERING, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Huxloe, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 15 miles north-north-east of Northampton, and 74 north-west by north of London, in the line of the projected London and Manchester railway. Acres 2,840. Houses 835. A. P. £7,390.

Pop., in 1801, 3,011; in 1831, 4,099. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £34 13s. 4d.; gross income £844; nett income £786. Great and small tithes, &c., commuted in 1804. Patron, in 1835, Lord Sondes. The church is a handsome building in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel with a fine tower and spire at the west end. The tower consists of 3 stories, ornamented with double buttresses, and octagonal turrets at the angles, and the whole is surmounted by a handsome hexagonal crocheted spire, with 3 windows diminishing in their size towards the top: round the base of the spire is an embattled parapet connected with the angular turrets, and under that an ornamented fascia, with a small hexangular turret raised at each corner. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1662; a Baptist, in 1761; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1800; and 11 daily schools: one of the latter, a free grammar-school, is endowed with about £160 per annum; another, under the will of the late Mrs. Aldainkle, with £22 per annum. Here are also 2 day and Sunday National schools. An almshouse, for 6 persons, was erected here by Edmund Sawyer in 1638, and endowed with £25 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is patron. Other charities, in 1830, about £120 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,767 7s. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Kettering, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Kettering poor-law union comprehends 28 parishes, embracing an area of 77 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 15,464. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £15,754. Expenditure in 1833, £8,940; in 1839, £9,760 5s. The town, which is but indifferently built, is situated on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which flows a small stream, that empties itself into the Ice brook, a branch of the river Nen. The principal trade consists of wool-stapling and combing. The manufacture of shoes gives employment to a considerable number of persons; and there are two brush manufactories. Many of the inhabitants are also employed in weaving silk plush for hats. The weekly market is on Friday, and a market for cattle and sheep is held every Saturday fortnight. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whitsunday, Thursday before October 11th, and Thursday before December 21st, for horses, horned-cattle, sheep, hogs, and pedlery. The Northamptonshire Banking company have a branch here. Courts-leet and baron are held annually, when constables and other subordinate officers are appointed: petty-sessions for the division of Kettering are usually held once a fortnight. In 1726, some antique remains were discovered here, consisting chiefly of Roman coins of several different emperors. Dr. John Gill, a celebrated Baptist divine and oriental scholar, was born at this place in 1697.

KETTERINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Humbleyland, union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Wymondham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6, and returned at £131; gross income £196. Patron, in 1835, N. W. Peach, Esq. The church contains several handsome monuments. Here is a day and Sunday school. Acres 1,680. Houses 28. A. P. £1,599. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 215. Poor rates, in 1838, £277 15s.

KETTLEBASTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; 7 miles north-west by north of Hadleigh. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio.

of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £231. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Thomas Fiske. Charities, in 1828, £6 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 5s. Acres 960. Houses 33. A. P. £1,144. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 202.

KETTLEBURGH, a parish in the hund. of Loes, union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Framlington, on the river Deben. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £16; gross income £290. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £393 5s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Gosford. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £21 12s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 4s. Acres 1,550. Houses 69. A. P. £2,299. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 388.

KETTLESHULME, a township in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles north-east of Macclesfield, in the line of the Cromford railway. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1815; and a daily school endowed with £4 per annum. Acres 1,440. Houses 66. A. P. £1,351. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 232. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 2s.

KETTLESTON, a parish in the hund. of Gallow, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £239. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £285 18s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are three unendowed almshouses. Charities, in 1834, £36 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £285 15s. Acres 1,070. Houses 46. A. P. £1,207. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 221.

KETTLETHORPE, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 9 miles west-north-west of Lincoln, on the river Trent. It includes the hamlet of Fenton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £28; gross income £569. Great and small tithes commuted in 1765. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bart. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1828, £2 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £68 17s. Acres 3,280. Houses 85. A. P. £2,313. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 463.

KETTLEWELL, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 13 miles north of Skipton, on the river Warfe. It includes the township of Starbotton. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £5, and in the parliamentary returns at £91 0s. 6d.; gross income £124. Patron, in 1835, R. Foster, Esq. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is a National school, endowed with £1 10s. per annum. Other charities, in 1825, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £417. Fairs for sheep are held here on July 6th and September 2d. In 1838, a cotton-mill here employed 15 hands. Acres 8,320. Houses 151. A. P. £3,552. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 673.

KETTON, a parish in the hund. of East, union of Stamford, county of Rutland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Stamford, on the river Chater. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Tixover; rated at £8, and returned at £107; gross income £107. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1768:—in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Kelton, in Lincoln cathedral. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1822; and 2 endowed day and Sunday National schools. In 1806, John Warrington bequeathed £4,000, 5 per

cent. annuities, for the use of poor widows, or "ancient unmarried women," in the parishes of Kington, Empingham, Uffington, Jallington, and Market-Deeping, each of whom received, in 1820, £3 18s. yearly. Other charities, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £263. Acres 2,740. Houses 189. A. P. £4,376. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 810.

KEVENLEECE, or **CEFYNNLLYS**, a parish in the hund. of Kevenleece, union of Rhayader, county of Radnor; 10 miles east-south-east of Rhayader. It includes the townships of Cwmbreeth, Trevouren, and Trebewgoed. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £8 19s. 4½d.; gross income £140. In the patronage of the bishop of St. David's. Charities, in 1837, £21 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 5s. Houses 54. A. P. £1,697. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 367.

KEVENLEECE HUNDRED, in the county of Radnor, South Wales. Houses 518. Pop., in 1831, 3,135.

KEVENNY (THE), a small river in Monmouthshire, which falls into the Uske at Abergavenny.

KEVENY (THE), a small river in Anglesea, which falls into the sea on the south-western shore.

KEVERNE (ST.), or **LLAN-A-KEBRAN**, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Kerrier, union of Helston, county of Cornwall; 7 miles south by west of Falmouth, on the coast. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £18 11s. 5½d.; gross income £448. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Hill. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are 11 daily schools, 7 of which are partly supported by endowments, bequeathed by Mr. Sampson Sandys and the Rev. John Hosken. In 1835, Mr. Jacob Lancy of Tregonning gave £75 2s. 7½d. to the poor, the interest of which is annually distributed in bread. Poor rates, in 1838, £930 8s. A fair is held here on the first Tuesday after Twelfth-day for horned cattle. "Here was a society of secular canons, at, or about, the time of the Conquest, ded. to St. Achebran; and afterwards here was a cell of Cistercian monks, subordinate to Beaulieu abbey in Hampshire, and in the manor here, as parcel of the possessions of Beaulieu, was granted, 2^o Elizabeth, to Francis, earl of Bedford."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 9,650. Houses 485. A. P. £10,433. Pop., in 1801, 2,104; in 1831, 2,437.

KEVERSTONE. See **RABY**.

KEW, a parish and village in the second division of the hund. of Kingston, union of Richmond, county of Surrey; 7 miles west of London, on the southern bank of the Thames, over which there is here an excellent stone-bridge of 7 arches, besides a land-arch on each side, erected in 1789, after a design of Mr. Paine. This bridge superseded a wooden one, built in 1759. Acres of the parish, 230. Houses 130. A. P. £2,493. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 837. Kew was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Kingston; but by act of parliament in 1769, it was constituted a distinct parish. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Petersham in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £5; gross income £409; in the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. The church is a brick structure, erected in 1714, on a piece of ground granted to the parish by Queen Anne. It was designed as a chapel-of-ease to Kingston, but was made parochial in 1770. In the churchyard lie Gainsborough the painter, Zoffani, and Jeremiah Meyer. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which was founded, in 1721, by Dorothy, Lady Capel, and endowed by her with one-twelfth of an estate, producing, in 1819, £450 per annum. This sum is divided yearly by one of the trustees, among 12 parishes, of which Kew is one.

Other charities, in 1825, £23 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £368 14s.—The village occupies a pleasant position on the Thames, and is lighted with gas from Brentford. Kew is chiefly distinguished for its royal palace and gardens, formerly the favourite residence of George III. Frederick, prince of Wales, who held the property on lease from S. Molineux, Esq., also resided here. The freehold was purchased by George III., who greatly improved and enlarged the gardens, and erected, at an expense of half-a-million sterling, the shell of a palace, which was subsequently demolished by George IV. The pleasure-gardens, which contain 120 acres, partly in Kew, and partly in Richmond, are in various divisions, named the flower-garden, the menagerie,—near which is a lake,—the wilderness, &c. They are intersected by pleasant open and shaded walks, and are embellished with various temples and other fanciful structures, in different styles of architecture, from designs by Sir W. Chambers, who published, in 1763, a description of the whole in folio, with numerous plates. The structure most worthy of notice is the great Chinese pagoda in the midst of the wilderness. It is 163 feet in height, and from the summit may be obtained a most extensive view of the scenery on the Thames. The botanic gardens contain an extraordinary collection of exotic trees and plants,—a catalogue of which was first published by Sir John Hill, and afterwards by Mr. Aiton, under the title of 'Hortus Kewensis,' according to which work, the collection is perhaps the richest in Europe; but it is alleged that many of the rarer plants exist in its pages only, the plants themselves having been lost. The Kew gardens have been maintained at the public expense, and opened at intervals to the public; but a report was current, in 1840, that they were to be broken up. In the old palace, most of the royal family were born and brought up; and here Queen Caroline died. The duke of Cumberland, previous to his ascension to the throne of Hanover, resided in a large house near the palace. See also **RICHMOND**. In the court-roll of the manor of Richmond, in the reign of Henry VII., the name of this place is written Kaybough: in subsequent records its name is varied to Kayhowe, Kyahoo, Keyhowe, Keye, Kayo, and Kewe. "Its situation near the water side," observes Mr. Lysons, "might induce one to seek for its etymology from the word key, or quay."—Environs, i. p. 202.

KEW (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Trigg, union of Bodmin, county of Cornwall; 4½ miles north-east by north of Wadebridge, on a branch of the river Camel. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £19 11s. 0½d.; gross income £467. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. N. Every. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £17 per annum; of which £14 were applied in repairing the church. Poor rates, in 1838, £504 7s. Acres 7,530. Houses 257. A. P. £8,598. Pop., in 1801, 1,095; in 1831, 1,816.

KEWSTOKE, a parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 9 miles north-west of Axbridge, on the coast of the Bristol channel, and in the line of the Exeter and Bristol railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 12s. 6d.; gross income £330. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1824, £3 10s. per annum; of which £3 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £283 9s. Here are the remains of a monastic building, formerly a priory of Augustine canons, founded in 1210 by William de Courtenay, and dissolved in 1534, at which time its revenue was valued at £110 18s. 4½d. Acres

1,980. Houses 89. A. P. £4,251. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 467.

KEXBOROUGH, a township in the parish of Darton, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-west of Barnesley. Here are 3 daily schools; one of which is endowed with £14 per annum. Acres 1,450. Houses 103. A. P. £2,553. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 548. Poor rates, in 1838, £154 12s.

KEXBY, a township in the parish of Upton, county of Lincoln; 5 miles south-east of Gainsborough. Here is an infant school. Acres 1,540. Houses 45. A. P. £1,355. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 227. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 7s.

KEXBY, a township in the parish of Catton, east riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles east by south of York. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1823, £5 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 14s. Acres 1,750. Houses 27. A. P. £1,480. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 160.

KEYFORD (LITTLE), a manor in the parish of Frome, county of Somerset; 1 mile south-east of Frome. This property was long in the possession of the ancient family of Twyniho. Pop. returned with the parish.

KEYHAM or **KEAME**, a chapelry in the parish of Rothley, county of Leicester; 5½ miles east by north of Leicester, on a branch of the Wreak. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicar of Rothley. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1771. Here is a daily school. Acres 940. Houses 38. A. P. £1,550. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 172.

KEYHAVEN, a tything in the parish of Milford, county of Southampton; 2¾ miles south-south-west of Lymington. In November, 1839, during a hurricane, the vicinity of Keyhaven was overflowed and damaged by a very extraordinary tide, and the village itself placed in imminent danger of ruin. Pop., in 1811, 191. Other returns with the parish.

KEYINGHAM, or **KAXINGHAM**, a parish and village in the southern division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Patrington, east riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles east by south of Hull. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £12; gross income £92; all tithes commuted in 1802; in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with the interest £200 in the 3 per cents., and £10 per annum accruing from land. The village is delightfully situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the Humber, with its numerous shipping. Acres 3,210. Houses 132. A. P. £6,762. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 636. Poor rates, in 1838, £229 6s.

KEYMER, or **KYMER**, a parish comprising North and South Keymer, in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, union of Cuckfield, county of Sussex; 2 miles east by south of Hurst-Perpont; intersected by the London and Brighton railway, from which the projected London, Lewes, St. Leonard's, and Hastings railway, is to commence by a junction in this parish, and to terminate at, or near, the Fountain-ann, St. Leonard's. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Clayton. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £8 10s. per annum; applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £283 17s. Acres 4,070. Houses 86. A. P. £2,800. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 681.

KEYNE (St.). See **KEAN (St.)**.

KEYNSHAM, a parish and market-town in the hund. and union of Keynsham, county of Somerset; 5 miles east-south-east of Bristol, and 7 west by north of Bath, on the river Avon, over which there is here a bridge, and intersected by the Great Western railway. Acres 3,330. Houses 388. A. P.

£9,202. Pop., in 1801, 1,591; in 1831, 2,142. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £11 19s. 7d.; gross income £130. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Buckingham. The church is a large handsome building, in the later style of English architecture: it contains many ancient and curious monuments. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists, and 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum, chargeable on the estates of the duke of Buckingham. There is also a day and Sunday National school, with a lending library attached. Mr. Abbot has projected two schools at Keynsham,—the one to be called the West of England school, and to be auxiliary to Queen's college at Bath for youths above 10 years of age, to be conducted by Oxford and Cambridge men; the other to be called Queen's Cottage school, preparatory to the former, for pupils under 10; to be conducted by governesses of practical ability. These schools to be founded more immediately for the junior sons of the shareholders of the college, with a view to establish an immediate fund, to pay the interest on all shares paid up to shareholders who nominate, or have sons at the school. See article **BATH**,—*Schools*. Sir Thomas Bridges founded and endowed an almshouse here for 6 poor widows, who each receive £4 yearly. Other charities, in 1824, £160 2s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £798 6s.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Keynsham, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Keynsham poor-law union comprehends 19 parishes, embracing an area of 46 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 20,205. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,004. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,030; in 1839, £7,053 18s. The town is built upon a rock, and consists principally of one street. The woollen manufacture once flourished here; but the chief trade now consists in malting. Thursday is market-day; and fairs for cattle and cheese are held on March 24th, April 25th, and August 15th. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. At Keynsham is a station on the Great Western railway, which emerges from a tunnel 1,012 yards in length, cut in hard sandstone, and passes close to the town. The scenery in this vicinity is extremely beautiful and picturesque,—the view being bounded in the distance by an amphitheatre of hills, amongst which Lansdown is one of the most prominent. "Here was an abbey of Black canons, founded by William, earl of Gloucester, about the year 1170, and ded. to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Peter and St. Paul. It was valued, 26° Hen. VIII., at £419 14s. 3d. per annum, Dugd.; £450 3s. 6d.; Speed; and granted, 6° Edward VI., to Thomas Bridges, Esq."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The estates of the monastery are now in the possession of the Chandos family, and worth £4,000 a-year.

KEYNSHAM HUNDRED, in the northern extremity of the county of Somerset; is bounded on the north by the river Avon; on the east by Bath Forum and Wellow hundred; and on the south and west by the hundreds of Chew with Chewton, and Hartcliffe with Bedminster. Area 24,520 acres. Houses 1,558. Pop., in 1831, 9,029.

KEYNSTON-TARRANT, a parish in the hund. of Pimperne, union of Blandford, Blandford division, county of Dorset; 3¼ miles south-east by east of Blandford-Forum. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 18s. 8½d; gross income £430. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Austen. Here is a day and Sunday school, with a lend-

ing library attached. Acres 1,560. Houses 45. A. P. £1,544. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 220. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 5s.

KEYSOE, a parish in the hund. of Stodden, union and county of Bedford; 4 miles south-south-west of Kimbolton. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8; gross income £150. All tithes commuted in 1803. In the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. The Baptists have a chapel here, and there are 2 Sunday schools. Acres 3,510. Houses 145. A. P. £3,226. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 718. Poor rates, in 1838, £271 18s.

KEYSTON, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union of Thrapston, county of Huntingdon; 6 miles north-west by north of Kimbolton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £29 5s.; gross income £362. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Acres 2,480. Houses 42. A. P. £3,009. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 198. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 16s.

KEYTHORPE, a liberty in the parish of Tugby, county of Leicester; 9 miles north by east of Market-Harborough. Acres 290. Houses 3. Pop., in 1811, 20; in 1831, 16.

KEYWORTH, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 6½ miles south-east by south of Nottingham. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 5s.; gross income £435. Great and small tithes commuted in 1798. Patron, in 1835, P. Thompson, Esq. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1768. There is also a daily school. Charities, in 1829, £16 3s. 8d. per annum, of which £15 15s. 8d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 9s. Acres 1,530. Houses 101. A. P. £1,663. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 552.

KIBBLESTONE, a liberty in the parish of Stone, county of Stafford; 2 miles north of Stone, intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham railway, and the Grand Trunk canal. This liberty comprises the villages and hamlets of Oulton-Cross, Oulton, Meaford, Hobbergate, Catwalton, Knenhall, Moddershall, Berry-hill, Rough-Close, Spot, and Spot-gate. It contains many neat villas; and there are several mills driven by water-power. At Meaford-hall, the gallant Earl St. Vincent was born. Pop., in 1811, 1,056; in 1821, 1,089. Other returns with the parish.

KIBBLESWORTH, a township in the parish of Chester-le-Street, co. palatine of Durham; 4½ miles south of Gateshead, in the line of the Great North of England railway. Acres 1,580. Houses 33. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 246.

KIBBOR HUNDRED, in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales. Houses 484. Pop., in 1831, 2,609.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, county of Leicester; 5¼ miles north-west by north of Market-Harborough, intersected by the Union canal. This parish comprises the township of Smeeton-Westerby, and the chapelry of Kibworth-Harcourt. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £39 15s.; gross income £968. Great and small tithes commuted in 1779. In the patronage of Merton college, Oxford. In 1825 the tower of the church, while under repair, fell down. Here are 9 daily schools, one of which, a free school, was founded prior to the reign of

Henry VI., and endowed with lands, producing, in 1837, £255 8s. 2d. per annum. Other charities, £7 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £920 3s. Many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. The petty-sessions for the hundred of Gartree are occasionally held here. Acres 3,220. Houses 323. A. P. £2,804. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 1,500.

KIBWORTH-HARCOURT, a township in the parish of Kibworth-Beauchamp, hund. of Gartree, county of Leicester; 5¼ miles north-west by north of Market-Harborough. Living, a curacy in the patronage of Merton college, Oxford. The chapel has been demolished. There are 2 infant schools in this township, the inhabitants of which have the privilege of sending boys to the free school of Kibworth-Beauchamp. Charities, in 1837, 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £264 6s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 96. A. P. £2,424. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 421.

KIDBROOKE, a liberty in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent; about 2 miles south of Greenwich. "The church," says Hasted, "has been entirely demolished for many years; for the vicarage not being endowed, fell into neglect and decay, and the inhabitants not being able to repair it, the building soon became ruinous, and they have for many years resorted to Charlton church, to which it became annexed by composition." Here are 2 boarding-schools. Acres 480. Houses 50. A. P. £2,028. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 458. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 5s.

KIDDAL AND POTTERTON, a township in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, west riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles south-east by east of Leeds. Pop., in 1811, 145; in 1821, 124. Other returns with Barwick.

KIDDERMINSTER,

A parish, borough, township, and market-town, in the lower division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Kidderminster, county of Worcester; 15 miles north of Worcester, about the same distance west-south-west of Birmingham, and 126 north-west by north of London, on the river Stour, which, in a devious course, divides the parish, borough, and town, into two unequal parts, not far from its confluence with the Severn, and in the line of the Stafford and Worcester canal, completed in 1774, which here follows the course of the Stour. Acres of the parish 11,160. Houses 3,904. A. P. £31,021. Pop., in 1801, 9,639; in 1831, 20,865. Acres of the township 1,060. Houses 2,768. A. P. £13,960. Pop., in 1801, 6,110; in 1831, 14,981.

General description.—This parish, including the chapelry of Lower Mitton, is interspersed with hamlets scattered over it on both sides of the Stour; those of Blakedown, Broadwaters, Comberton, Heathy-mill, Hurecotts, Warmerton, &c., being situated on the eastern, and those of Abberly (High and Low), Blakebrook, Blackstone, Broomfield, Eyemore, Hall, Hoarestone, Lickhill, Mitton (Upper and Lower), Sandburn, Stourport, Trimpeley, Wassall, and Wribben-hall, on the western side of the river. The parish is divided into two distinct districts, the borough and the Foreign, the borough comprehending only the site of the town with its suburbs or more immediate vicinity, now including the populous suburb of Hoo-lane to the southward, and the hamlet or villas of Blakebrook to the westward. The town itself consists of several streets irregularly built, but compact and respectable in appearance, well-paved, lighted with

gas, and kept clean by means of under-ground sewers, which prevent in some degree the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of the lower streets were formerly exposed, from inundations; for the situation of Kidderminster is partly rather low. The entrance into the town from Worcester is very striking from the hill after passing Hartlebury; and on entering it either from Bewdley, or Stourbridge, the visiter is impressed with its similitude to Nottingham, in having houses in many places cut out of the solid rock, for it is only the central part which lies in the bottom. The principal street is a mile in length, forming part of the road running north-eastward from Bridgenorth, through Mill-street to the Bullring, and Swan-street in the middle of the town; thence it runs by Coventry-street along the Hagley, Hales-Owen, and Birmingham road. Various streets run both northwards and southwards from this line, extending, together, to about half-a-mile in breadth, exclusive of detached houses. "The small proportion which the number of £10 houses bears to the population is remarkable; but may be accounted for by the unusually large proportion which the number of the labouring class bears to that of the other inhabitants."—*Parl. Bound. Rep.* The town-hall, which is in the centre of the market-place, is a large brick edifice applied to various purposes. A cellar in the under part of it serves as a prison. The council-room occupies the principal story. The county magistrates, at the time of the municipal inquiry, had accommodation in the town-hall, at a rent of £5 5s. per annum. The market-house was built by the corporation in 1822, up to which time the markets had been held in one of the public streets. The erection of this new market at an expense of £3,000 for the site, £3,000 for the erection, and £1,600 for an approach, has been a considerable advantage and improvement to the town at large. The canal crosses the Stour within 200 yards of the market-place, near which are a commodious wharf, and warehouses, for depositing goods, or transporting such as are intended for exportation to Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, &c.: numerous boats are continually passing and repassing, and there are pleasant walks on the banks of the canal as well as of the river, with diversified prospects of the surrounding hamlets and country from the contiguous eminences. The principal walk leads to Round-hill, about half-a-mile distant, at which place there is a chalybeate spring: there is also one, strongly impregnated, at Sandburn; and on Burlish common is the dropping-well, celebrated for its efficacy in cases of ophthalmia. On Wassal-hill, about 3 miles north-west of the town, and near the banks of the Severn, there is an ancient camp; and at Caldwell, a short distance from the town, on the banks of the Stour, are the ruins of the ancient castle of the Cokesys, whose monuments are in the old church. The remains of this castle consist of a tower of reddish sandstone, now incorporated into the modern residence of a manufacturer.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living of this parish is a vicarage, with the curacy of Lower Mitton, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £30 15s. 7d.; gross income £1,220. Great and small tithes commuted in 1774. Patron, in 1835, Lord Foley. The old church stands to the northward of the High-street, on the brow of a knoll at the end of a street leading from the market-place. It is a venerable edifice, in the pointed style of architecture, with a square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses and crowned with pinnacles. In the interior are several curious monuments and recumbent figures. Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist, was minister of this church and parish in

1640.* Another episcopal place of worship was erected, in 1823, under the sanction of the commissioners for building new churches and chapels, at an estimated expense of about £16,400. It is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Kidderminster; gross income £324. The church is a handsome edifice, in the pointed style of architecture. A beautiful specimen of Kidderminster carpet-weaving, representative of the Descent from the Cross, and interesting as a specimen of art, which was placed over the altar, was destroyed some years since. Here are a Presbyterian church, formed in 1782; an Independent, in 1762; a Baptist, in 1813; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1804; a Huntingtonian, in 1820; and a Roman Catholic and an Unitarian chapel. In the vestry of the Unitarian chapel is the fine old pulpit in which Baxter used to preach. Between Stourport and Bewdley are the ruins of a hermitage and chapel, now occupied as an out-house for agricultural purposes. "King Æthilbalt, A. D. 736, gave to the Earl Cyneberht lands upon the river Stour to build a monastery."—*Tanner's Not. Mon.*

Schools and Charities.—By charter of Charles I., the free grammar-school here was made a royal foundation. It has an endowment, yielding, in 1834, £491 19s. 1d. The school is divided into an upper and a lower school, to each of which a master is allotted. The salary of the upper master is £290 per annum, besides a house let, in 1834, at £30 per annum; the under master's salary is £145 per annum. A boy from this school is entitled to an exhibition at Worcester college, Oxford, provided there is no claimant from Feckenham, Bromsgrove, Worcester, and Hartlebury. The school's estates were vested, under a commission of charitable uses, 8^o Carl. I., in certain trustees, of whom the high bailiff of Kidderminster, for the time being, was appointed to be one, and although 11 trustees were approved of by the master in chancery, on 10th April, 1837, to administer certain charities previously under the management of the corporation, it has since been found by the Lord-chancellor, that this estate does not come within the meaning of the municipal act. "This charity," observes the municipal commissioner, in his report on the borough, in 1834, "affords an instance of an ample endowment rendered unproductive of the good which might have been expected to result from it. The number of boys in the upper school, at the time of this inquiry, was six; it has been as low as four; eight appears to be about the average number. The average number of those who attend the lower school, appears to be about 15. One of the principal causes of the inefficiency of this institution, is to be found in the non-residence of the upper master, who, being curate of Stone,—a parish nearly 3 miles distant from Kidderminster,—has been in the habit of residing there, and of coming into the town for the school hours only. Another cause is to be found in the total absence of all control on the part of the upper master over the under school, and in the division of the schools, which, as the upper boys attend the lower school during the whole of the afternoon school hours, renders the

* At a meeting of the corporate body of Kidderminster in 1838, the large corporation chest was opened, and the ancient treasures placed on the table. Amongst these relics, besides a very curious drinking cup, in imitation of gold, and very richly ornamented; with several very ancient deeds, relating to charities, most of which are not now in existence; there was found a very old edition of "Baxter's Saint's Rest," in his own handwriting, on the title-page of which is the following:—"This book being devoted, as to the service of the church in general, so to the church at Kidderminster, the author desires that this book may still be kept in the custody of the high bailiff, and entreateth them carefully to read and practice it, and beseecheth the Lord to bless it to their true reformation consolation and salvation.—Richd. Baxter."

upper master's office useless during one-half of the day." In 1795 another school here, in which 25 boys receive the rudiments of a classical education, was founded and endowed by Nicholas Pearsall; but the donor, in consequence of the smallness of the endowment, directs, in his will, that each child should pay one guinea annually. In 1827, a day and Sunday National school, with a lending library attached, was erected for the instruction of 250 children of both sexes. It is partly supported by subscription, and partly by payments of 2d. a-week from each of the children. Other schools here possess small endowments, besides which, there are 35 infant, 19 daily, 5 boarding, and several Sunday schools in the parish. The following notices relative to the state of the public day schools at Kidderminster, in 1838, are extracted from the Handloom Weavers' Reports, part v. p. 540.

	Number of weavers' children.	Other trades.	Total.
1 Old church school.	254	127	381
2 Branch of do., Park Place,	37	13	50
3 Branch of do., Mill school,	26	8	34
4 St. George's school,	189	69	258
5 Old Meeting school,	125	62	187
6 Ebenezer school,	62	64	126
7 Unitarian school,	(say) 62	15	77
	755	358	
Total receiving daily instruction,			1,113

Relative to the Sunday schools it appears from the returns supplied, that of the above-named schools,—

	Children.
Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, have Sunday schools, wherein are taught	1,169
There are 16 dissenting Sunday schools, do.,	1,243
In the Methodist Sunday schools are taught	355
In the Unitarian school are taught	185
Total receiving Sunday instruction,	2,952

Amongst other charities there are a number of almshouses for poor people. Clare's almshouses, founded by Sir Ralph Clare in 1670, consist of 3 tenements occupied by 3 poor men and their wives, and a fourth let at £8 per annum, for behoof of the almspeople. Blount's almshouses, founded by Sir Edward Blount in 1630, consist of an hospital containing 3 borough and 3 foreign almshouses: income, in 1834, of the borough portion, £30 10s.: of the foreign, £29. Higgins' almshouses, founded by Henry Higgins in 1684, consist of 5 tenements, 3 of which are occupied by poor persons, and the other two are let at small rents: income £5 4s. per annum. There are numerous other endowed charities, yielding an income of about £434 15s., chiefly expended for behoof of the poor, and in apprenticing their children;—£211 5s. being the income derived from Whitnal's alms. Here is a dispensary for the gratuitous supply of medicines to the poor. Poor rates, in 1838, £8,594 12s.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Kidderminster, capable of accommodating 400 persons. The Kidderminster poor-law union comprehends 13 parishes, embracing an area of 57 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 29,908. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,733. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,538; in 1839, £8,769.

Government and Franchise.—The earliest charter of incorporation is 12^o Carl. I.; but the borough claims prescription. A fresh charter was obtained 8^o Geo. IV., for the acquisition of lands, and the augmentation of the number of magistrates, which, by 12^o Carl. I., was limited to two. The corporation, by the charter, 8^o Geo. IV.,—the governing

charter previous to 1835,—was styled "The high bailiff and commonalty of the borough of Kidderminster in the county of Worcester." Under this title, the inhabitants in general were incorporated. The governing body was appointed to consist of the high bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 25 assistants; the high bailiff to be chosen by the aldermen from amongst their own body, and the aldermen to be chosen by the bailiff and the rest of the aldermen, as vacancies occurred, out of the assistants, who, in turn, were to be chosen, as vacancies occurred, by the high bailiff and aldermen from among the inhabitants of the borough. The high bailiff and 3 senior aldermen were appointed to be magistrates *ex officio*;—the high bailiff and aldermen to constitute the common council, and the officers of the corporation to be the high steward, recorder, town-clerk, and under bailiff,—the recorder to be a magistrate *ex officio*. The corporation were not granted exclusive jurisdiction, but the county magistrates have not interfered in matters arising within the borough. Petty-sessions were appointed to be held weekly, and a court of sessions quarterly. The old corporation, however, held the latter only *pro forma*, offenders being committed to the county-jail for trial in the county,—a course adopted from the want of a sufficient borough-jail for the imprisonment of convicted offenders. A court of requests for debts under 40s., was appointed to be held under the authority of an act of parliament; but no civil court was held under the old municipal authorities. The income of the borough, in 1834, was upwards of £500, chiefly arising from rents, and, for the most part, absorbed in the payment of interest on £8,900 of incumbrances on corporation property. The income, in 1839, consisted of—

Rents,	£337 0 0
Borough rates,	872 17 9
	£1,209 17 9

The expenditure, of—

Salaries to municipal officers,	£140 0 0
Rents, rates, &c.,	9 3 0
Police and constables,	452 0 0
Public works, repairs, &c.,	116 12 3
Printing, advertising, &c.,	57 11 5
Law expenses,	98 5 5
Principal paid off, and interest, &c.	303 0 9
Miscellaneous,	27 11 4
	£1,203 4 2

Under the new municipal act, the borough is divided into three wards, and governed by 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the usual corporate style. It is included in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted; and in section 1 of that schedule, amongst boroughs, whose parliamentary boundaries were to be taken till altered by parliament: these boundaries have been already distinguished, under the term Borough, from the rest of the parish, under the term Foreign. In the reign of Edward I., Kidderminster returned members to parliament; but after that time the privilege fell into desuetude till restored by the Reform bill. It now returns one member: the number of electors registered for 1837, was 441; number polled at the general election, in 1837, 356. The high bailiff was appointed to be the returning officer. Stourport, in the chapelry of Mitton, is a polling-place for the members for the western division of the county.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—Even in the reign of Henry VIII., Kidderminster was noted for its manufactures: broad cloth was the principal article then made: afterwards linseywoolseys, and in less distant times, crapes, bombazines, and poplins, were made. In 1735, the manufacture of Scotch carpeting was introduced, and subsequently, that of carpets with a cut pile, now distinguished as Wilton carpets, was

established. Kidderminster carpets are now chiefly made in Scotland and Yorkshire. Brussels' carpets* are principally made here, where they are got up in a style of excellence highly creditable to the skill and taste of the Kidderminster manufacturers, whose productions are said to be unrivalled for elegance of design, as well as brilliancy and durability of colour, —an excellence attributed to the peculiar adaptation of the water of the Stour for scouring and striking, arising, it is said, from its strong impregnation with Fuller's earth and iron. "About 40 years ago," observes the author of an account of Kidderminster, writing in 1814, in the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' "there were here 1,700 silk and worsted looms, each employing one weaver; 250 carpet-rooms employing a man and a boy, and about 5,000 people occupied in the preparation of materials for them. Latterly, indeed, the silk and worsted looms are reduced to 700; but the carpet-rooms amount to 1,000, and, of course, the number employed in spinning, &c., cannot be diminished." In 1838, according to the report of one of the Hand-loom weaver's Commissioners, the fabrics made here were carpets, finger-rugs, bombazines, and coverings for buttons, either of silk or linen cloth, and waistcoat pieces. As far as the Commissioner could ascertain, there were then 2,021 carpet-rooms, besides 80 looms for bombazines: about 400 looms were unemployed. According to the parliamentary returns of mills and factories, for 1838, there were 6 worsted mills, employing 622 hands. In the principal manufacture, that of the Brussels' carpets, there were, in 1838, 1,765 looms. Of the remainder, 210 were Scotch carpet-rooms, and 45 Venetian: the number of hands employed in the carpet-weaving was 1,905 men, 351 women, and 1,760 children: in all 4,016 hands. The Brussels' carpets are made in 'comber looms' and in 'point looms'; looms indicative of the pattern. The 'comber work' is when the pattern is not repeated in the breadth. There are two sorts of patterns made in the point loom. The 'point work' implies a repetition of the pattern from the centre to the sides; the cross point means that the pattern is repeated from the side towards the centre. The Scotch trade has become formidable to the Kidderminster manufacturers, and there is a keen competition among them. "I find," says the Commissioner, "that, in 1816, wages were reduced 17 per cent; and, in 1828, a farther reduction was made of 17 per cent., and even 20 per cent., on comber work; † say 34 per cent. total reduction, since

the termination of the war. Trade has suffered not in the quantity produced, but in the decrease of profits." There are now numerous finger-rugs made here. The trade of button-coverings is a recent introduction. The bombazine trade has greatly decreased, and indeed is described by the Commissioner as being 'almost extinct.' The Norwich make of this fabric is more 'showy,' but less durable, and is produced at a cheaper cost. The market at Kidderminster is held on Thursday, principally for corn and provisions. The fairs are Palm-Monday for cattle, sheep, and pederly; Holy Thursday, June 20th, September 4th, and November 26th, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen clothes. There is here a branch of the Stourbridge and Kidderminster bank.

KIDDINGTON (NETHER), a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Woodstock. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 9s. 4d.; gross income £375; in the patronage of Lord Viscount Dillon. The church is a very ancient structure. In 1466, the emoluments of the rectory of Asterley being found inadequate, were consolidated with those of Kiddington. See **ASTERLEY**. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here; and there is a day and Sunday school. In Hill-wood, in the vicinity, are some visible traces of a Roman encampment. Upper Kiddington, in the hundred of Chadlington, is included in this parish, from which it is separated by a branch of the river Isis. The history of Kiddington has been ably written by its amiable and learned rector, Thomas Warton, poet-laureate, who died in 1790. Acres 2,450. Houses 53. A. P. £1,060. Pop. in 1801, 189; in 1831, 292. Poor rates, in 1838, £218 3s.

KIDDINGTON (UPPER), a division in the parish of Kiddington, county of Oxford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Woodstock. In this division is the ruin of an ancient parochial cross, consisting of part of the shaft and base. Returns with the parish: which see.

KIDLAND, or KEDLAND, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 12 miles north-west of Rothbury, on the river Alwine. In this mountainous district the Cheviot breed of sheep are found in their greatest perfection. Here are the remains of some ancient British intrenchments, and in a deep romantic glen, near the source of the Alwine, the ruins of Memmerkirk are visible. Houses 8. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 69. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 2s.

KIDLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north by west of Oxford, on the banks of the Cherwell, and crossed by the Oxford canal. The parish includes the townships of Gosford and Water-Eaton, and the hamlet of Thrup. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Water-Eaton, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge; gross income £307; all tithes commuted in 1810: the patronage is annexed to the headship of Exeter college, Oxford, without institution. Here are 3 day and boarding schools, and a day and Sunday National school, with a lending library attached. In 1672, Sir William Morton, knight, founded and endowed almshouses here for 6 poor persons, each of whom re-

* The Brussels' carpet is distinguished from the common one by having a raised pile, and by the circumstance that the figures and colours are entirely produced from the warp. The pile is raised by inserting a wire between the body of the warp and the previously raised colouring threads. These threads descend, and are fixed by the woof; and after a few repetitions of the process, the wires are withdrawn. The Wilton carpet differs only in this, that the pile is made somewhat longer, and cut in the manner of velvet. Were the coloured warp, however, raised into pile at each stroke, the web would have simply a striped appearance; and if it were raised only at intervals, the figure would be given in relief, but would still be merely striped. In order to produce a properly coloured pattern, several coloured yarws are arranged, so that any one of them may be raised into pile between the same two permanent warp threads. Their number is generally five; so that, by their irregular ascent to the surface, the striped appearance is almost broken up. Still, however, the web is essentially striped; and though the designer be not nearly so hampered as in the Kidderminster or Brussels texture, he is still seriously incommoded in his choice.—*Sang on Carpet Manufacture, in Jameson's Journal.*

† In 1828, a severe struggle occurred here between masters and men, in consequence of a strike of the masters to lower wages, from 1s. to 10d. per yard, which the men resisted: the strike lasted from March till August. The masters won the day, but lost much of their trade,—for the orders, as well as many Kidderminster weavers, went into Scotland. During the strike sums of money were subscribed for the support of the Kidderminster weavers. The moral condition of the weavers

has been gradually deteriorating ever since this struggle. Rents in the town have become lower, and the effects of the strike are severely felt. Many weavers who had saved money, and possessed cottages and furniture, sold, pawned, and consumed their property; and they returned to work penniless and heartless. Nor have they rallied. Previous to the strike there were many benefit clubs; but since that period they have been dissolved.—*Hand-loom Report, part v. p. 533.*

ceives 9d. weekly, and 6d. every half year. Other charities, in 1824, £13 per annum, of which £3 10s. were applied in educating poor children. Poor rates, in 1838, £407 18s. Acres 5,000. Houses 251. A. P. £4,944. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 1,217.

KIDWELLY HUNDRED, in the county of Carmarthen, South Wales. Houses 1,924. Pop., in 1831, 10,001.

KIDWELLY, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Kidwelly, union of Llanelly, county of Carmarthen; 9 miles south of Carmarthen, and 226 west of London, in the line of the Kidwelly and Llanelly canal and tram road. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; rated at £7 10s., returned at £80; gross income £113. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church is a handsome building, with an elevated spire and steeple. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, have places of worship here; and there are 4 daily schools. Kidwelly is situated on each side of the river Gwendraeth, at a short distance from the shore of Carmarthen bay, and is divided into the new and old town by the river, but united by a bridge. The old town, now in an almost ruinous state, was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, and one of its ancient gates is now converted into the present town-hall and prison. This place was formerly noted for cloth manufacture, but the chief article of traffic now consists of coals, raised at a colliery about 4 miles distant, and conveyed to the docks by means of a canal. In the town is an extensive foundry, and, about a mile distant, a tin-mill. The port has latterly undergone considerable improvements, at the expense of Lord Cawdor. Kidwelly is within the jurisdiction of the duchy of Lancaster. It was incorporated in the reign of Henry VI., and placed under the government of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen;—the mayor to hold two courts for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100. The market-day is Tuesday. Fairs for cows, calves, cattle, and pedlery, are held on May 24th, August 1st, and October 29th. In the old town, on an elevated spot, are the ruins of an extensive castle, said to have been erected, as likewise great part of the town, in 1189, by Rhys, prince of Wales. Houses 343. A. P. £6,189. Pop., in 1801, 1,383; in 1831, 1,681. Poor rates, in 1838, £677.

KIFFICK, a parish in the hund. of Derllys, Lower division, union of Narberth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 8 miles east of Narberth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; gross income £58. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £167 5s. impropriate; £34 18s. 6d. vicarial. Patron, the vicar of Laugharne. Houses 106. A. P. £1,453. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 544. Poor rates, in 1838, £177 13s.

KIFTSGATE HUNDRED, on the northern side of the county of Gloucester, is bounded on the north and east by Warwickshire, part of Worcestershire, and the hundred of Slaughter; on the south by the hundred of Bradley; and on the west by the hundreds of Cleeve with Tibaldstone, and Worcestershire. Area 85,290 acres. Houses 3,092. Pop., in 1831, 15,087.

KIGBEAR, a hamlet in the parish of Oakhampton, county of Devon; 3 miles west of Oakhampton. Acres 1,460. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1821, 116.

KILBOURNE, a township in the parish of Horsley, county of Derby; 6 miles north-north-east of Derby, intersected by the Birmingham and Derby railway. Here is an infant school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 109. A. P. £1,186. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 590. Poor rates, in 1838, £166 5s.

KILBURN, a hamlet in the parish of St. John, Hampstead, county of Middlesex; 5 miles north-west by west of London, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. The village, which is one of the most retired and rural spots in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, contains several good houses, occupied by genteel families, and the place has been rapidly increasing in extent and population for some years past. Colbourne stream passes through this place to Bayswater, and after supplying the Serpentine reservoir in Hyde Park, it falls into the Thames at Ranelagh. The water of Kilburn wells was at one time celebrated for its medicinal qualities; and is thus panegyricized in a periodical of the last century:—

“Where sweet sequestered scenes inspire delight,
And simple nature joins with every art;
At Kilburn wells their various charms unite,
And gladly all conspire to please the heart.”

The spring rises in the gardens of the Red Lion inn, where the pleasures of a tea-garden are still enjoyed. At the southern extremity of the village, in a small cottage, Oliver Goldsmith formerly resided and wrote some of his most celebrated productions. In 1837 this suburban retreat was pulled down to make way for the handsome villas which now occupy its site. In the latter part of the reign of Henry I., a nunnery of the order of St. Benedict, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded here on the site of a hermitage, granted by Herebert, abbot, Osbert de Clara, prior, and the convent, of Westminster, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, amounted to £121 16s. Pop. returned with the parish.

KILBURN, a parish and township partly within the liberty of Rippon, west riding, and partly in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Thirsk, north riding, of Yorkshire; 7 miles north by west of Easingwold. It includes the townships of Hood-Grange and Kilburn. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; valued at £20, returned at £65; gross income £99; in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £17 10s. per annum, of which 10s. were applied in teaching one child to read. Expenditure in relief of the poor, in 1838, £75 17s. Acres 3,670. Houses 109. A. P. £1,454. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 529.

KILBY, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Blaby, county of Leicester; 6 miles south-south-east of Leicester, intersected by the Union canal and a branch of the river Soar. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough, not in charge, returned at £44; gross income £64. Patron, in 1835, Sir Henry Halford, Bart. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 1,060. Houses 93. A. P. £2,003. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 434. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 18s.

KILDALE, a parish in the western division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Stokesley, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east by north of Stokesley. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £10 3s. 4d., returned at £150; gross income £120. Tithes commuted in 1775. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Livesey. The church is an ancient building. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1821, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £78 5s. In the park of Sir Arnald de Percy, in this parish, about 1312, the friars of the Holy Cross began to build an oratory, but the place being interdicted by Archbishop Grenfield, it was left unfinished. The site now goes by the appellation of Percy Cross. Here was formerly

an ancient Saxon castle. Acres 5,730. Houses 30. A. P. £1,966. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 183.

KILDWICK, a parish and township in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, union of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-east of Skipton, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The parish includes the townships of Bradley's-Both, Cowling, Farnhill with Cononley, Glusburn, Kildwick, Steeton with Easburn, Stirton with Thorlby, and Sutton, and the chapelry of Silsden. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £10 8s. 1½d.; gross income £357: all tithes commuted in 1773: in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. In the interior of the church is a handsome recumbent statue of Sir Robert de Seeton. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have places of worship here; and there are 14 daily schools, besides a day and Sunday school, supported by a donation of £20 per annum from the earl of Thanet, £3 6s. 8d. from the township of Steeton, and £8 per annum from the poor's rate. Other charities, in 1824, £52 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £3,845 14s.; of the township, £256 14s. The worsted manufacture is carried on here. In 1838, 7 worsted mills gave employment to 231 hands. Acres 25,990. Houses 1,734. A. P. £26,609. Pop., in 1801, 5,919; in 1831, 9,926. Acres of the township, 720. Houses 36. A. P. £1,117. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 190.

KILGERRAN HUNDRED, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales. Houses 973. Pop., in 1831, 5,021.

KILGERRAN, a parish and township in the hund. of Kilgerran, union of Cardigan, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 4 miles south-east of Cardigan, on the river Teifi. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; valued at £9; gross income £192; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. The church contains some ancient monuments. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here; and there is a daily school. The town is governed by a portreeve, aldermen, and burgesses. The portreeve, who is lord of the manor for the time being, holds a court-leet here twice every year. The manufacture of shoes is carried on to a considerable extent; and there are many excellent slate-quarries,—every burgess having, by charter, an undisputed right to open a quarry. The salmon-fishery also gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The market has been discontinued; but large fairs for cattle, horses, and pedlery, are held on August 21st and November 12th. The magnificent remains of Kilgerran castle crown the brow of a lofty promontory, which rises almost perpendicularly from the bed of the river. This once celebrated stronghold forms an interesting and picturesque object in the landscape, which is seen to most advantage from the surface of the water. Houses 133. A. P. £1,894. Pop., in 1801, 854; in 1831, 879. Poor rates, in 1838, £270 1s.

KILGWRRWG, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Ragland, union of Chepstow, county of Monmouth; 6 miles east-south-east of Usk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at 14s., returned at £62; gross income £57; in the patronage of the archdeacon of Llandaff. Acres 570. Houses 29. A. P. £222. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 129. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 8s.

KILHAM, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, Northumberland; 7½ miles north-west by west of Wooler, on the north side of the Kilham

hills. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 38. A. P. £2,536. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 217. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 13s.

KILHAM, a parish and township, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-east by north of Great Driffield, on a branch of the river Hull. Acres 7,660. Houses 200. A. P. £6,961. Pop., in 1801, 588; in 1831, 1,042. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean of York; rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £106 18s. 4d.; gross income £145. Improprate and vicarial tithes commuted in 1771. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; and there are 6 daily schools; one of which—a grammar-school—is endowed with £30 per annum for educating 30 boys. Other charities, in 1822, about £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £262 15s. The town is pleasantly situated on a declivity of the Wolds, and consists of one street, extending from east to west nearly 1½ mile in length. It had anciently a market, which, from its vicinity to Great Driffield, has now fallen into disuse. Fairs, for horses and cattle, are held on August 21st and November 12th. Within the parish is a good mineral spring. At Hempit-hole is a remarkable spring, called the Vipsey or Gipsey, which, after the wet season, issues with such violence from the ground, as to form an aqueous arch sufficiently elevated for a man on horseback to ride beneath it.

KILLYARON, a parish in the hund. of Ilar, union of Aberayron, county of Cardigan; 8 miles north-west of Lampeter, on the river Ayron. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; rated at £5; gross income £112. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £115. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. Houses 65. A. P. £583. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 344.

KILKEN. See CILGEN.

KILKHAMPTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Stratton, county of Cornwall; 4 miles north by east of Stratton, between the river Tamar on the east, and the Bristol channel on the west. Acres 8,120. Houses 202. A. P. £3,959. Pop., in 1801, 808; in 1831, 1,126. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £26 3s. 1½d.; gross income £609; nett income £457. Patron, in 1835, Lord Carteret. The church is said to have been erected by a baron of the Grenville line, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Sculptured notices of the family occur in every corner of the church. The building is remarkable for its singular richness of architecture, part of it exhibiting a beautiful specimen of the Norman style, and other portions being of a much later date. It consists of three aisles, divided by slender pillars, supporting obtuse pointed arches; and it contains a richly carved pulpit, a very ancient font, and several elaborate and expensive monuments, amongst which is one to the memory of Sir Beville Grenville, who was slain in the parliamentary war at Lansdowne Hill, July 5th, 1643. This church is the scene of Hervey's 'Meditations among the Tombs.' Here are a congregation of Bible Christians, formed in 1816; and 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £34 per annum, of which £24 were applied to the repairs of the church. Poor rates, in 1838, £627 12s. Fairs for cattle are held on Holy Thursday, and August 23th.

KILLAMARSH, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, union of Chesterfield, county of Derby; 8½ miles north-east by north of Chesterfield, intersected by the Chesterfield canal, and in the line of the Derby and Leeds railway. Living, a perpetual curacy,

subordinate to the rectory of Eckington. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £23 per annum for the education of 25 children. Other charities, in 1827, £68 15s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £215 5s. Acres 1,860. Houses 151. A. P. £2,867. Pop., in 1801, 576; in 1831, 774.

KILLCOT, a joint-tything with Bouldon, in the parish of Newent, county of Gloucester; 2 miles west of Newent. Houses 106. Pop., in 1821, 408; in 1831, 488. Other returns with the parish.

KILLERBY, a township in the parish of Heighington, co.-palatine of Durham; 7 miles north-west by west of Darlington. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge, due to the dean and chapter of Durham, £114; vicarial £20 2s. Acres 390. Houses 20. A. P. £734. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 95. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 ls.

KILLERBY, or **KILLWARDBY**, a township in the parish of Catterick, north riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-east by east of Catterick, on the river Swale. Acres 890. Houses 10. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 62. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 9s.

KILLESBY, or **KILSBY**, a parish in the hund. of Fawsley, county of Northampton; 6 miles north-north by west of Daventry, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £14, returned at £143 11s.; gross income £151; in the patronage of the prebendary in Lincoln cathedral. Here are two Sunday schools, one of which is endowed with £6 5s. per annum. Other charities, in 1825, about £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £334 7s. The London and Birmingham railway here passes through a tunnel 2,400 yards, or nearly a mile-and-a-half in length, 25 feet wide and 28 feet high. It is ventilated by two large shafts each 60 feet in diameter, one 120 feet deep, the other 90 feet. These ventilators appear to have answered the object in view most effectually, for in a few minutes after an engine and train has passed through, the vapour is carried up the shafts, and the tunnel is rendered so clear that the one end may be seen from the other. This tunnel cost upwards of £300,000,—about three times what it would have cost, had not casualties and difficulties of an unusual character interfered with its completion: these arose from the existence of an extensive quicksand in the line of the tunnel. Extra shafts were sunk, and 4 powerful pumping engines were erected, which continued to pump from the quicksand for six months with scarcely a day's intermission, at the rate of 1,800 gallons per minute, till at length the difficulty of tunnelling in the sand was reduced, though the operation was still one of extreme difficulty and danger. The tunnel penetrates Killesby hill, the high terminus of a ridge of hills running towards Banbury. With the exception of the quicksand, it is cut through a succession of the hardest rocks: it is the longest tunnel on the line, and may in every respect be considered a master-piece of workmanship. Mr. Stephenson was the engineer. Acres 3,200. Houses 144. A. P. £3,534. Pop., in 1801, 703; in 1831, 690.

KILLINGHALL, a township in the parish of Ripley, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west by north of Knaresborough, on the southern bank of the Nidd. The Wesleyan Methodists have a church here, formed in 1793; and there is a daily school. Charities, in 1820, £1 9s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £294 12s. Acres 3,250. Houses 115. A. P. £3,262. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 545.

KILLINGHOLME (NORTH AND SOUTH), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glanford-Brigg, county of Lincoln; 9½ miles north-west of

Great Grimsby, on the Humber. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Harborough, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 18s. 4d., returned at £132 4s. 4d.; gross income £285. Great and small tithes commuted in 1776. Patron, in 1835, Lord Yarborough. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; and there are 3 daily schools. Poor rates, in 1833, £145 10s. Killingholme is parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. Acres of North Killingholme, 2,200. Houses 27. A. P. £1,803. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 142. Acres of South Killingholme, 3,090. Houses 79. A. P. £1,719. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 338.

KILLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, union of Kendal, county of Westmoreland; 7 miles north of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the river Lune. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £8 10s., returned at £87; gross income £75. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1811. Patron, the vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Here is a daily school, endowed with £7 8s. per annum. Other charities, in 1821, £37 10s. 7d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £140 12s. Acres 5,630. Houses 51. A. P. £2,996. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 302.

KILLINGWOLD-GROVE (OR GRAVES), a hamlet situated in a romantic valley, in the parish of Bishop's-Burton, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthall, east riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles west-south-west of Beverley. Before the year 1169, here was an old hospital chiefly for poor women, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and rated at £12 3s. 4d. per annum. Pop. returned with the parish.

KILLINGWORTH, a township in the parish of Long Benton, county of Northumberland; 4½ miles north-east by north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Newcastle races were held on Killingworth-moor till 1790, when it was enclosed for cultivation. Coal is obtained in this place. It was on a railway here, in 1814, that Mr. Stephenson made his improvements on the locomotive engine. Pop. returned with the parish.

KILLPECK, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, union of Dore, county of Hereford; 7½ miles south-west by south of Hereford, intersected by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 11s. 8d.; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Gloucester. The church is one of the most singular and perfect structures in the Norman style. Its form is that of the most ancient Christian temples; but it is remarkable principally for the profusion of sculpture with which its walls are adorned, both within and without. It was given by Hugh Fitzwilliam, son of the Conqueror, A. D. 1134, to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, and became a cell of Benedictines, subordinate to that monastery till its suppression. Charities, in 1837, 17s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 12s. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 9 acres. There was formerly an ancient castle belonging to the Kilpees—the descendants of Hugh Fitzwilliam—but about the time of Edward I. it became a ruin. Acres 2,230. Houses 52. A. P. £1,497. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 285.

KILLWARDBY. See **KILLERBY**.

KILMERSDON HUNDRED, on the eastern side of the county of Somerset, is bounded on the north by Wellow hundred; on the east by Frome hundred; on the south by the hundreds of Mells with Leigh, and Whitestone; and on the west by those of

Chewton and Wells-Forum. Area 15,400 acres. Houses 1,272. Pop., in 1831, 6,629.

KILMERSDON, a parish in the hund. of Kilmersdon, union of Frome, county of Somerset; 6 miles north-west of Frome. It includes the townships of Charleton, Coleford, Kilmersdon-common, Lockington, and Lypeat. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Ashwick and Coleford, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 18s. 6½d.; gross income £254. Patron, in 1835, the Lord-chancellor. The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; and there are 7 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £20 per annum. Other charities, in 1824, £11 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £812 15s. Acres 3,560. Houses 391. A. P. £4,919. Pop., in 1801, 1,721; in 1831, 2,129.

KILMESTON, a parish in the hund. of Fawley, union of Alresford, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles south of New-Alresford. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Cheriton. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £3 15s. per annum. Acres 1,740. Houses 40. A. P. £1,841. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 255. Poor rates, in 1838, £162 10s.

KILMINGTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Axminster, county of Devon; about 2 miles west of Axminster, on the river Axe. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Axminster. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £6 per annum. Kilmington has the privilege of sending two boys to Axminster free-school. A fair is held on the first Wednesday of September for cattle. Acres 1,940. Houses 106. A. P. £3,293. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1831, 540. Poor rates, in 1838, £286 13s.

KILMINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Norton-Ferris, union of Mere, county of Somerset; 5½ miles east by north of Bruton. Acres 2,750. Houses 124. A. P. £1,841. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 580. Poor rates, in 1838, £275. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £21 9s. 4½d.; gross income £601; nett income £498. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £450. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Ilchester. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which, containing 21 children, is supported by contributions from the landowners. About 2 miles from the church is a stately tower, erected by Henry Hoare, Esq., and bearing the following inscription:—"Alfred the Great, A. D. 879, on this summit, erected his standard against Danish invaders. To him we owe the origin of juries, and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of the benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian; the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties."

KILNCOTE. See **KINCOTE**.

KILNSAY, or **KILNSEY**, a hamlet in the chapelry of Coniston with Kilnsay, parish of Burnsall, west riding of Yorkshire; 11 miles east of Settle. Here is Kilnsay-cragg, a range of limestone rock, 165 feet in height, and stretching nearly half-a-mile along the valley in which it is situated. As a feature in landscape, this astonishing mass of limestone is certainly superior to the celebrated Gordale-scar. To the village of Kilnsay the abbots of Fountains drove their immense flocks of sheep from the surrounding hills for their annual shearing. Here they also kept courts for almost all their manors in Craven: the remains of their court-house still exist near the inn at Kilnsay. Returns with Coniston.

KILNSEA WITH SPURN, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Holderness, union

of Patrington, east riding of Yorkshire; 24 miles east-south-east of Hull, on a projecting point of land between the North sea and the mouth of the Humber. Acres 1,130. Houses 28. A. P. £644. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 158. Poor rates, in 1838, £21 1s. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £6 8s. 6½d., returned at £98 5s.; gross income £92. Patron, in 1835, G. L. Thompson, Esq. The remains of the church, which stood near the brink of the cliff, and formed a conspicuous object from the Holderness coast, recently gave way and were swallowed up by the sea, which has been making progressive encroachments upon this coast for several years. Here is a daily school. The promontory of **SPURN-HEAD**, or **Spurn-point**, the southern point of Holderness, is in this parish. It contains two lighthouses—which are private property,—a few cottages, and a station for a life-boat. The lighthouses are situated in 53° 34' 44" North lat., 0° 7' East long.: relative position north-west ½ north, 540 feet. The higher is of dark brick, 90 feet in height; the lantern being 100 feet above high water, and the light, which is fixed, being seen to a distance of 15 miles in clear weather. The lower is of a dark red colour, 44 feet in height; the lantern being 50 feet above high water; and the light, which is also fixed, being seen to a distance of 12 miles in clear weather. The buildings were erected in 1776. There is also a light vessel off Spurn-point in 53° 34' North lat., 0° 13' East long. It is moored in 8 fathoms, and carries a flag. The lantern is 30 feet above high water, and the light, which is also fixed, is seen at a distance of 9 miles in clear weather. A gong is sounded every ten minutes during fogs. The corporation of Trinity-house of Deptford Strond receive the tolls of this light vessel. The gross amount of light duties in the year ending 31st December, 1837, was £4,924 1s. 2½d.: charges of maintenance £1,168 12s. 8d. "It appears," says Smeaton, engineer of the Spurn-point lighthouses, in his report, "that this coast, from Flamborough-head, or at least from Bridlington, to the Spurn-point, trending south-south-east, (true merid.) and the tide of flood of the German ocean setting strongly southward, will cause these flood-tides, when agitated by winds from north-north-west to north-east to bite very hard upon this stretch of coast, and the sand and matter dislodged to be driven towards the south, forming, at the tail of the land, the appendage called the Spurn-point." He also adds, that "doubtless the matter so brought would in time block up the Humber, were it not for the powerful re-flow of the tide of that river, aided by the fresh water from the higher country. The Spurn-point being therefore the effect of a struggle between the sea-tide of the German ocean, and the re-flow of the Humber, we are not to wonder if the powerful effort of the sea by degrees drive the channel of the Humber southward, towards the Lincolnshire coast, and thereby the Spurn-point lengthen towards the south, and be also in a state of travel westward." He seemed to think that, in Camden's time, Spurn-head was a sharp head of land, that did not extend far from Kilnsay; and that when it was drawn out in length, and to a sharper point, a lighthouse was erected upon it, and it took the name of Spurn-point. Mr. Smeaton gives a plan of the Spurn-point, in the year 1786, which includes about 98 acres of ground. Several towns formerly stood on this coast, but having all been long ago swallowed up by the sea, a precise account of them cannot now be obtained. The celebrated port of Ravenspur was situated near Spurnhead, but it has likewise shared the same fate.

KILNSEY. See KILNSAY.

KILNWICK, a parish and township in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-south-west of Great Driffield. The parish includes the townships of Bracken, Kilnwick, and part of Lockington, and the chapelry of Beswick. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York, not in charge; returned at £100; gross income £101. Great and small tithes commuted in 1806. Patron, in 1835, C. Grindston, Esq. Here are 2 day and Sunday schools, and a daily school. Acres 3,990. Houses 112. A. P. £4,681. Pop., in 1821, 576; in 1831, 581. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 3s. Acres of the township, 2,100. Houses 46. A. P. £2,577. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 217. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 3s.

KILNWICK-PERCY, or KILNWICK-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Pocklington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £4 16s. 3d.; gross income £180. Acres 1,610. Houses 7. A. P. £1,803. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 49. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 5s.

KILVE, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanors, union of Williton, county of Somerset; $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Bridgewater. Living, a rectory, with the vicarage of Strington, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 16s. 8d.; gross income £675; in the patronage of Balliol college, Oxford. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1825, £1 16s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 8s. Acres 1,680. Houses 42. A. P. £1,802. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 233.

KILPIN, a township in the parish of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-east by east of Howden. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,000. Houses 58. A. P. £5,360. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 349. Poor rates, in 1838, £166 11s.

KILSBY. See KILLESBY.

KILTON, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanors, union of Williton, county of Somerset; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Bridgewater, on the Bristol channel. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 6s. 10d., returned at £136 13s. 2d.; gross income £189. Patron, the Crown. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Charities, in 1825, 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £84. Acres 1,560. Houses 18. A. P. £1,689. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 141.

KILTON, a township in the parish of Brotton, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-east by east of Guisborough. Here are the ruins of a castle, formerly in the possession of the ancient family of Thwengs. Acres 1,510. Houses 18. A. P. £1,922. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 80. Poor rates, in 1838, £75.

KIL-RHEDDYN, or CIL-RHEDDYN, a parish, partly in the hund. of Elfet, Carmarthenshire, and partly in that of Kilgerran, union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 4 miles south-south-west of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St. David's; rated at £6 12s. 8d.; gross income £200; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Houses 215. A. P. £1,894. Pop., in 1811, 740; in 1831, 1,078. Poor rates, in 1838, £229 14s.

KILVERSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Shropham, union of Thetford, county of Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Thetford, in the vale of the Thet. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd.

of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 14s. 9d., returned at £140; gross income £160; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. The children of this parish attend the schools at Thetford. Acres 2,540. Houses 8. A. P. £1,146. Pop., in 1801 70; in 1831, 36. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 17s.

KILVINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; 7 miles south of Newark-upon-Trent. It includes part of the hamlet of Alverton. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Staunton. Great and small tithes commuted in 1804. Acres 900. Houses 9. A. P. £689. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 45. Poor rates, in 1838, £50 2s.

KILVINGTON (NORTH), a township in the parish of Thornton-le-Street, north riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Thirsk. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Acres 1,210. Houses 13. A. P. £1,469. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 279.

KILVINGTON (SOUTH), a parish and township in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Thirsk, north riding of Yorkshire; 1 mile north-north-west of Thirsk, and bounded on the south by the rivulets named the Codbek and the Whitelass beck. The parish includes the townships of South Kilvington, Thornbrough, and Upsal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £17 10s. 10d.; gross income £530; in the patronage of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge. The township of South Kilvington is included within the boundaries of the borough of Thirsk by the new parliamentary boundary act. Acres 2,610. Houses 91. A. P. £3,514. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 414. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 8s.

KILWORTH (NORTH), or KILWORTH-ABBAS, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester; 5 miles east by south of Lutterworth, intersected by the Union canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £15 0s. 5d.; gross income £583. Great and small tithes commuted in 1765. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Belgrave. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £32 12s. 6d. per annum; of which £30 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £188 16s. Acres 2,230. Houses 82. A. P. £3,106. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 390.

KILWORTH (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Lutterworth, on the river Avon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 8s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £491. Great and small tithes commuted in 1789. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here, and there are an infant and a daily school. Charities, in 1837, £29 3s. 10d. per annum; of which £27 3s. 6d. arose from church lands. Poor rates, in 1838, £229 8s. Acres 1,470. Houses 97. A. P. £2,318. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 437.

KIL-Y-BEBILL, or CIL-Y-BEBILL (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in the hund. and union of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 5 miles north-north-west of Neath; on the river Tawe, and intersected by the Swansea canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £4 6s. 8d.; gross income £85. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. Houses 70. A. P. £1,330. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 398. Poor rates, in 1838, £149 7s.

KIL-Y-MAENLLWYD, or CIL-Y-MAENLLWYD, a parish, partly in the hund. of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, but mostly in the hund. of Derlls

union of Narberth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Narberth. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Castlederran, in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; rated at £6 10s.; gross income £240. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. The chapelry of Castlederran, or Dwyrrhan, and the village of Grondre, are within this parish. Houses 116. A. P. £2,212. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 607. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 4s.

KIMBERLEY, a parish and village in the hund. and union of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north-west of Wymondham, near the source of the river Yare. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Barnham-Broom. Great and small tithes commuted in 1766. In 1835, the church was repaired and beautified by Lord Wodehouse, of whose family it contains several monumental inscriptions. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1834, £9 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £199 11s. Kimberley-hall, the seat of Lord Wodehouse, stands about a mile east of the village, in a beautiful park, richly ornamented with wood and water, and well-stocked with deer. In 1578, Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through Norfolk, lodged here, where a throne, covered with crimson-velvet and embroidered with gold, was erected for her reception. Sir John Wodehouse distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt. Acres 1,460. Houses 26. A. P. £2,391. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 138.

KIMBERLEY, a large hamlet in the parish of Greasley, county of Nottingham; 6 miles north-west by west of Nottingham. Here are 2 infant schools. There are about 1,700 inhabitants,—almost exclusively frame-knitters and colliers. Other returns with the parish.

KIMBERWORTH, a township in the parish of Rotherham, west riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by north of Rotherham, in the line of the Sheffield and Rotherham railway. There is a branch from the Holmes, in this township, to the Greasborough canal and coal-field. All tithes, the property of the lord of the manor, commuted in 1796. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; and there are 6 daily schools, 2 of which are endowed. In this vicinity is a handsome building, called Thundercliffe-Grange. Acres 2,940. Houses 828. A. P. £10,770. Pop., in 1801, 3,326; in 1831, 4,031. Poor rates, in 1838, £676 4s.

KIMBLE (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Aylesbury, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Wendover. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Great Hampden. Tithes commuted in 1839; impropriate £171 1s.; vicarial £121 11s. Other tithes commuted in 1803. Here are 2 day and Sunday National schools. Charities, in 1832, £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £303. This place is said to derive its name from Cunobelin, or Cymbeline, the British king, whose sons here bravely opposed the progress of the Romans. In the vicinity are the remains of several fortifications and intrenchments; and on a circular mount are vestiges of a castle called Belinesbury, where it is said Cunobelin resided. Acres 2,570. Houses 78. A. P. £2,544. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 436.

KIMBLE (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Aylesbury, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; 3 miles west-south-west of Wendover. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 2s. 11d.; gross income £108. Great and small tithes commuted in 1803. Patron-

age, in 1835, in dispute. Charities, in 1832, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £63. Acres 750. Houses 35. A. P. £941. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 176.

KIMBLESWORTH, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Durham, intersected by the Great North of England railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham. It is a sinecure,—the church having long since fallen to decay. The parishioners attend the church of Witton Gilbert. Acres 690. Houses 5. A. P. £690. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 36.

KIMBOLTON, a parish in the hund. of Wolphy, union of Leominster, county of Hereford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Leominster, in the line of the Leominster canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, with that of Middleton, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 6s. 8d., returned at £90; gross income £132. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £265 7s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 153½ acres; average of hops charged, 18,632 lbs.; of duty, £155 5s. 4d. Acres 4,640. Houses 149. A. P. £4,293. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 719.

KIMBOLTON, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Leightonstone, union of St. Neots, county of Huntingdon; 10 miles west by south of Huntingdon, and 63 north-north-west of London, on the river Kym. Acres 6,200. Houses 316. A. P. £6,637. Pop., in 1801, 1,266; in 1831, 1,584. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £5, returned at £137 14s. 9d.; and, in 1835, in the patronage of the duke of Manchester. The church is surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains several monuments to the Montague family. A Baptist church was formed here in 1692; and a Moravian, in 1823: the Wesleyan Methodists have also a place of worship here. The free grammar-school, founded in the 15th century, is endowed with property, producing, in 1830, £131 6s. 6d. per annum. There are also 4 daily, and 8 infant schools: one of the former is endowed, by Mr. John Cannon, with the interest of £130, for educating 9 boys belonging to the hamlet of Stonely in this parish. Other charities, in 1830, £30 13s. 4d. per annum. Almshouses for 4 poor persons were erected here in 1701. Poor rates, in 1838, £585 3s. Lace-making is carried on here; but the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. A manorial court is held here by the duke of Manchester, who is lord of the manor, and lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Friday in Easter week for pedlery and sheep, and on December 11th, for cattle and hogs. The chief object of attraction in this parish is Kimbolton-castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Manchester, in which Catherine of Arragon resided, subsequently to her divorce from Henry VIII., and where she died, January 8th, 1536. The castle is an ancient quadrangular building, situate in a spacious park: the interior is superbly fitted up, and contains a fine collection of paintings. About a mile south-eastward of the town are the remains of Stonely priory, a convent of canons or the order of St. Augustine, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £62 12s. 3d.

KIMCOTE, or KILNCOTE, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Lutterworth. It includes the hamlet of Cotes-de-Val. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester

and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £20 16s. 3d.; gross income £566. Great and small tithes commuted in 1778. Patron, in 1835, Lord Willoughby de Broke. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £30 per annum. Other charities, in 1837, about £37 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, including Walton, £181 6s. Many of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. Acres 1,710. Houses 107. A. P. £4,523. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 490.

KIMERIDGE, or **KOMMERIDGE**, a parish and village in the hund. of Hasilor, union of Wareham and Purbeck, Blandford division of the county of Dorset, in the isle of Purbeck; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Corfe-castle. The parish comprises the hamlets of Chaldecote, East Kimeridge, and Smedmore. Acres 1,570. Houses 12. A. P. £1,419. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 124. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 8s. Living, a donative. The southern part of this parish is bounded by Botteridge-pool or Kimeridge-bay, and the eastern is defended by two high cliffs, on which is placed a battery of cannon. In the vicinity are several alum works, an alum mine having been discovered here by Lord Mountjoy. In the cliffs of this and of the neighbouring parishes are found a sort of fossil or bituminous coal, which burns with a strong light and emits a sulphureous smell: it is chiefly used in ovens by the poor. Pieces of bituminous matter called, by the country people, "coal money," have been found here. They are round, and vary in size and thickness, and have evidently been turned in a lathe, the mouldings and ornaments being formed with great neatness and precision.

KIMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Hitchin and Piton, union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; 4 miles west-north-west of Welwyn. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12; gross income £427. Patron, in 1835, Lord Dacre. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday National school: the latter is supported by Lord and Lady Dacre. Charities, in 1833, £5 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £462. Acres 3,700. Houses 179. A. P. £4,501. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 944.

KIMPTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Andover, Andover division of the county of Southampton; 6 miles west by north of Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £25 12s. 1d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, G. S. Foyle, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities, in 1825, £4 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £295 4s. Acres 1,810. Houses 78. A. P. 2,167. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 383.

KINDER, a hamlet in the parish of Glossop, county of Derby; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Chapel-in-le-Prith. Houses 20. Pop., in 1821, 129; in 1831, 104. Other returns with the parish.

KINDERTON WITH HULME, a township in the parish of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, copalatine of Chester; 2 miles east of Middlewich, in the line of the Manchester and Nantwich railway. Here are a day and Sunday National school, and 2 infant schools: the former is supported by voluntary subscription and weekly payments of one penny for each child. This township is generally believed to be the Condate of the Romans. It gave title to the ancient family of Venables, represented by Lord Vernon of Kinderton, whose ancestors held possessions here in the time of the Conqueror. Acres 1,510. Houses 106. A. P. £3,416. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 495. Poor rates, in 1838, £223 13s.

KINETON, or **KINGTON**, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Kington, union of Stratford-upon-Avon, county of Warwick; 9 miles south-

south-east of Warwick, and 83 north-west of London, on the river Arrow, which flows into the Avon. Acres of the parish, 3,810. Houses 250. A. P. £3,986. Pop., in 1801, 779; in 1831, 1,102. It includes the chapelry of Combroom, and is supposed to have derived its name from having been a royal residence in the time of Edward the Confessor, or of William the Conqueror,—Kineton being, in the opinion of Dugdale, merely a corruption of King's Town. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Combroom, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 6s. 8d.; gross income £97. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1791. Patron, in 1835, Lord Willoughby de Broke, lord of the manor. Here are 2 day and Sunday schools; one of which is a National school, endowed by a late Lord Willoughby with £5 per annum, and farther supported by a yearly donation of £21 by Lord Willoughby de Broke. Other charities, in 1826, £81 19s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £423 16s. The town—which is pleasantly situated on the north-west side of Edgehills—is small and irregularly built. It consists of two streets, through one of which the high road from Banbury to Warwick passes, and the other stands at right angles to it. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on January 25th for seed and corn, and on October 18th for cattle and cheese. The lord of the manor has a noble mansion about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town. On Castle-hill, a little to the westward of Kineton, there formerly existed a castle, in which it is said King John occasionally held his court; and at the foot of the hill is a spring still called King John's Well. The memorable battle of Edgehill was fought near this town on October 23d, 1642. A pit in the neighbourhood, marked out by fir-trees, planted there as a memorial of the event, is said to have been the sepulchre of about 500 of the victims in this contest. Human bones, broken weapons, and other relics of the fight, have been frequently dug up.

KINFARE, or **KINVER**, a parish and village in the southern division of the hund. and union of Seisdon, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Kidderminster, on the river Stour, and intersected by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. Acres of the parish, 8,790. Houses 380. A. P. £10,063. Pop., in 1801, 1,665; in 1831, 1,831. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield, not in charge; returned at £120; gross income £144. Great and small tithes, &c., commuted in 1773 and 1779. Patrons, in 1835, trustees. The church—which is an ancient fabric—occupies a lofty situation on a hill, westward of the village, and contains several antique monuments. Here are 5 daily schools. The free grammar-school—of ancient and obscure foundation—is endowed with property, producing, in 1820, £112 12s. 11d. per annum. Other charities, £129 3s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £607 11s. Kinfare was anciently of considerable importance, having been a borough and market-town, and noted for the manufacture of woollen-cloth. It now possesses several forges for making bar, rod, and sheet-iron. The one at Hyde is said to have been the first rolling and slitting mill erected in England. On the south side of Kinfare-edge, on a small plain, are the remains of an ancient encampment, of an oblong form, 300 yards long and 200 broad; and below it is a tumulus surrounded by a narrow ditch. "Concerning this encampment," observes Dr. Plot, in his curious old work on Staffordshire, "the tradition of the town is, that it was a Danish fortification; but

the name seeming rather to make it a Saxon one, where some king was kill'd, from *cyne*, regium, and *faran*, nutare, vacillare or obire, importing as much as a royal failure, or place where a king had fail'd or dyed, I have rather chosen to place it among the Saxon antiquities. Upon this account too I am inclined to believe, the Lows on the heath underneath betwixt it and the Comptons are also Saxon; and so that at the end of Kinfare heath, near the lane leading to Enfield: there seems also to be another under Meg-a-fox-hole, which, though now all stone, may possibly have been formerly earth, now turned into stone by subterranean heats."

KINGCOMBE (OVER and NETHER), a tything in the parish of Toller-Porcorum, county of Dorset; 5 miles east by south of Beaminster. Acres 1,120. Houses 33. Pop., in 1811, 119; in 1831, 189. Other returns with the parish.

KINGERBY, a parish and village in the north division of the wapentake of Walscroft, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-west of Market-Raisen, on a branch of the river Ancholme. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5, returned at £105; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, J. Young, Esq. Here is an hospital for 6 poor people, founded and endowed, in 1675, by Thomas Bell: endowments £8 per annum for each person. Acres 1,510. Houses 10. A. P. £2,163. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 95.

KINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Chadlington, union of Chipping-Norton, county of Oxford; 4 miles west-south-west of Chipping-Norton, on the river Evenlode, by which it is divided on the west from Gloucestershire. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £17 11s. 8d.; gross income £747. Patron, in 1835, J. W. Lockwood. Here are a daily and an infant school. Charities, in 1824, £36 5s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £261 16s. Acres 1,540. Houses 99. A. P. £3,140. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 504.

KINGHAMFORD HUNDRED, in the lathe of Augustine, county of Kent; is bounded on the north by the hundred of Downhamford; on the east by the hundreds of Eastry and Bewsborough; on the south by the hundred of Loningborough; and on the west by that of Bridge and Petham. Area 9,160 acres. Houses 281. Pop., in 1831, 1,821.

KINGMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty in Eskdale ward, county of Cumberland; 2 miles north-north-west of Carlisle, on the river Eden. Acres 1,110. Houses 64. A. P. £1,140. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 426. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 15s.

KINGROAD, a roadstead on the coast of Somersetshire, and adjoining Gloucestershire, immediately below the river Avon, as it enters the Bristol channel. Here many vessels, outward bound, take their departure.

KING'S BARNWELL. See **BARNWELL-ALL-SAINTS**.

KINGSBRIDGE HUNDRED, in the northern part of the county of Wilts, is bounded on the north by the hundred of Highworth; on the east by that of Ramsbury; on the south by the hundreds of Selkley and Calne; and on the west by those of Malmesbury and Damerham. Area 40,430 acres. Houses 1,887. Pop., in 1831, 9,863.

KINGSBRIDGE, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Stanborough, union of Kingsbridge, county of Devon; 33 miles south-south-west of Exeter, and 208 west-south-west of London. Acres of the parish, 150. Houses 239. A. P. £2,431. Pop., in 1801, 1,117; in 1831, 1,586. The town is situated on an inlet of the English channel, called Salcombe-haven, which is navigable for vessels of

60 or 70 tons burden. According to Risdon, the name is derived from a bridge which separates it from the town of Dodbrooke. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Churchstow. Here are an Independent church, formed prior to 1793; a Baptist, in 1650; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1812; a Friends' meeting-house, and 7 daily schools: one of the last is a free grammar-school, founded pursuant to the will of Thomas Crispin, who bequeathed, in 1689, an estate for its endowment: the number of boys on the foundation is restricted to 15. In 1691, William Duncombe gave by will property producing, in 1820, about £350 per annum, for the support of three or four exhibitioners, from this school, to Oxford or Cambridge,—for apprenticing boys educated in the school,—and for the salary of a lecturer, who should "supply the course wherein the incumbent is absent at Churchstow on the Lord's day, and instruct the people from house to house." Here is an almshouse for poor persons. Other charities, in 1820, £40 8s. 7d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £614 4s. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Kingsbridge, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 350 persons. The Kingsbridge poor-law union comprehends 26 parishes, embracing an area of 113 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 20,164. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,069. Expenditure, in 1833, £9,118; in 1839, £10,170 14s. The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is neat and remarkably pleasant. The principal articles of trade consist of malt and leather,—especially the former. The woollen manufacture was at one time carried on here to a great extent; but it is now inconsiderable. The market is on Saturday; and a fair is held on July 20th for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. Here are branches of the Devon and Cornwall bank; of the National provincial bank of England; and of the Western District bank.

KINGS-BROMLEY. See **BROMLEY (KING'S)**.

KINGSBURY HUNDRED (EAST and WEST), consists of various detached portions, situated amongst the other hundreds on the south-western side of the county of Somerset. Area 36,690 acres. Houses 3,803. Pop., in 1831, 19,962.

KINGSBURY, a parish in the hund. of Gore, union of Hendon, county of Middlesex; 8½ miles north-west by west of London, on the river Brent, and in the line of the London and Birmingham railway, which has a station here. Living, a vicarage and peculiar of St. Paul's, not in charge, returned at £45; gross income £46. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £529 10s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church is said to occupy the site of a Roman encampment. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities, in 1822, £21 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £194. The Anglo-Saxon princes resided here. Acres 1,700. Houses 73. A. P. £5,464. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 463.

KINGSBURY, a parish in the Tamworth division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Tamworth, county of Warwick; 5 miles north by east of Coleshill, on the river Tame, and intersected by the Bristol and Derby railway. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Dosthill, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 10s.; gross income £110; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. The Independents have a place of worship here, and there are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £35 per annum. Other charities, in 1834, £27 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838,

£777 3s. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy, this place was a seat of the Mercian kings. Acres 9,070. Houses 263. A. P. £5,456. Pop., in 1801, 1,111; in 1831, 1,314.

KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, or **EAST KINGSBURY**, a parish in the hund. of Kingsbury, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 6 miles east by south of Langport, on the river Carey. It includes the tythings of Barrow, East Lambrook, West Lambrook with Lake, and Stourbridge. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of Bath and Wells; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the chancellor of Wells; rated at £17 18s. 1½d.; gross income £269. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have churches here: the Independent church was formed in 1680. There are also 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, £23 14s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £613 2s. Acres 3,890. Houses 319. A. P. £8,320. Pop., in 1801, 1,134; in 1831, 1,694.

KING'S-CAPLE, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, union of Ross, county of Hereford; 4 miles north-west by north of Ross, and nearly encircled by the river Wye. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sellack. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1836, £12 9s. 6d. per annum, part of which is applied to education. Poor rates, in 1833, £147 5s. Acres 1,720. Houses 42. A. P. £3,106. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 280.

KINGSBY. See **KINGSLEY**.

KINGSCLERE DIVISION, county of Southampton, comprises five hundreds: viz., Chutely, Evingar, Kingsclere, Overton, and Pastrow. Area 102,500 acres. Houses 3,442. Pop., in 1831, 18,070.

KINGSCLERE HUNDRED, in the Kingsclere division, situated on the northern side, of the county of Southampton, is bounded on the north by Berkshire; on the east by the eastern division of the hundred of Evingar; on the south by the hundred of Chutely; and on the west by the western division of Evingar hundred. Area 21,460 acres. Houses 593. Pop., in 1831, 3,041.

KINGSCLERE, a parish and market-town in the hund. and union of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton; 31 miles north-north-east of Southampton, and 54 west by south of London. The parish includes the chapelries of Sidmonton and Echinswell. Acres 17,240. Houses 624. A. P. £9,667. Pop., in 1801, 1,939; in 1831, 3,151. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Echinswell and Sidmonton, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £17 19s. 7d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, Lord Bolton. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here; and there are 7 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum, paid by the corporation of Basingstoke. There is also a day and Sunday school, partly supported by subscription, and partly by penny weekly payments from the children. Charities, in 1825, exclusive of the school endowment, £138 9s. per annum; of which £3 15s. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1833, £1,768 11s. The Kingsclere poor-law union comprehends 15 parishes, embracing an area of 67 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 7,885. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,501. Expenditure, in 1833, £4,565; in 1839, £3,868 9s. The town is situated on the edge of a range of hills, near the northern extremity of the county. The principal trade is in malt, for making which, the fine barley grown in the neighbourhood is well-adapted. A beautiful and copious stream near the town turns several mills within a mile of its source. The market is on

Tuesday; and fairs for sheep are held on April 2d and October 15th. Petty-sessions are held here. This is a polling-place for the county members. Kingsclere was a residence of the Saxon monarchs. At Freemantle park there was a royal abode so late as the reign of King John.

KING'S-CLIFFE. See **CLIFFE-REGIS**.

KINGSCOTE, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Tetbury, county of Gloucester; 5 miles north-west by west of Tetbury. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Beverstone. The church is built on the site of a Roman station. Here are an infant and a daily school. A considerable quantity of coins and other Roman relics have been found in this parish. Acres 1,990. Houses 57. A. P. £1,739. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1833, £184 18s.

KINGSDON, a parish in the hund. of Somerton, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 2 miles south-east by south of Somerton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £27 13s. 1½d.; gross income £435. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £330. Patron, University college, Oxford. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1710. There are also 2 daily schools and an infant school. Acres 1,870. Houses 113. A. P. £3,552. Pop., in 1801, 455; in 1831, 610. Poor rates, in 1833, £236 6s.

KINGSDOWN, a small fishing hamlet in the parish of Ringwold, lying on the coast of the county of Kent.

KINGSDOWN, or **KINGSTON**, a parish in the hund. and union of Milton, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 6½ miles west-south-west of Faversham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 9s. 2d.; gross income £247. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £178 7s. 4d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Pennington, D.D. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops were annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 21 acres; average of hops charged, 17,287 lbs.; of duty, £864 1s. 2d. Acres 1,040. Houses 15. A. P. £612. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 94. Poor rates, in 1833, £56 9s.

KINGSDOWN, a parish in the hund. of Axtou, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford, county of Kent; 7 miles south-south-east of Dartford. Living, a rectory with that of Mapiscomb, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £9 1s. 8d.; gross income £408; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. Here is a daily school. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops were annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 74 acres; average of hops charged, 32,486 lbs.; of duty, £270 14s. 4d. Acres 3,060. Houses 68. A. P. £1,916. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 431. Poor rates, in 1833, £439 14s.

KINGSEY, a parish in the hund. of Ashendon, union of Thame, county of Buckingham; 3 miles east by north of Thame. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 10s. 5d., returned at £132 6s.; gross income £260; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. Here is a small daily school. Charities, in 1832, £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1833, £193 4s. Acres 1,350. Houses 40. A. P. £1,266. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 222.

KING'S-FERRY, a hamlet in the parish of Iwade, isle of Sheppey, county of Kent. It is the common passage into the isle. A cable of about 140 fathoms in length is fixed across the water from shore to shore, and the ferryman pulls the boat across by hand.

KINGSFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Wolverley, county of Worcester; 2 miles north-north-

west of Kidderminster. Pop., in 1801, 44. Other returns with the parish.

KINGSFORD, a hamlet partly in the parish of Church-Bickenhill, and partly in that of Solihull, county of Warwick.

KINGSHOLME, a hamlet adjacent to the city of Gloucester, on the north, partly in the parish of St. Catherine, and partly in that of St. Mary-de-Lode, county of Gloucester. It is beyond the parliamentary boundaries of the city of Gloucester, with which the municipal were made co-ordinate, but within those laid down in the municipal boundary report. Returns with St. Mary-de-Lode.

KINGS-KERWELL. See **KERSWELL-KING'S**.

KINGSLAND, a parish and village in the hund. of Stretford, union of Leominster, county of Hereford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Leominster. Acres 4,650. Houses 197. A. P. £6,703. Pop., in 1801, 948; in 1831, 1,074. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £31 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £800. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Evans. The church is a massive structure, with an embattled tower. Here is a daily school, endowed, in 1810, with £10 per annum, by Thomas Woodhouse, Esq., who also gave to the poor of this parish, by will, the residue of his estate, amounting to £496 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The children of Kingsland are entitled to attend the free-school at Lucton. Other charities, in 1837, £12 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £524 16s. The village is neat and well-built. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 215 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; average of hops charged, 33,473 lbs.; of duty, £278 18s. 10d. A fair is held here for horses, horned cattle, hops, cheese, and butter, on October 10th. It is said that formerly Kingsland had a castle, in which was the burial-place of King Merwald. The battle of Mortimer's-cross—see **HEREFORDSHIRE—History**—was fought in 1461 on Kingsland-field, a level plain near Mortimer's-cross, between Kingsland and Aymestrey. A monumental stone was erected, in 1799, by subscription, to commemorate the event.

KINGSLAND, a hamlet partly in the parish of Hackney, and partly in that of Islington, Tower division of the hund. of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of St. Paul's, intersected by the London and Cambridge railway, and the Regent's canal, on which there is a basin and wharf to the westward of Kingsland road. Pop. with the parish—which see. The Independents have several places of worship here. Kingsland consists principally of irregular ranges of buildings, forming a portion of the north-eastern suburb of the metropolis, and extending a considerable distance along the high road from London to Stoke-Newington, High Cross, Tottenham, and Ware. Kingsland road, the principal range, commences at Shoreditch church, and continues to Shacklewell-lane, near Stoke-Newington. To the eastward of this road there are extensive nurseries, and the grounds on either side are otherwise in general open and unoccupied by buildings between Islington on the west, and Hackney on the east. Here are an iron-foundry and several manufactories for floor-cloth. In 1437 there existed here an hospital for lepers, called Les Loques, from the French word for rags, whence the word Lock was used for a lazar or poor-house, or other hospital for the diseased. This leper-house was endowed with a rent-charge by John Pope, a citizen of London. It afterwards became annexed to St. Bartholomew's in London, and was used as a kind of out-ward to that institution. In 1761, the patients were removed from Kingsland, and the ground was let on a build-

ing-lease, except a small chapel, which was suffered to stand for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the hamlet. The chaplain is appointed by the governors of the hospital.

KING'S LANGLEY, a parish in the hund. of Dacorum, union of Hemel-hempstead, county of Hertford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Watford, intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway. Acres 3,400. Houses 277. A. P. £4,762. Pop., in 1831, 1,423. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8; gross income £264. Patron, the bishop of Ely. In the church, which stands upon the side of a hill, not far from the river Gade, were buried Richard II., whose body was subsequently removed to Westminster abbey by order of Henry V., and Edmund de Langley, fifth son of Edward III., with his wife Isabel, daughter of Pedro, King of Castile. Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was buried by his master with much pomp, in the chapel of the priory. See **BLACK-LOW-HILL**. Here are 4 daily schools, besides an infant and a boarding-school. Charities, in 1832, £50 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £549 17s. In 1530, the Earl and Countess of Bedford founded almshouses at Watford, for 8 poor women, to be chosen from the parishes of Watford, Cheyneis, and Langley. A palace was erected here by Henry III., in which he occasionally resided. "An house of friars preachers, near the royal palace here, is said to have been first founded by Roger, son of Robert Helle, an English baron, but certainly enlarged in buildings and increased in revenues by the munificence of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Edwards, so as to exceed all houses of this order in England, being valued, 26^o Henry VIII., at £150 14s. 8d. Queen Mary restored this house to a prioress and nuns, who were dissolved, 1^o Elizabeth, and the site was soon after granted to Edward Grimston."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

KINGSLEY, or **KINGSBY**, a township in the parish of Frodsham, co.-palatine of Chester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Frodsham. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed. Acres 3,220. Houses 181. A. P. £3,200. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 934. Poor rates, in 1838, £156 14s.

KINGSLEY, a parish in the hund. of Alton, Alton north division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles east-south-east of Alton. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Alton. Here is a Sunday school. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; average of hops charged, 13,733 lbs.; of duty, £114 8s. 10d. Acres 1,640. Houses 53. A. P. £2,395. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 345. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 2s.

KINGSLEY, a parish and village in the hund. of Totmonslow, union of Cheadle, county of Stafford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Cheadle, on the river Churnet, and in the line of the Uttoxeter canal, and the proposed Churnet valley, or Manchester and Derby, railway, for an act to form which, notice was given, on 17th February, 1841, of an intended application to parliament, in the ensuing session,—see also article **DERBYSHIRE—Railways**. The parish includes the township of Whiston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £16 15s.; gross income £259. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £181 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1835, James Beech, Esq. In 1821 the church was rebuilt, except the tower, at an expense of £2,250. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 2 day and Sunday National schools, one of which was endowed by

John Stubbs, Esq., and Mrs. Brindley, with property producing, in 1825, £53 8s. per annum. Other charities, £15 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £460 10s. The village, which is irregularly built, occupies a gentle eminence. Here are several coal-mines, and an extensive brass and copper work. There is also a paint and colour manufactory at Frogghall. Acres 5,290. Houses 271. A. P. £4,150. Pop., in 1801, 673; in 1831, 1,416.

KING'S-LYNN. See LYNN-REGIS.

KING'S-MARSH, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of Holt, on the river Dee. Acres 680. Houses 8. A. P. £369. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 70. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 11s.

KING'S-MEABURN, a township in the parish of Morland, Westmoreland; 4 miles west-north-west of Appleby, on the river Lynemut. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1821, 19s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 13s. Acreage with the parish. Houses 39. A. P. £1,955. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 203.

KING'S-MEAD, or THE SPAW, a hamlet in the parish of Werburgh, county of Derby. Here was formerly a small priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and rated at £21 18s. 8d.

KING'S-NORTH, a parish in the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Ashford, in the line of the South-eastern railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £11 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £386. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £630. Patrons, in 1835, J. Alliston and T. Bros, Esqs. Charities, in 1836, £4 per annum, applied in church repairs. Poor rates, in 1838, £234 8s. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have been annually cultivated in this parish to the extent of 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; average of hops charged, 27,753 lbs.; of duty, £231 5s. 6d. Acres 3,300. Houses 66. A. P. £3,198. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 336.

KING'S-NORTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of King's Norton, county of Worcester; 5 miles south-south-west of Birmingham, intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and by the Birmingham and Worcester canal, which passes through a hill in this vicinity, by a tunnel 16 feet wide, 18 feet high, and nearly 2 miles in length. It was begun at both ends, yet its line is so straight as to be seen through from end to end. The parish includes the hamlets of Headly, Mosely, Moundsley, and Rednal. Acres 11,970. Houses 767. A. P. £28,822. Pop., in 1801, 2,807; in 1831, 3,977. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Bromsgrove. Vicarial and great tithes commuted in 1772. The church is a spacious structure, with a lofty and elegantly ornamented spire, and painted glass windows: it contains several handsome monuments. Here are 7 daily schools, one of which, a grammar-school, was founded by Edward VI., and endowed by him with £15 per annum. Other charities, in 1832, £32 6s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,609 1s. The King's-Norton poor-law union comprehends 5 parishes, embracing an area of 45 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 14,701. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £4,845. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,226; in 1839, £4,000 19s. This parish had formerly a market, which has now fallen into disuse. Fairs are held on May 7th, and August 16th, for all sorts of cattle. In session 1840, an act was obtained for the more easy recovery of small debts within the parishes of King's-Norton and Northfield.

KING'S-PYON, a parish in the hund. of Stretford, union of Weobly, county of Hereford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Weobly. Living, a discharged vicarage, with that of Birley, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 11s. 8d.; gross income £383. Patron, in 1835, S. Pelpoe, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school, endowed with £3 per annum. Other charities, in 1837, £2 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 13s. In 1835 hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 39 acres. Acres 1,930. Houses 72. A. P. £2,250. Pop., in 1831, 359.

KING'S-SOMBOURN HUNDRED, in the county of Southampton, Andover division, is bounded on the north by the hundred of Wherwell; on the east and south by that of Buddlesgate; and on the west by the hundred of Thorngate. Area 30,090 acres. Houses 1,747. Pop., in 1831, 8,495.

KING'S-SOMBOURN, a parish in the hund. of King's-Sombourn, union of Stockbridge, Andover division of the county of Southampton; 3 miles south of Stockbridge, intersected by the Andover canal. Living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Stockbridge and Little Sombourn, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £21 1s. 10d.; gross income £700. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. Mill, Bart. There are 4 daily schools in this parish. Acres 7,100. Houses 201. A. P. £3,703. Pop., in 1801, 778; in 1831, 1,046. Poor rates, in 1838, £339 13s.

KING'S-SUTTON. See SUTTON (KING'S).

KINGSTEIGNTON, a parish in the hund. of Teignbridge, union of Newton-Abbotts, county of Devon; 2 miles north-north-east of Newton-Bushel, on the river Teign. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of High-Week, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £28 13s. 9d.; gross income £421; in the patronage of the prebend of Kingsteignton in Salisbury cathedral. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1816; and there are 6 daily schools. Kingsteignton was formerly remarkable for the frequency of agues and other diseases; but this has been remedied by drainage of surface water. Acres 4,110. Houses 261. A. P. £4,033. Pop., in 1801, 856; in 1831, 1,238. Poor rates, in 1838, £637 18s.

KINGSTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Spelhoe, union and county of Northampton; 2 miles north by west of Northampton, on a branch of the Nen. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Great and small tithes commuted in 1766. The Baptists have a place of worship here; and there are 6 infant and 3 daily schools: one of the latter is endowed with an estate at Kingston in Surrey. Other charities, in 1825, £96 15s. 8d. per annum; of which £70 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £698 13s. Here are quarries of considerable extent and local celebrity. The stone is of a soft texture, hardens by exposure to the air, and is of a delicately white tint. Kingsthorpe was anciently a royal demesne,—being governed by a bailiff, and having a common seal. Here was formerly an hospital granted by Philip and Mary to the master of the Savoy. Acres 1,800. Houses 286. A. P. £4,828. Pop., in 1801, 909; in 1831, 1,344.

KINGSTON. See KINGSDOWN, Kent.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hund. of Long-Stow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Caxton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £11 15s. 5d.: no return. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1810. Patron, King's college, Cambridge. Here is a daily school, founded in 1702 by Francis Todd, and endowed with a rent-

charge of £13. Other charities, in 1836, £13 2s. per annum. There are also a number of 'town-houses' belonging to the parish, for which no rent is paid. Poor rates, in 1838, £230 18s. Acres 1,807. Houses 37. A. P. £1,912. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 293.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hund. of Ermington, union of Kingsbridge, county of Devon; 3 miles south-south-west of Modbury, on the English channel, near Bigbury bay. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Ermington. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 2,420. Houses 86. A. P. £2,673. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 504. Poor rates, in 1838, £286 16s.

KINGSTON, or KINSON, a chapelry in the parish of Canford Magna, county of Dorset; 6 miles north-east by north of Poole, on the river Stour. Here are two daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £5 15s. per annum. At East Howe, in this parish, a poor-house has been erected on ground granted, in 1824, by William Fryer, Esq. Poor rates, in 1838, £267 10s. Acres 4,390. Houses 140. A. P. £2,226. Pop., in 1831, 775.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Taunton. It includes the hamlet of Hestercombe. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £18 7s. 11d.; gross income £200. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Bristol. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1825, and 3 daily schools; one of which is endowed with £16 per annum. Other charities, in 1820, £40 10s. per annum; of which £34 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £738 1s. Acres 3,470. Houses 114. A. P. £7,449. Pop., in 1801, 834; in 1831, 902.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hund. of Tintinhull, union of Chard, county of Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Ilminster. It includes the hamlet of Allowshay. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £5 19s. 2d.; returned at £52; gross income £53. Patron, in 1835, W. Hanning, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 830. Houses 56. A. P. £2,508. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 292. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 19s.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hund. of West Medina liberty, isle of Wight incorporation, isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Newport. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £213. Patron, in 1835, G. H. Ward, Esq. The children of this parish attend school at Shorwell. Acres 650. Houses 9. A. P. £1,058. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 83. Poor rates, in 1838, £69.

KINGSTON, or KINGSTONE, a parish in the southern division of Totmonslow, union of Uttoxeter, county of Stafford; 3 miles south-west by south of Uttoxeter. It includes the hamlet of Blithe-bridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £10, and returned at £55; gross income £68. Patron, in 1835, Earl Talbot. The church is an ancient structure, much decayed. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1824, £3 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 10s. Acres 1,950. Houses 69. A. P. £2,617. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 368.

KINGSTON, a parish in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Worthing, on the English channel. The church was long ago destroyed by the sea, and Kingston is now a constituent of the parish of Fer-

ring, as far as regards ecclesiastical matters. Acres 490. Houses 11. A. P. £632. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 61. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 5s.

KINGSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union of Dore, county of Hereford; 6 miles west-south-west of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of Thruxton. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £52 1s. 10d. per annum. In 1712 almshouses were erected and endowed by William Hoskyns, Esq., for 4 poor men; 2 to be chosen from the parish of Kingstone, and 2 from that of Dore-Abbey: each receives 2s. 6d. weekly. Poor rates, in 1838, £196 16s.—In 1834 hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of three acres. Acres 1,620. Houses 104. A. P. £2,295. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 492.

KINGSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east by south of Canterbury, and intersected by a streamlet which unites with the Stour. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £16; gross income £457. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Bridges, Bart. There is a Sunday school here. On an average of 7 years to 1835, hops have annually been cultivated in this parish to the extent of 21 acres: average annual amount of hops charged, 17,287 lbs.; of duty, £864 1s. 2d. Acres 1,650. Houses 53. A. P. £1,529. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 282. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 10s.

KINGSTON-BAGPUZE, a parish in the hund. of Ock, union of Abingdon, county of Berks; 6 miles west of Abingdon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £10 6s. 5d.; gross income £315; in the patronage of St. John's college, Oxford. The church—which is a neat, modern structure—contains a monument to the memory of John Blandy, Esq. Here is a daily school, in which 20 boys, selected from the parishes of Kingston-Bagpuze, Longworth, Fyfield, and Garford, are educated from the proceeds of an endowment, bequeathed, in 1736, by John Blandy, Esq., and subsequently augmented by his son. On account of alleged misapplication of funds, this case was submitted, in 1837, by the Charity commissioners, to her majesty's attorney-general. Other charities £10 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £427 9s. Acres 1,180. Houses 63. A. P. £2,305. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 306.

KINGSTON-DEVERILL, a parish in the hund. and union of Mere, county of Wilts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Mere. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £19 15s.; gross income £350. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1782. Patron, the Marquis of Bath. Acres 2,060. Houses 72. A. P. £1,833. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 380. Poor rates, in 1838, £171.

KINGSTON HUNDRED, on the northern side of the county of Surrey, is bounded on the north by the Thames; on the east by the hundreds of Brixton and Croydon; on the south by Emley hundred; and on the west by Emley hundred and the Thames. Area 12,690 acres. Houses 2,999. Pop., in 1831, 17,491.

KINGSTON-LISLE AND HARLOW, a chapelry in the parish of Sparsholt, county of Berks; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Wantage, in the line of the Wilts and Berks canal, and of the Great Western railway. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Sparsholt. The Baptists have a place of worship here, and there is a daily school. Acres 2,060. Houses 34. A. P. £2,933. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 376. Poor rates, in 1838, £165 12s.

KINGSTON-RUSSEL, a hamlet in the parish of

Little Bredy, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 2 miles east by north of Dorchester. Here was formerly a chapel; but it has been permitted to fall to ruins. The inhabitants, on payment of £4 per annum to the rector of Long Bredy, are permitted to bury in the churchyard there. This place is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station. Charities, in 1834, £3 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 1s. Acres 1,030. Houses 14. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 79.

KINGSTON-SEYMOUR, a parish in the hund. of Chewton, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; 8 miles north-north-west of Axbridge, on the Bristol channel, and in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £29 3s. 11½d.; gross income £321. Patron, in 1835, J. H. S. Pigott, Esq. Within the church are inscriptions commemorative of irruptions of the sea, which occurred here in 1606 and 1703. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1824, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 14s. The manor-house, though greatly modernized, is interesting on account of its antiquity, being erected in the time of Edward IV., whose favourite badge, the rose-en-soleil, appears on the west gable. Acres 2,790. Houses 52. A. P. £6,465. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 368.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL,

COMMONLY CALLED

HULL,

A county of itself, and borough, and a market-town, and celebrated sea-port, located at the south-eastern extremity of the Hunsley Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, east riding of the county of York, at the conflux of the river Hull with the Humber; 9 miles south of Beverley, 38 south-east of York, and 174 north of London; at the eastern terminus of the Selby and Hull railway, and at the southern terminus of a proposed railway to Beverley. The Hull and Selby railway, by which Hull is first brought into connection with all the great lines traversing the inland districts, and through these with Leeds, York, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, &c., was opened on July 1st, 1840.—See article YORKSHIRE.—*Railways.* Hull is distant, by railway,—from Aylesbury, 209 miles, Barnsley 58, Belper 103½, Berkhamstead 214, Birmingham 158, Blisworth 180, Bolton 103, Burton-on-Trent 122, Cheltenham 194, Chesterfield 87, Coventry 171, Crewe 136, Daventry, Derby 111, Dewsbury 53, Doncaster, Evesham, Fenny-Stratford 196, Fleetwood 144, Gloucester 210½, Halifax 63, Hartford 124, Howden 22, Lancaster 150, Leeds 38, Leicester 140½, Leighton Buzzard 201½, Littleborough 80, Liverpool 104, London 242½, Loughborough 127½, Manchester 93, Northampton, Nottingham 123, Preston 129, Rochdale 83, Rugby 159, Selby 31, Sheffield 66, Tamworth 134½, Tewkesbury, Todmorden 73, Wakefield 51, Warrington 113, Weedon 152, Wigan 114, Wolverton 190, York 50.

Limits, Value, Population, &c.]—The limits of Hullshire, or the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, a district separated from the east riding, and placed under the government of the corporation of Hull, were anciently made to comprehend the town parishes of St. Mary and Trinity; with the liberty of Myton, and the townships or parts of townships in the parishes of Ella Kirk, North Ferriby, and Hessele, as under noticed, the extra-parochial district or township called Hawten Frise, and

the Garrison side, also extra-parochial, and added thereto by the Dock act, 42° Geo. III. cap. xci. sec. 54: the whole extending, from the Garrison side, east of the river Hull, to the westward of Swanland, a distance of 8 miles in length; and from the Humber on the south, to the Hunsley Beacon division on the north, an average distance of 2 miles in breadth.

The separate returns, for the town, and county of the town, to 1831, are as under:—

TOWN PART.*				Population	
	Acres.	Houses.	A. P.	in 1801,	in 1831.
St. Mary's parish,	60	521		3,039	3,271
Holy Trinity parish,	900				
First part, ward, }		412		{ 1,423	2,755
Second part, ward, }				{ 1,220	
Austin, ward,		432		2,450	2,755
Humber (part of), ward,		666		3,439	3,856
Myton,			£77,903		
North division, precinct, }		1,493		4,669	7,121
South division, precinct, }		1,631			7,765
North (part of), ward,		572		3,263	3,342
White Friar's (part of), ward, }		299		2,608	2,093
	960	6,026	£77,903	22,161	32,958

COUNTY PART.†					
Ella Kirk Parish:—					
Anaby (part of), township,	2,020	81	£3,985	226	398
Ella Kirk, township,	980	54	2,780	212	235
Ella West, township,	570	16	1,190	79	102
Willerby (part of), township,	820	45	1,839	133	189
Ferriby, North, parish:—					
North division, township,	1,610	61	1,779	250	345
Swanland, township,	2,150	107	4,811	321	478
Hessele parish,	2,410	246			1,172
Garrison side, extra-parochial,	80	40	7,373	681	366
	11,600	6,676	£101,650‡	24,063	36,293

The limits of the borough, previous to the passing of the Reform and Municipal acts, were confined to the line of the ancient fortifications of the town, or, in other words, to that part of the town which is insulated by the river Hull on the east side, and by the three docks and their basins, formed along the line of the old walls, on the other sides; the parish of St. Mary comprising the northern part of the borough, and the southern being within the parish of the Holy Trinity, which, however, extends for a considerable distance beyond the old borough boundaries on the west; the part without constituting the liberty of Myton. By the Reform act, the limits, for parliamentary purposes, were greatly extended, and by the new Municipal act, the parliamentary boundaries were to be taken for municipal purposes.

* "Humber ward, North ward, and White Friar's, are partly in the parish of St. Mary, partly in that of Holy Trinity; but the whole are here included in Holy Trinity parish, which thus contains 24,667 inhabitants. The parish of Sulcoates, entered in the Hunsley Beacon division of Harthill wapentake, may be deemed a suburb of Hull: thus taken, the population of Hull amounts to 46,426 inhabitants. A part of White Friar's ward has been converted into a dock; hence the decrease of population (400 persons).—Pop. Returns, 1831.

† "The entire parish of Kirk Ella contains 974 inhabitants, and 4,390 acres, including the whole of Anaby township, which is partly in Hessele parish. Willerby township is partly in Cottingham parish, (Hunsley Beacon division of Harthill wapentake), and the population so entered, though not distinguished in the return. The entire parish of North Ferriby contains 823 inhabitants, and 3,760 acres. In the parish of Hessele, 40 men are employed in stone-quarries."—Pop. Returns, 1831.

‡ The valuation, according to the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Boundaries, in 1834, was as under:—

TOWN PART.		
Humber ward,		£8,372
Austin,		6,317
Trinity,		7,753
Whitefriar's,		11,572
St. Mary's,		10,933
North,		13,811
North Myton,		7,707
South Myton,		15,162
Total,		£81,657
COUNTY PART.		
Garrison side,		£2,689
Anaby,		1,001
Hessle,		4,301
Ferriby,		1,932
Swanland,		4,375
West Ella,		822
Kirk Ella,		1,694
Willoughby,		1,226
Total,		£19,742
Total of Town and County,		£101,429

The parliamentary boundaries, besides the old borough, comprise the liberty of Myton on the west, the parish of Sculcoates, part of Sutton, and the liberty of Trippet, on the north, and the parish of Drypool, and the Garrison side, on the east, the Humber being on the south, and the whole borough extending, from its eastern to its western limits, to an extreme length of about 2 miles, 5 furlongs, with an average breadth of nearly 1 mile. The number of houses in this district, in 1831, was 9,951, of which 3,133 were qualifying houses, exclusive of those at Garrison side. Assessed taxes paid within the limits, in 1830, £16,274; £10,777 6s. 8½d. being paid by the town, with the precinct of Myton; that is, by the whole of the parishes of St. Mary and Holy Trinity. Pop. within the limits, in 1831, 49,727; of whom 32,958 were within the limits of the town, with the precinct of Myton.

Original site, increase, and extent, of the town.—In the earliest times on record, the mouth of the river Hull was the site of a Wyk, or harbour* for shipping. On the banks of the Hull, at this point of confluence, stood an ancient town; which, in a grant made by Matilda Camin to the monks of Melsa, A.D. 1160, is denominated “the Wyk of Myton:” Myton was a small berewick in Hessele within the manor of Ferriby. The actual line which separated the two parishes of Hessele and Ferriby, has not been clearly defined: all that can be positively asserted on the subject is, that Trinity chapel was within the limits of the former, and the chapel of our Lady in the latter. It will appear, therefore, from the geography of the town, that the street called Aldgate would probably form the boundary between them; for it extended in an interrupted line from east to west, commencing on the banks of the Roman ditch, now called Sayer’s-creek, and extending across the old river Hull to the junction of the Beverley and Anlaby roads; and there are reasons for believing that Myton-Wyk lay wholly to the south of this line. This reasoning is confirmed by the fact, that, at the junction of Aldgate with the old river, the distance from the Humber is about half-a-mile, which is the exact breadth of Hessele parish, as described in the Domesday survey. The antiquity of this street increases the probability that it formed the original boundary between the two parishes of Hessele and Ferriby. It had its name from the Saxons, being called by that people Ealdyate; which intimates that it was not only in existence, but was considered an ancient street in their time, and probably formed a junction with the great north road of the Romans. It was subsequently divided into three parts; the one called Scale-lane, which extends from the banks of the Hull to the market-place; another called Silver-street, from thence to Trinity house lane; and the third, Whitefriar-gate, which occupies the remainder of the line. “It appears,” says the Rev. Dr. Oliver, in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, February, 1836, “that the town (villa) of Myton was situated to the westward of the river, at a very short distance from the bank, and the hamlet of Wyk was built on the shores of the Humber, occupying both sides of the mouth of Hull; although the principal part lay towards the east. And thus Wyk was in two separate wapentakes, according to the Saxon arrangement, which were

divided by this small river; one part being in Hase hundred, and the other in Holderness. It follows, then, that the vill of Myton and the hamlet of Wyk were contiguous, and intimately blended with each other, and together constituted the one town of Hull, lying within the parochial jurisdiction of Hessele in all matters ecclesiastical and civil. And it is of importance to remark, that, for the wyk or harbour, the name of the river itself was, in these early times, frequently substituted. In the chartulary of Melsa, the town is distinguished by the name of Hull at the very beginning of Henry the Second’s reign, and in the time of his successor; and there are an abundance of records to prove that it was occasionally so denominated in every reign, down to the period when it had the proud honour of a royal designation conferred upon it by the munificence of King Edward I., although it was more frequently known by the name of Myton-Wyk.” The town and hamlet being then one and the same, their different appellations were merely local, and arose out of their relative situations: the one near to the harbour was denominated Wyk, and was appropriated to trade; the other lying more remote, its inhabitants were devoted to agriculture.† And this conjecture appears to be confirmed by the fact, that in the charter of Matilda Camin, already referred to, the latter is termed “del Wyk de Miton;” which shows clearly that Wyk bore the same relation to Myton, as Bridlington Quay bears to the town of Bridlington; Grimsby Lock to Grimsby; or Plymouth Dock, as that detached mass of buildings, (now Devonport, a flourishing town,) was heretofore called, bore to Plymouth; being, in fact, but a territorial division of the same town. And hence Myton-Wyk becomes a synonyme for Myton harbour. If we use the etymology of Verstegan, we shall arrive at the same conclusion. Speaking of the city of London, anciently called Treue-With, he observes that this termination “in the British tongue is as much to say as New Town, to bee interpreted Troy-novant, that is to say, New Troy.” And hence Myton-Wyk would be New Myton. “In those times when the immediate effects of the Norman Conquest had passed away,” continues Dr. Oliver, in his ‘Inquiry,’ “Myton-Wyk assumed the appearance of a substantial town, and was under the government of the Abbat of Melsa, whose bailiffs held courts, markets, and fairs within its precincts; and the fruits of his judicious superintendence were a gradually increasing prosperity. Its traffic was considerable, and it stood high in rank amongst the most eminent ports in the kingdom. One great reason which induces me to think that the population of Myton-Wyk was of some magnitude in these early times, arises from the value of its annual rental. The vill of Myton, including the Wyk, contains something short of 180 acres; and the average rent of land was 20 shillings per hyde, or twopence an acre; which would produce, exclusive of any other property that might be placed upon it, only 30 shillings a-year. But the Abbat of Melsa had an annual rental in Myton-Wyk amounting to £78 14s. 6d.; and at Myton his rents were £24 8s. after deducting reprises. Hence there was, in both these places, some species of property of greater value than the land; and this, in such a situation, could only be houses, shops, wharfs, and conveniences for traffic.”

An important epoch in the history of the rise of the town and port of Hull had been reached when

* The Saxon pic, wic, wyk, wich, with, signified a port or harbour, and also a refuge or retreat. (See Verstegan’s *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, p. 239. Ducange Gloss. in loc. Ingr. Sax. Chron. Gloss. in loc.) The application of this word as a component part of the name of a sea-port town, was very common in England. Hence we have the names of Sandwich, Harwich, Ipswich, Woolwich, Greenwich; and the termination of the following names had a similar reference, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Weymouth, Yarmouth, Falmouth, &c.

† Here, and not at Myton-Wyk, were the “vaccaria et bercharia” of Camden and his commentators. And they had been more correct had they applied it to the hamlet of Myton exclusively; for we find in an inquisition taken A. D. 1320, that these farmsteads existed in great perfection here.

the possessions of the monks of Melsa in Wyke, together with Myton, became the property of Edward I. No sooner had the king acquired the absolute ownership of Wyke by an exchange, and under a deed of feoffment executed by the abbot and convent, about the beginning of the year 1293, than he changed its name, and honoured it with the royal appellation of Kingston, or King's town, upon Hull, and put it under the government of a warden (custos), and bailiffs. Being now regarded as one of the principal towns in the kingdom, it was fixed upon, when an extensive coinage was appointed, as one of the places where mints were to be established. Edward passed through the town on 26th May, 1300, and "the effects of his visit were soon visible in the various improvements by which it was succeeded, and particularly in the pavement of the streets.*" The roads in the vicinity were also repaired, and the Barton ferry established.†

At the period when the situation of Hull attracted King Edward's attention, the river Hull had experienced the change in its course alluded to in the account we have already given of that river. The buildings had been gradually transferred from the banks of the old Hull to those of the new channel, and sufficient time had elapsed to render the transfer and general appearance of the town complete. The recent edifices had spread over the greater part of the space which may now be denominated the old town, and nearly all the principal streets there were at that time in existence, though scarcely one of them retains the name it then bore.‡ From Hull-street, now High-street, which lay parallel with the river, to the quays and wharfs where the business of the port was transacted, there were several communications by means of staiths or narrow passages, most of which yet remain. The advantages of situation which Hull-street then offered, both for residence and business, induced the principal inhabitants of the town to fix their abode there; and though latterly it has been much deserted, and its spacious mansions have been metamorphosed into tenements and merchants' counting houses, it sustained its original importance till within the last half century. The west side was first built, but the east also was covered with houses from its southern extremity northwards, as far as Aldgate, some time previously to the middle of the 14th century. In proportion as the buildings spread in a northerly direction along the banks of the new river, the western and more ancient parts of Munk-gate, Lyle-street, and Aldgate, became deserted; and to this desertion, the walling of the town, which was commenced in the year 1322, under a charter of Edward II., contributed, in no small degree: indeed, it was almost a necessary consequence of the protection and security

which the walls and fortifications afforded, that they should draw the inhabitants of the borough within their confines, and ultimately become the boundary of the habitable part of the town, to the total destruction of the suburbs. From an accurate measurement, taken before the military works were demolished, it appears that the walls of Hull were 2,610 yards in circuit, being 30 yards less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. From the year 1322, when these walls were first built, the town, from its strength and situation, was considered an impregnable fortress. In the time of Richard II. the walls were repaired and strengthened with towers of brick by Sir Michael de la Pole, who is thought to have revived, on this occasion, the art of brick-making, which had been lost since the time of the Romans. This eminent individual, who was a native of Hull, possessed much influence in the state at that period, and to him the town was, in some degree, indebted for its subsequent prosperity. For several centuries after the building of its walls, the town was confined between the Humber to the south, the Hull to the east, and the walls to the north and west. Beyond these limits all is modern; and so late as the year 1640, the number of streets only amounted to 30 or 40, while, at present, they may be estimated at nearly 1,000. In the ancient buildings little regard appears to have been paid to elegance or regularity. A flourishing and extended commerce, however, with gradually increasing wealth, at length introduced a taste, if not for magnificence, at least for elegance and public accommodation. The principal enlargement of the town has taken place within the last half century. About that period the walls and ramparts, which had long been useless and ruinous, were finally levelled, and the ditches filled up, to promote the convenience of the inhabitants. Hull is, therefore, now an open town, although its walls were superseded by what, upon occasion, might still be rendered, perhaps, even a stronger defence,—namely, by its magnificent docks,—a description of which, as well as of some of the principal public buildings,—ecclesiastical, municipal, or commercial, will be afterwards given. Of the whole of the ancient works of defence, two of three fortresses alone, built by Henry VIII., were latterly left. These, on the east bank of the Hull, are guarded by several batteries and modern erections, for the defence of the town and harbour, and form magazines capable of containing 20,000 stand of arms, and ordnance stores for 12 or 15 sail-of-the-line. They are defended by a regular garrison, and constitute the citadel already noticed. Lord Hill, the present commander-in-chief, was formerly the governor.

From the point where the Hull and the Humber meet, the town now extends about 2 miles westward along the northern bank of the Humber, and rather more towards the north, along the western bank of the Hull, from its mouth, at the Humber, through the High-street, to the northern extremity, in Sculcoates. From the streets which line the Hull and the Humber, various others, upon no very regular plan, branch off into the interior,—from the former towards the west, and from the latter towards the north,—crossing each other in different places, and covering a very extensive area. The Municipal boundaries' Commissioners remark, that at the period of their visit, in 1835, a considerable increase was taking place in the precinct of Myton; the greatest part of the buildings in it being of very modern appearance, with but few shops: several streets had been recently built, and others were in course of building. Some of those near the bank of the river Humber, and others on the Anlaby road, are of a very respectable class; but the great mass of houses

* 'Notices relative to the early history of the town and port of Hull,' by C. Frost, Esq., F.S.A.

† In 1320, the extreme value of this ferry was 40s.: in 1356, it was leased at a yearly rent of £335 0s. 4d.: and, in 1831, at a yearly rent of £800. At that time, however, an opposition had been got up to the steamers of the lessees, which led to a suspension of payment of the rent, and to law-proceedings at the instance of the corporation against the competitor, which ended in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

‡ Thus the ancient records of the town mention Hull-street, now called High-street,—Aldgate, now Whitefriar's gate, Silver-street, and Sculco-lane,—Market-gate or street, now the market-place and Low-gate,—Old Beverley-street, now the land of Green Ginger, Trinity-house lane, King-street, Fish-street, and Sewer-lane,—Munk gate, now Blackfriar's gate and Blanket row,—Lyle-street, now Myton gate,—Champaign-street, now Dagger-lane,—Old Kirke lane, now Postern gate and Church side,—Bishop's gate, afterwards Denton lane, and now Bowl-alley lane and Bishop lane,—Aton lane, now Chapel lane,—Bedford lane, now Vicar lane,—Hailles-street, now Finkle-street, &c. Besides these streets, others are named, the precise situations of which are unknown,—as Fulke-street, Le Bother-street, Lyster gate, Le Pavement, &c.

in other parts of Myton are of an inferior order. The streets and houses in Sculcoates, Sutton, and Drypool, now form a considerable proportion of the whole town. Nearly all the wealthy inhabitants reside in Sculcoates; on the southern and south-western parts of which parish, next the old town, there are some handsome streets and excellent houses, while on the eastern, along the banks of the Hull, for a distance of a mile, there is a dense population of a very low kind, composed of persons employed in the Greenland trade, and other occupations connected with the river. The north part of this parish contains several manufactories on the banks of the Hull; but it is thinly inhabited, and takes in a small agricultural district. At the south-eastern extremity of Sculcoates, the small district, called the Liberty of Trippet, which is situated near the bank of the river Hull, and lies immediately between the old town and the thickly inhabited part of Sculcoates, may be said to be in the very heart of the population of Hull. A bridge here connects the western bank of the Hull with the eastern, in the parishes of Sutton and Drypool, which last is divided into the two townships of Sudcoates or Southcoates, and Drypool. Here many houses have been built, bordering upon, and connected with, the town, though none of them of the highest class. These continue for some distance along the Holderness road, in a street about three-fourths of a mile in length, with many houses of a superior description. For another quarter of a mile, other houses of the same class appear at intervals; and besides those on the line of road itself, there is a great assemblage of good and mostly modern buildings at Drypool to the south of the road, and near the banks of the great Sutton Drain to the north of that road. The commissioners, appointed to fix the new parliamentary boundaries, observe that many additional buildings were in course of erection in this quarter at the period of their visit, and a new road had recently been made to the south of the Holderness road running from west to east, nearly through the centre of the new buildings. The citadel is situated within the angle formed by the junction of the Hull and the Humber: it is surrounded and insulated by a fosse, to which the water of the Humber has access. The Garrison side is a small narrow piece of ground running along the left bank of the Hull, between it and the citadel, and containing some warehouses and timber-yards, with a few houses. Almost the whole town is of brick, well-built, and paved; furnished with well-constructed sewers, and lighted with gas. The streets in the old part of the town, consisting principally of Hull within the docks, are, as might be expected, narrow, inconvenient, and unpleasant; but the streets and buildings which have been added within the last 40 years strongly evince, by contrast, the progress of general improvement, and that taste for elegance and ornament which is generally exhibited when the increase in the wealth of a town is commensurate with the extension of the space it occupies. The whole town stands on a low and level tract of ground. The vicinity is now well-secured, by embankments, from the dangers which it formerly encountered through inundations. See HULL. Water, for the use of the inhabitants, was conveyed by a canal, or reservoir, from Anlaby, so long since as the 14th century, and supplied to the town by pipes.* New water-works

were erected by the corporation in 1830-31, at an expense of £7,500; and the supply was afterwards extended to Sculcoates, as well as what is more usually or properly called Hull. The water is now impelled by steam-power. The two springs, rented by the corporation for the supply of water, lie at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town. The fire-engine establishment of Hull is particularly effective.

The environs presenting, all around, for several miles, the same low and uniform level on which the town itself is built, and being almost entirely destitute of wood, except a few trees thinly scattered, have a naked and unpicturesque appearance; but the Humber is a grand feature in the scene, and the vessels constantly sailing on it, with the distant towns and villages on its Yorkshire and Lincolnshire shores, contribute, in some measure, to enliven the otherwise dreary and unvaried scenery.† The want of an agreeable promenade has been long complained of. An excellent project, however, to secure a large and complete promenade round the whole of the town was started in 1837. "No town in the kingdom," observed the Provisional Committee appointed to carry out this project, "is at present so devoid of interesting walks as Hull; and when it is considered that the promenade will extend completely round the town, for a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by 50 yards, and contain two spacious foot roads, and a splendid carriage road, with rows of trees on each side, it must be admitted that no town will then be able to outvie it. To carry this object into effect, it is pro-

water; nor could they procure any but such as was brought daily in boats out of Lincolnshire, at great expense and trouble, as the neighbouring villages of Hessle, Anlaby, Cottingham, and others, had combined together, and refused to let them have any water from their streams. Upon this complaint, the king appointed commissioners to inquire into the best mode of providing a supply of water for the town; and, by their authority, a canal was ordered to be cut from Anlaby spring to Hull. In 1592 the inhabitants of the above villages, who seem to have been extremely envious of the people of Hull, assembled in a riotous manner, and, after cutting the banks of the canals, proceeded, in hostile array, towards the town, vowing destruction to the inhabitants. The rioters having in a short time dispersed, several of the ringleaders were apprehended, and hung at York. In 1400, a second canal was made for the conveyance of fresh water from Anlaby to Hull; and in 1402, certain inhabitants of the neighbouring villages again attempted to destroy it; and though the principal offenders were punished by imprisonment and fine, still others were not deterred from occasionally throwing carrion and letting salt-water into the canal. In consequence of the continued annoyance, the people of Hull at length appealed to the Pope, who, in 1412, issued an admonitory letter, which proved so effectual, that all attempts to destroy the canal, or corrupt the water, ceased, from the time of its publication.

† Opposite to Hull, the Humber is nearly 3 miles broad, and about 6 fathoms deep in mid-channel, and discharges itself into the sea, about 24 miles below the town. From the rapidity of the current, which, at spring-tides, runs at the rate of 5 miles an hour, and from the numerous sand-banks which are in the river, the navigation of the Humber is rather intricate and dangerous; for should a vessel get aground on one of the sands, she is extremely liable to be overset by the force of the tide. Such accidents are, indeed, by no means uncommon, for almost every year affords instances of vessels, both ships and river-craft, being lost in the Humber in this manner. In the upper part of the Humber, in the Trent, and in the Ouse between Trent falls and Selby, the flood-tide, more especially in a strong easterly wind, frequently rushes up the river like a wave, considerably raised above the water which it meets. This tidal wave is called, by the people of Hull and its vicinity, the 'Ager,'—the *g* being pronounced hard; and from the murmuring sound which it makes as it rolls onward and dashes against the shore, it has been supposed that the river was called the 'Humber.' Drayton, in his *Poly-Oibion*, thus notices the 'Ager,' or, as he spells it, the 'Higre,*' in his description of the Humber:—

"For when my Higre comes, I make my either shore
Ever tremble with the sound that I afarre doe send."

* Taylor, the water-poet, observed this tidal wave in the estuary of the Wash below Boston:—

"It hath less mercy than beare, wolfe, or tyger,
And, in those countries, it is called the Higre."

Dryden, who had noticed it in the river Trent, calls it the 'Eagre':—

"But like an Eagre rode in triumph o'er the tide."

* One of the two greatest inconveniences to which the town was exposed in former times, was a deficient supply of water for the use of the inhabitants, as the other was a superabundance from the occasional overflowing of the Humber and the Hull. In 1376, the mayor and burgesses represented to the king that their town, being built upon a salt soil, afforded them no fresh

posed to purchase ground, the whole extent of the road, of the width of 150 yards, reserving to the landowners the privilege of forming the road through their own land on the proposed plan, and thereby obtaining excellent frontages for building. The road, when completed, is proposed to be thrown open for the public benefit, and the ground on each side of it will be equally divided amongst the subscribers by lot; so that each subscriber of £100 will be entitled, after conferring an inestimable benefit on the public, to about 2,000 square yards of building ground, with a frontage to this splendid promenade or avenue."

Local advantages.—Hull is admirably situated for commercial purposes—see articles HUMBER, HULL, &c., and the maps accompanying this work. The Humber is the common outlet by which all the eastern rivers of England, from the Tees to the Trent, discharge their waters into the North sea. It therefore opens an easy access from Hull eastward to the sea, and commands at the same time, by its various branches, the whole of the interior navigation of the west, and affords access to the widely extended communications which ramify from thence to all parts of the country. By means of the rivers Hull, Derwent, and Ouse, the Humber communicates with the east and west ridings of Yorkshire. The Ouse and Calder navigation opens the communication, on the one hand, with the remainder of the west riding, the seat of the woollen manufactures,—naturally barren, but rendered wealthy and populous by the power of industry and art; while, on the other hand, the same navigation communicates with Lancashire, the centre of the vast cotton manufactures, and including the grand western emporium—Liverpool. Then again the Trent affords access to the great stocking district of Nottingham, the mining and mineral district of Derbyshire, the potteries and coal of Staffordshire, and the whole course of the Severn to Bristol; and by means of intermediate branches still farther communication is opened with Derbyshire and with Sheffield. The eastern waters which finally unite in the Humber, by the assistance of the subsidiary streams which extend to the west, the north, and the south, collect the various products of the districts through which they pass, and, depositing them at Hull, bear back in return the merchandise which had been drawn to that port by its great trade with foreign parts. The foundation for an extensive system of commerce having thus been laid in the situation of the place, what else was required, has, in the course of time, been amply provided by industry, and to such an extent have these advantages been prosperously carried, that on the data of recent parliamentary returns, Hull may be pronounced one of the three or four principal maritime towns in the empire with regard to its foreign trade, while its inland trade exceeds that of every other English port. Its pre-eminence in these respects, however, is by no means altogether of recent date, as will be afterwards shown; but its local advantages, as a sea-port, are now being still further enhanced, to a great degree, by the railway communications, which are providing it with means of intercourse, even more extensive and valuable, and much more rapid, than those hitherto enjoyed through its inland navigation.

Harbour, Docks, &c.—Commercially important as this place appears to have been, even in the very infancy of British commerce, it is remarkable, that not till a comparatively recent period was any approximation made towards those great improvements and conveniences for shipping, by which Hull is now particularly distinguished. Till the formation of the old dock in 1775, the whole of the commerce of this great port, as regarded wharfs and quays, was

confined to that part of the river Hull, still known by the name of the Old harbour, and ships received and discharged their cargoes to a very considerable extent, by means of lighters and other small craft, while lying in the roads.* In 1773–4, the Hull Dock company was established; but it is singular that a necessity arose for having recourse to individuals resident in other places than Hull, to complete the amount of capital necessary for the undertaking, the inhabitants evincing even a disinclination to subscribe towards the new and important undertaking. Government granted the military works surrounding the town, and also contributed £15,000 towards the completion of the undertaking. By the act for its construction, the company was empowered and required, within 7 years from and after the 31st December, 1774, to make "a basin or dock to extend from the river Hull to a certain place in the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, called the Beverley-gates, or as near thereto as conveniently might be, and to make the same in all parts equal in depth to the bed of the river, or at least within 15 inches of the same, for the admission of loaded ships; and of such width at the least as the ground granted by the act would admit." The company was also empowered to make a quay or wharf and other conveniences and necessities; and, in consideration of the expense, and for the maintenance of the dock and quay, certain rates or duties were specified to be paid to the company by all ships frequenting the port: these varied from 2d. to 1s. 9d. per ton, according to specific circumstances. The first stone of the lock-pit was laid on 19th October, 1775, and the work was completed and opened with great ceremony on 22d September, 1778, when a ship called the Manchester, in the Greenland trade, was the first to enter. The advantages of the new dock were at once visible, in the convenience and rapidity with which vessels were laden and unladen. The lock and basin of this dock having, from the great traffic, fallen into disrepair, were re-built in 1814 and 1815, when the present very convenient drawbridge was erected, and other improvements in the construction introduced. The dimensions of the old dock are as under:—

DOCK.—Length 1,703 feet; breadth 254 feet; area 48,074 square yards, or 9 acres, 3 roods, 29 poles, and capable of affording accommodation to 100 square rigged ships.

QUAYS.—Area 18,163 square yards.

WAREHOUSES AND SHEDS.—The first occupy an area of 2,251 square yards; the last consist of 2 ranges, in length 143 feet and 492 feet; breadth 23 feet.

BUILDING LAND.—The area attached to the old dock comprises 25,098 square yards.

LEGAL QUAYS.—The length of these on the south side of the dock is 1,558 feet.

BASIN.—Length 211 feet; breadth 80 feet; area 1,875 square yards, or 1 rood, 22 poles.

LOCK.—Length 121 feet; breadth 38 feet; depth 24½ feet.

TIDES.—The average depth of water upon the old dock locks, at spring tides, is 20½ feet—at neap tides 15 feet.

The old dock, capacious and convenient as it was, not being found sufficient to meet the rapidly extending commerce of Hull, the Humber dock was

* An attempt was made, 41^o George III., to improve the harbour for ferryboats, &c., by procuring a local act, under which authority was given to the corporation to enlarge the market-place, extend a street from the south end of it to the Humber, and construct a dock "at the south end of said street adjoining the river, with a proper and convenient wharf or landing-place for the accommodation of the ferry and market boats belonging and resorting to the town," and land was granted by the Crown for these purposes. The corporation, however, instead of making a dock at that spot, reclaimed a considerable extent of land from the Humber, so that the site of the intended dock, and the old shore, became inland, and they covered it with buildings, neglecting to make either a dock or any substitute for one, till the year 1809, when they erected a wooden breakwater, called the Ferry boat dock, running east and west parallel with the shore, and at a distance of some feet from it.

formed. The first stone of the lock-pit was laid on 13th April, 1807, and the dock having been completed at an expense of £220,000, was opened on 30th June, 1809. It was provided by the act for its formation, that half the expense should be furnished by the corporation, and in pursuance of an arrangement entered into with government, the dock was constructed to accommodate, if necessary, men-of-war of 50 guns. The old dock, till the construction of the Junction dock, in 1829, opened only into the river Hull,—the old harbour,—by which alone it eventually communicated with the Humber; but the Humber dock opens at once into the magnificent river or estuary, whence it derives its name, by means of a lock of admirable construction, and a basin protected by piers. For the purpose of keeping the basin free from the immense accumulation of silt or warp, which the Humber deposits in greater quantities, probably, than any river in England,* the southern end of the Humber dock was provided with iron pipes of large bore, and sluice gates, by which the water might be occasionally suffered to rush through into the basin, and by its force loosen the mud, by which it would have otherwise, in course of time, become choked up.†

The basin of the Humber dock, with its piers, forms one of the most striking objects that meet the eye of the stranger at Hull. Indeed, as viewed from the Humber, the only other object which commands the attention on an approach to Hull, is the tower of Trinity-church, which aids materially in giving an individual character to the locality. The piers of the Humber dock now form the focus of that immense traffic which has since sprung up,—the steam-packet trade. Here some hundreds of passengers are daily landed; and here, as to a favourite promenade, the inhabitants of Hull assemble in crowds to witness the arrival and departure of the steamers. Fresh breezes from the river may be here enjoyed even in the most sultry weather, and the view of the shipping in the Humber, the arrival of vessels from foreign ports, and the constant thoroughfare in general, present at all times an agreeable and varied scene.

The dimensions of the Humber dock are as under:—

DOCK.—Average length 914 feet; breadth 342 feet; area 34,607 square yards, or 7 acres, 0 roods, 24 poles, and fitted to contain 70 square-rigged ships.

QUAYS.—Area 17,639 square yards.

* Some notion of the immense deposit of warp on the shores of the Humber, may be formed from the fact, that no less than from 9,000 to 10,000 tons of mud have been annually removed from the basin of the Humber dock, and about 5 times that amount from the dock itself. It was stated to the municipal commissioners, in 1834, by the chairman to the Dock company, that there was a bank of mud or crack forming at the mouth of the harbour, which was represented as being dangerous, and daily increasing. It was attributed by some to the making of the Humber dock, and by others to the breakwater jetty in front of the Ferry boat dock, but by others it was believed to exist before either of these were made. It lay far within the mid stream of the Humber, within which the corporation received dues. The outer part of the Ferry boat dock next to the breakwater had also been filled up with a bank of mud occupying four-fifths of the whole space, the highest part of the bank not being covered by more than 4 or 5 feet of water at spring tides, and at neap tides not covered at the top at all, and the ferry and market boats, which could not get into the dock, were obliged to repair elsewhere, and pay duties from which they were exempt at the Ferry boat dock.

† The labour of removing the mud is thus materially facilitated to the workmen employed for the purpose. The cleansing of the dock itself has been performed by a dredging machine worked by a steam engine of six horse power. By this invention it is stated that 50 tons of mud have been raised in an hour, and placed in barges to be deposited by them in a situation favourable to its being washed away by the current. By these means the dock has been kept at all times in a state fit for the reception of vessels at a smaller expense than could be effected by any other mode. The old dock being situated comparatively at a distance from the Humber, has not been affected by the deposition of soil to so great an extent as the Humber dock.

LEGAL QUAYS.—Length on east side of dock 852 feet; on south side 162 feet.

QUAYS ON BASIN.—Area 8,419 square yards.

SHED.—Length 754 feet; breadth 25 feet.

PIERS.—The east and west piers of the basin are each 238 feet long and 18 feet broad.

BRIDGE.—Breadth 12½ feet.

BASIN.—Length 258 feet; breadth 434 feet; area 12,429 square yards, or 2 acres, 2 roods, 11 poles †

LOCK.—Length 158½ feet; breadth 42 feet; depth 31 feet two inches.

TIDES.—Average depth of water on dock lock-sills, at spring tides, 26½ feet; at neap tides 21 feet.

The Humber dock having been cut in a direction north-eastward from the Humber, and the old dock, on the contrary, south-westward from the Hull, near the liberty of Trippet, a space was left between the two docks, also occupied by the town-walls, and peculiarly suited to form a complete connecting link to a series of works for marine accommodation, nowhere excelled: as, therefore, according to the provisions of the Humber dock act, the company were empowered, if the tonnage reached to a certain amount, to construct a new dock,—half the expense of which was to be secured to them;—when the increase of tonnage reached the stipulated amount,—as it eventually did, in the growing prosperity of the port,—this, of course, was the site at once determined on; and, accordingly, the first stone of the south lock-pit of the Junction dock was laid on 10th December, 1827, and, with an expedition quite unparalleled, the whole work was completed, and the dock opened, on 1st June, 1829. The dimensions of the Junction dock are as under:—

DOCK.—Length, 645 feet; breadth, 407 feet; area, 29,191 square yards, or 6 acres, 0 roods, 5 poles, and fitted to hold 60 square-rigged vessels.

QUAYS.—Area, 15,613 square yards.

BUILDING AREA.—2,247 square yards.

LOCKS.—Length, 120 feet; breadth, 36½ feet; depth, 25 feet.

BRIDGES.—Two, each 24 feet broad.

The additional quay-room gained by means of the Junction dock, is not only on a most extensive scale, but, as in the other docks, it is wholly unimpeded by the intervention of buildings of any description, throughout the whole line of frontage on every side. This dock affords the very important advantage of forming a direct and open communication with the old dock, from the Humber, through the Humber dock, and thus obviates the necessity of ships going through the old harbour, the crowded state of which frequently occasioned difficulty and delay, as well as accident in the passage, vessels being often unable to get into the old dock by that passage in one tide, and hence being obliged to lie dry in the interval, to the injury of the vessels. It is, therefore, a most important improvement to the port of Hull, and cannot be too generally known,—that vessels using the docks may now always be afloat. The locks at each end of the dock, by which the communication with the other two docks is kept up, are upon a scale admitting passage to vessels of 800 tons burden, and they are provided with double flood-gates, by means of which the dock is kept free from the influence of the tides, and retains at all times nearly the same depth of water. The light and elegant draw-bridges, thrown over the locks, are most skillfully constructed. There are railroads along the whole line of quays on the east side of the dock, which communicate with others in the adjoining docks, and are adapted for the transit of goods to and from the

† The large coffer dam prepared to keep out the waters of the Humber, while the basin was in course of formation, required an immense quantity of timber in its construction: no less than 12 or more ships came from Dantzic laden with material for the purpose; and it is a curious fact that when the piles were drawn, at the end of nearly 7 years, they were sold as timber, during the operation of one of Napoleon's decrees, at a very considerable advance on their original cost price to the dock company.

various quays and warehouses; and the terminus of the Hull and Selby railway is conveniently situated on the west side of the Humber dock, rails being laid from it in connection with those on the quays. At the ceremony of opening the Junction dock, the Trinity house yacht, decorated with the colours of all nations, and towed by the Kingston,—one of the steamers then recently built, on the establishment of the rival port of Goole, for the purpose of towing vessels between Hull and Selby,—made the complete circuit of the town, through the old harbour and the several docks;—the means of doing so being then for the first time afforded.

As has been well, and instructively, remarked by Mr. Thomas Allan, author of 'The History of Yorkshire,' 1831; an excellent and interesting work, to which we are considerably indebted in the compilation of this article:—"It is peculiarly gratifying, on contemplating these immense works, to reflect, that an area has now been devoted to the purpose of increasing the blessings of mankind by the furtherance of commercial enterprise, which was, within only two centuries, the scene of sanguinary contests, and the spot on which some of the most ferocious struggles of a devastating civil war took place. The Hull docks occupy the exact site of the ancient fortifications of the town; and the peaceful labours of the mercantile mariner are now carried on, where the yells and execrations of an infuriated soldiery once scared the industrious citizen from his avocations, and the murderous culverin insulted the majesty of heaven with its mimic thunders."⁷⁸

Rates and Duties.—The duties in the port of Hull are said not to be heavier than in most other ports; "but it is admitted," observe the Municipal Commissioners, "(what appears self-evident,) that the lowering of the duties would be advantageous to the town." The dock rates and duties on shipping, specified in the act of parliament, empowering the dock company to construct the first dock, are as under:—

	s.	d.
On every ship or vessel coming to, or going from, Hull, to any port to the northward of Yarmouth, or southward of Holy Island, per ton,	0	2
From Hull to any port between the North Foreland and Shetland, east side of England, except as above, per ton,	0	3
From ditto to any port in Great Britain, not before described, per ton,	0	6
From ditto to any port in the Baltic, and all ports above the Sound, per ton,	1	3
From ditto to any port in Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, below Elsinore, or any port in Germany, Holland, Flanders, France, to the eastward of Ushant, Ireland, the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, per ton,	0	10
From ditto to any port westward of Ushant, without the Straits of Gibraltar, per ton,	1	3
From ditto to any port in the West Indies, North or South America, Greenland, and ports eastward of North Cape, and southward of Cape St. Vincent, per ton,	1	9
For every foreign ship or vessel, coming to, or going with merchandise from any of the above named ports or places, double the rates of tonnage or duties above-mentioned, unless the said ships belong to British owners.		
For every ship or vessel sailing coastwise or otherwise, and coming into the said haven in ballast, to be laid up (coasting duty included), per ton,	0	6

* Besides the wet docks, there are various dry docks for the convenience of repairing vessels, constructed with flood-gates to admit or exclude the water, as may best suit the convenience of the works carried on in them.

A new project for further improvements in the accommodation for shipping at Hull, including the formation of a ship-canal, was recently started by the dock company. A bill was brought before the House of Commons, in session 1840, for authority to carry out the project; but it was strongly opposed by the merchants of Leeds, Manchester, &c.; and on the refusal of the committee to grant the dock company dues on exports, which they had not hitherto enjoyed, the bill was withdrawn. It is said that these dues would have imposed upon the trade of Manchester a tax of £3,000 a-year, and upon the trade of Leeds one-half of that amount.

Since the passing of the Reciprocity act, ships belonging to foreign owners only pay the same dock rates and duties as British vessels, the other moiety being paid to the dock company by government. The number of vessels and tonnage paying dock-duties, during the five years to 1836 inclusive, is as under:—

1832	3,240 ships,	340,332 tons.
1833	3,434 —	354,237 —
1834	3,610 —	392,548 —
1835	3,813 —	413,135 —
1836	3,954 —	503,165 —

Showing a gradual increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the amount of tonnage frequenting the port. The dock-duties received, in 1838, amounted to £29,363; in 1839, to £38,012.

An income, according to the Municipal Commissioners, has been derived to the corporation, from payments of 5s. for Sufferance quays, "by every proprietor of a wharf built on certain staiths at Hull, as a recompense and satisfaction for their right and interest in the soil of the port, and the privilege of building quays, &c. within the same, under the authority of the dock act, 14^o Geo. III., c. lvi." Water-bailiffs' dues were also found payable to the corporation in respect of certain goods imported and exported; goods, the sole property of freemen in British ships, being exempt, as also resident freemen at York and some other places; their exemption, however, ceasing on their quitting these places, and residing at Hull or elsewhere. "The liability to duty," continue the Commissioners, "depends on the property in the goods on their arrival. If they are shipped by a non-freeman, and purchased by a Burgess before arrival, they are exempt from the dues. In case of a joint property in goods of a freeman and non-freeman, the amount of duty is apportioned according to the interests. The duties on ships are anchorage, jettage, hostage, and ballast dues. Freemen are exempt from anchorage, but not from jettage. Jettage is not charged unless the goods are landed or taken in at Hull, or within the Humber. British ships do not pay hostage and ballast dues." The amount of these dues for 1831, was stated as under:—

Goods,	£2,097 10 4
Jettage,	778 3 2
Anchorage,	478 8 0
Hostage,	63 14 8
Ballast,	23 3 6
Received under the reciprocity act,	1,169 8 6
Total,	£4,610 8 2

The amount, in 1830, was £4,113 16s. 5d.; in 1832, £3,199 9s. 8d. Timber being the principal article affected by these dues, the municipal commissioners found that merchants at Hull who were non-freemen, paid from £50 to £150 a-year, from which freemen were exempt, and "one merchant stated that he had, in the course of the year (1834) shipped from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of merchandise into the port of Grimsby instead of Hull, in consequence of the dues being lighter there. He said, he could freight vessels at 6d. or 1s. a ton less at Grimsby than at Hull." These commissioners found that the water bailiff's dues were "not applied specifically to the maintaining the harbour of the town, or the banks, breastworks, jetties, mooring-posts, and common staiths there, but carried into the general funds of the corporation," the amount of the expenses attending the repair and support of the harbour, &c., being very much below the amount of those received: the amount, in 1832, was only £666 11s. 11d., including repairs of water works, &c. The harbour, nevertheless, had been considerably improved. Certain goods may be landed at the common staiths without being liable to any charge for

wharfage. Bridge dues arise from tolls paid to the corporation by vessels passing under the north bridge, which is lifted up for that purpose: nett amount, in 1831, £71 18s. 10d.; in 1832, £40 10s. 4d. "A new bridge," observe the Commissioners, "has recently been built which requires additional men to lift it, and the dues do not now pay the expenses attending it." Other duties, &c., levied at this port, are those of Buoyage, Beaconage, Dolphinage, &c., due to the *Trinity-house Guild*,—which see, as also for Primage dues,—duties levied for behoof of disabled seamen,—port boundaries, &c.

Commerce.—The first specific mention of this port in connexion with commerce is of date 1193, when Gervasius de Aldermannesberie accounted for 225 marks for 45 sacks of wool taken and sold there. Mr. Frost hence reasonably infers, that it was then not only a sea-port, but also one of the chosen ports whence wool, the great native commodity, was allowed to be exported.—*Historic. Notices*, p. 94. "At the very beginning of the reign of Edward the First," says Dr. Oliver, in his 'Inquiry,' "the archbishop of York preferred his claim, in answer to a writ of quo warranto, to the first tasting of wines and the first purchase of goods brought into the port of Hull, after the king's prizes were taken. The claim was founded on prescription, corroborated by a charter granted to Archbishop Giffard in 1267, in which it is acknowledged that the same privilege was enjoyed by Archbishop Gray (A.D. 1216) and his predecessors in the see of York. Now these prelates, in ancient times, held their liberties in the east riding under a charter of Athelstan, which was granted A.D. 925. Is it not then probable that Hull, or Myton-Wyk, was a port of some consequence in that king's reign? The claim was, however, contested on the ground that the archbishop's rights on the river Hull extended no further than 'the end of old Hull;' and if this prelate's claims were ultimately negated in Sayer-creek, it does not follow that they were never enjoyed in the old channel as far as its junction with the Humber; although, when the litigation took place, it had been suffered to warp up. I should rather conclude that the archbishop's predecessors attained undisputed possession of these franchises in the ancient harbour of Myton-Wyk, and that the deterioration of his claims was owing to its being superseded by the intervention of a new channel. This contest forms a link in the chain of evidence, that Myton-Wyk was a port of some consequence in ancient times, where the archbishops of York had claimed and taken prizes of merchandise."*

At the conclusion of the 12th century, this port was a regular place of staple for the exportation of wool and other customizable commodities, and the importation of wines and other foreign productions, and its commercial importance at the very beginning of the first Edward's reign, may be estimated from the fact, that on the passing of the act (3^o Edward I.) by which the Nova Custuma or Great Customs were formally attached to the crown, and collectors and comptrollers appointed at every principal port for receiving the same, with full power to enter all

the inferior places within a prescribed district for the purpose of executing the duties of their office, these officers were appointed at Myton-Wyk as a primary station, and the ports of Scarborough, York, Hedon, Gainsborough, and several other places of less note, were assigned to their superintendence, in the characters of member ports. This arrangement unequivocally points out that the former was the largest port in this part of the kingdom. In the reign of John, if an accurate conclusion can be drawn from the amount of the quinzeme, it was a port of the sixth magnitude in the island; those of London, Boston, Southampton, Lincoln, and Lynn being alone superior to it:† and in the reign of Edward I. it ranked third, being surpassed only by London and Boston. The exported home commodities of England in the reigns of Edward I. and II., however, exceeded in quantity and quality by at least 2 parts out of 3, the foreign merchandise imported. In 1269, Hull is noticed as one of the places from which wool was illicitly exported to Flanders and elsewhere. In the 7^o Edward I. the bailiffs of Hull were authorized by mandate from the King, to examine all merchants going abroad, for the purpose of discovering if they were exporting plates of silver, clipped and broken coin, &c. Such incidental notices clearly show that Hull continued to be a sea-port of eminence, but the data proving the extent of the commerce of Hull, at this period, in comparison with that of other maritime towns in the kingdom, are accounts rendered by the Italian merchants, then settled in this country, who from 4^o to 16^o Edward I. held the great customs of England and Wales as a security for the sum of £3,000, advanced to Edward soon after his accession to the throne. The Great Roll of the Pipe of 9^o Edward I. contains the compotus of Buonricini Gicidon and others, merchants of Lucca, in respect of the new customs (nova custuma) of wool, woofels, and leather, during one year, amounting to £8,411 19s. 11½d. Respecting Hull the following is an abstract of the receipts:—"In the port of Hull £1,086 10s. 8d., for 3,141 stones of wool, 88 woofels, and 59 lasts, 12 acres, and 7 skins of leather." Subsequent accounts, from 14^o to 18^o Edward I., also show that Hull continued to rank after London and Boston, the duties received at Hull amounting to nearly one-seventh part of the aggregate amount of duties taken during the same period throughout the whole kingdom.‡ In 1291, Gewas de Clifton, then sheriff of Yorkshire, paid £78 2s. 10½d. for the carriage by land and water of 415 doses and 2 pipes of wine from Hull to "Brustwyk, Kowell, Knaresburgh, Hexwra, Alnewyk, Berewyk, and Norham." Such was the state of commerce in this port, imme-

† The total amount of the duty here alluded to, for the six ports above-named, between 20th July, 1203, and 30th November, 1205, was £4,958 7s. 3½d., and the receipts at each port were as under:—

London,	£836 12 10
Boston,	730 15 3
Southampton,	712 3 7½
Lincoln,	656 12 2
Lynn,	651 11 11
Hull,	344 14 4½

The receipts at the ports in the more immediate vicinity of Hull were as under:—

York,	£175 8 10
Grimby,	91 15 0½
Hedon,	60 8 4
Yarmouth,	54 15 6
Barton,	33 11 9
Scarborough,	22 0 4½
Immingham,	18 15 10½
Selsey,	17 16 8
Whitby,	0 4 0

‡ 15^o to 16^o Edward I., total £8,980 3 10½, Hull, £1,222 18 10½
 16^o to 17^o do. 9,976 6 1½, do., 1,529 5 6
 17^o to 18^o do. 10,358 3 2½, do., 1,289 6 8

* "The people of Hull," says Macpherson, in his *Annals of Commerce*, "used to pay certain duties to the city of York, and were also in some degree of subjection to the archbishop till the 26th year of King Edward the First, when, under the appellation of the King's men of his town of Kingston-upon-Hull, they petitioned the King that their town might be made a free burgh, independent of the sheriff, and have a fair and markets, with exemption from several tolls and imposts (now obsolete) throughout all England. They paid a hundred marks to the King, and their petition was granted." There appears to be no vestige remaining in Hull of the above "subjection," but the archbishop's coat-of-arms over the principal inn in the market-place, which is a permanent memorial of his former power.

diately preceding the year 1293, when it became royal property, and assumed the name of Kingston, not, however, to the entire exclusion of its ancient name of Hull, which still continued to be occasionally used, even in official documents, and which, by a singular caprice, has of late years so universally obtained, that the name of Kingston, as applicable to Hull, is now scarcely known.

The commerce of the port now increased with great rapidity, and in the 25th Edward I. we find that the total amount with which the receivers stood charged upon their compotus, for the duties on wool and leather exported from Hull during the 23rd, 24th, and part of the 25th, of Edward I., was no less than £10,802 10s. 1d. On the invasion of France in 1359, Edward required every sea-port town in the kingdom to send a certain number of ships and mariners, according to the ability of the place. The respective quotas sent by the principal ports are as under:—

	Men.	Ships.
Dartmouth,	1,075	43
London, &c.,	662	25
Kingston-upon-Hull,	466	16
Lynn,	382	16
Newcastle,	314	17
Grimby,	171	11
Barton,	30	3
Ravens,	27	1
Scarborough,	16	1

In consequence of the decay of the towns of Hedon and Ravenspur, or Ravens, the latter of which is supposed to have been destroyed by the overflowing of the Humber, towards the end of the 14th century, the trade of Hull was very materially increased. From the accounts of John Liversage and John Tuttebury, from 16th April to 7th July, 1400, wine appears to have been then one of the principal articles of import. Among other items we find salt, canvas, Spanish iron, linen cloth, four reams of paper, wax, spices, bow-staves, wainscot, seed-oil, fur, gloves, scoops, and wooden dishes, resin, copper, 1,000 'wattill,' (perhaps flat-tiles or bricks,) paving-stones, patten-clogs, and horns for lanterns. Among the exports are woollen cloths, worsted, coals, lead, and calf-skins. Leland, speaking of Hull in the time of Henry VIII., says, that "the first great encreasing of the towne was by passing for fish into Iceland, from whence they had the whole trade of stock-fish into England." He also says, that "bycause the burden of stock-fish was light, the shipes were ballasted with great cobblestone, brought out of Iceland, which, in continuance, paved all the town of Kingston throughout." The merchants of Hull were the first in England who embarked in the whale-fishery in 1598; and, after the revival of that trade in 1765, Hull sent more ships to Greenland and Davis' Straits than any other port in the empire except London: indeed, so long as the trade was of any importance, this port had about two-fifths of the whole; 53 vessels, averaging about 100 tons burden, with 48 to 50 men each, being yearly employed, on an average from 1810 to 1818, during which time the average from all British ports was 131. From 1818, down to 1827, the number of ships gradually diminished: those of Hull from 63 in 1818, to 40 in 1822,—32 in 1826, and 30 in 1827. In 1830, the total number of British ships engaged in the fishery was 91, of which Hull contributed 33; and her vessels obtained 339 of the total number of 871 whales that were caught. In 1832 Hull sent 30 ships; the number for all England being 39, and for Scotland 42; of which 11 were from Peterhead. The decrease in this trade since 1818, is very striking. Hull, within the last two or three years, has decreased to 6 ships, and ultimately to 4; the total number from England and

Scotland being about 30. The government bounties, formerly so great an inducement, having long since been abolished, there is no probability of this trade becoming again what it was long celebrated for being,—the most famous nursery of British seamen; and perhaps it is well for Hull that such is the case, and that this branch of trade has dwindled away; for, even during its highest prosperity, it was "the opinion of well-informed men, that the Greenland fishery has been greatly overdone, and has been productive of injury to the general trade of the port, by absorbing an undue proportion of capital from other branches of commerce."

The coasting and inland trade, from the peculiar adaptation of its locality, is one of the chief branches of profit to Hull: of this trade, no other provincial port in Britain has so great a share. Some idea of the inland trade of Hull may be obtained from the fact, that so long ago as 1792, the value of the merchandise, stones, coals, &c., conveyed to and from Hull by the Aire and Calder navigation alone, amounted to no less than £5,156,998 sterling; and judging from this, the whole together would not fall much short of £15,000,000. Hull is the port from which the cottons of Manchester, the woollens and linens of Yorkshire, and the lace and net of Nottingham, are exported to the Low Countries, France, Germany, and the north of Europe, and at which large quantities of foreign wool, flax, iron, timber, tallow, grain, seeds, &c., are imported. The export of cotton-twist from Hull, in 1814, was 7,330,000 pounds: in 1820, when it was thought to have prodigiously increased, 18,000,000. In 1833, it was upwards of 40,000,000 pounds: in 1838, upwards of 73,000,000 pounds! In 1814, the exports of manufactured cotton amounted to 9,240,000 yards; in 1820, to 50,000,000 yards, chiefly to Hamburg. The declared value of the export of manufactured goods—

In 1837, was	£8,804,827
In 1838,	8,952,999
In 1839,	9,292,160

Or more than one-fifth of the exports of all Great Britain and Ireland. In 1836, on the other hand, upwards of 21,000,000 lbs. of sheep's wool alone were imported into Hull, to be forwarded thence into the west riding, &c., being more than one-third of the whole quantity of this article imported into the kingdom. In 1835, 7,752 tons coals were shipped, coastwise: in 1838, 11,881 tons. In 1835, 9,984 tons were exported to other countries; declared value £4,006; in 1838, 14,510 tons; value, £7,212. In 1838, 1,155 quarters of oats were imported from Ireland. The imports and exports of British corn and grain, &c., coastwise, from 1836 to 1838 inclusive, were as under:—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1836. Qrs.	1837. Qrs.	1838. Qrs.	1836. Qrs.	1837. Qrs.	1838. Qrs.
Corn and grain	162,004	153,230	151,584	14,494	50,179	26,066
Meal and flour	19,475	24,010	17,396	23,449	21,046	50,810

The foreign trade of Hull has been confined chiefly to the North American colonies and the north of Europe. The port is peculiarly well situated for the Baltic and Eastland trade. The Mediterranean and Leghorn trade, from the want of due cultivation, had, long since, dwindled away into insignificance, and the American, so rich a source of wealth to Liverpool, has in Hull been of very limited extent. From the United States, there have generally been two or three cargoes of turpentine; from the Mediterranean, a few cargoes of fruit; and from Portugal, the supply of wine for the trade of the town comes direct. Trials were made to prosecute a trade with the East and West Indies and the

South seas; but they did not succeed. The imports from St. Petersburg are very various. In 1833, the articles imported in 120 British and 7 foreign vessels, were:—200,317 poods of bar-iron, about as much as was imported thence to the whole of the United Kingdom; the quantity sent to London being only 13,363 poods:—149,121 poods hemp; 50,459 poods flax; 59,048 poods tallow; 2,497 poods bristles; 1,452 poods glue; 573 poods feathers; 18,616 poods wool; 150 poods horse manes; 494 poods horse tails; 14,876 poods raw hides; 95 poods cordage; 1,072 poods oakum; 192,648 poods bones; 119,743 chetwerts linseed; 1,982 chetwerts wheat; 893 ankers cranberries; 16 pieces sailcloth; 3 pieces raven ducks; 171,400 quilts; 9,540 pieces mats; 91,045 pieces lathwood; 949,929 deals; 16 poods silk-waste; 889 poods Burgundy pitch; 50 poods pigs hair; 13 Chets. wheat flour; and 300 pieces dunnage deals. An extensive commerce is also carried on with the north of Germany, Holland, and Denmark. There are bonded warehouses here for all foreign goods, including East India goods and tobacco. The import of tobacco, in 1833, was 1,183 lbs., manufactured and in cigars. The quantity entered for home consumption, same year, was—

	Lbs.	Gross amount of Duty received.
Unmanufactured, . . .	492,640	£73,896 0 0
Manufactured, . . .	1,859	836 8 9
		£74,732 8 9

The regular and general increase of the trade of Hull will be strikingly apparent, from the following comparative statement of the principal articles imported during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, and exported during the years 1834 and 1835, compiled principally from official returns:—

IMPORTS.

	1834.	1835.	1836.
Flax of all sorts, . . cwt.	94,034	101,450	164,563
Hemp do. . . cwt.	68,333	47,676	82,352
Rapeseed, . . qrs.	43,362	96,294	49,464
Linseed, . . qrs.	79,798	92,816	133,085
Hides and skins, . cwt.	39,071	34,156	38,839
Bark for tanners, . cwt.	179,795	135,648	142,039
Wool, sheep's, . lbs.	9,518,546	14,144,580	21,367,010
Wine, . . galls.	161,442	231,388	181,875
Iron bars, . . tons	9,258	12,832	13,612
Tallow, . . cwt.	25,197	27,768	47,560
Oil of olives, . . tons	1,285	—	1,328
Clover-seed, . . cwt.	18,255	24,825	17,880
Currants, . . cwt.	11,959	14,022	10,460
Raisins, . . cwt.	7,509	4,975	4,294
Madders, . . cwt.	22,896	20,130	25,845
Spirits, . . galls.	162,252	196,181	140,707
Brimstone, . . cwt.	3,498	23,639	11,345
Timber, . . loads	25,065	39,849	35,270
Deals and battens, . pieces	1,368,360	1,570,680	1,297,080
Turpentine, . . cwt.	5,959	14,116	8,692
Cakes, linseed, . cwt.	—	—	135,328
Cakes, rape, . . cwt.	—	—	37,310
Bones, . . cwt.	—	—	18,882
	—	—	24,309

EXPORTS.

	1834.	1835.
Cotton stuffs of all sorts entered by yard, . . yards	51,299,847	56,852,400
Lace and net, . . yards	25,025,367	30,262,758
Shawls and handkerchiefs, . dozens	34,219	28,782
Hose, . . doz. pairs	—	2,146
Yarn and twist, . . lbs.	44,120,595	57,291,498
Earthenware, . . pieces	1,854,050	1,996,700
	& 7,400 Pottery, dozens.	& 6,400 Pottery, dozens.
Hardware and cutlery, . cwt.	15,785	16,481
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, . . cwt.	47,736	96,226
Lead and shot, . . cwt.	9,109	8,316
Linen entered by yard, . yards	90,344	183,526
Sailcloth, . . ells	11,002	8,899
Yarn and thread, . . lbs.	824,552	2,059,655
Bags, . . number	13,674	8,232
Machinery and mill-work value	£11,838	£19,523
Silk stuffs, &c., entered by lbs., . . lbs.	6,434	3,140

Silk stuffs by yards, . . yards	4,461	8,527
Silk handkerchiefs, . . dozens	101	349
Thrown silk, . . lbs.	6,448	14,967
Hosiery, . . value	£9,718	£6,363
Tin-plates, . . value	£4,576	£17,899
Cloths and stuffs entered by piece, . . pieces	410,427	518,564
Flannel and carpeting, . yards	689,246	662,712
Shawls and coverlids, . number	36,058	39,458
Hose, . . doz. pairs	10,432	6,703
Woolen and worsted yarn, . . cwt.	10,352	14,579

The following is the gross amount of customs' duties received at this port during a series of years from 1701 to 1839:

In 1701, £26,287	In 1826, £632,300
1775, 73,299	1828, 709,700
1802, 438,459	1830, 720,870
1810, 311,780	1836, 801,630
1814, 405,598	1837, 741,600
1818, 512,998	1838, 758,432
1822, 496,800	1839, 884,443

The gross amount of customs' duties received at a number of the principal ports in the United Kingdom in 1839, including Hull, will show its relative position, at least so far as regards the importance of the revenue derived from its foreign commerce:—

London, . . .	£11,431,245
Liverpool, . . .	4,234,118
Bristol, . . .	1,089,475
Hull, . . .	884,443
Dublin, . . .	866,056
Leith, . . .	573,685
Glasgow, . . .	468,974
Newcastle, . . .	464,219
Belfast, . . .	341,442
Greenock, . . .	315,084
Cork, . . .	243,732
Gloucester, . . .	163,466

The following tabular statement, prepared from parliamentary and other documents, though imperfect according to the returns for Hull, will show the state of the shipping, with the number of vessels which entered this port to discharge cargoes, and cleared outwards, from and to foreign ports, and also of coasting vessels, in the years under mention:—

FOREIGN.						COASTWISE.			
		INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.		INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
Date.	Vess.	Tons.	Vess.	Tons.		Vess.	Tons.	Vess.	Tons.
1790	465	92,470	277	44,081					
1800	701	122,492	273	45,251					
1805	698	119,832	332	52,010					
1810	622	102,922	193	24,220					
1815	719	125,459	312	36,514	2,411				
1820	744	132,545	332	46,052	2,507				
1825	2,171	326,136	477	60,098	3,161	239,375	3,596	261,401	
1830	1,453	214,672	536	73,697	1,664	132,852	1,679	130,743	
1831	1,699	260,908	601	84,793	1,480	126,291	1,688	137,705	
1832	1,216	184,269	643	90,869	1,556	138,995	1,893	142,001	
1833	1,365	204,704							
1834	1,520	228,844							
1835	1,731	267,053							
1836	1,853	298,661							
1837									
1838	2,105	316,286	1,859	302,592					

The number of vessels reported inwards and outwards on foreign voyages, in 1839, was 5,068 776,184
Ditto in 1838, . . . 3,964 618,978

Increase in 1839, upwards of 25 per cent., 1,104 157,306

The following account of the number of vessels, and the amount of their tonnage, entered inwards at this port, from all parts of the world, during the year 1838, specifying the ports from which the vessels cleared, will afford a distinct view of the present general distribution of its foreign import trade:—

Ports from which the Vessels cleared.		Vessels.	Tons.
RUSSIA, viz.—			
North ports		360	92,293
Ports on the Black Sea		12	2,846
Sweden		98	12,852
Norway		45	4,817
Denmark		332	22,569
Prussia		181	31,153
GERMANY, viz.—			
Mecklenburg		40	3,765
Hanover		110	4,989
Oldenburg		69	3,965

Hanse Towns	298	50,546
Holland	258	32,201
Belgium	61	5,717
France	76	5,942
Portugal	8	959
Azores	4	240
Spain	11	1,203
ITALY, viz.—		
Tuscany	2	205
Naples and Sicily	9	1,614
Austrian territories	6	1,714
Ionian Islands	1	95
Turkey	1	354
BRITISH NORTHERN COLONIES, viz.—		
Canada	36	14,160
New Brunswick	42	14,493
Nova Scotia	14	3,802
United States of America	4	1,316
Rio de la Plata	1	278
Greenland Fishery	5	1,609
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	11	579
Total,	2,105	316,286

The prosperity of Hull has within the last few years been greatly increased by steam navigation, as it has become a principal and important steam-packet station:—indeed, it must be considered as the second great centre of this mode of transit on the eastern coast. The following is a separate account of the number of vessels, or voyages, and the amount of tonnage, as entered inward at this port, both coastwise and from foreign parts, during the years stated:—

Coasting Voyages.			Foreign Voyages.		
Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1833	153	22,260	1833	60	9,890
1834	203	30,736	1834	135	23,857
1835	243	35,356	1835	149	26,873
1836	533	81,850	1836	155	31,301
			1838	—	38,515
			1839	—	48,508

The increase which this statement exhibits is considered to be almost unparalleled, especially with reference to the number of steamers employed in the coasting trade from Hull to London, Yarmouth, Lynn, Scarborough, Whitby, Newcastle, Leith, Dundee, &c.: the number of passengers to and from London alone, averaged nearly 3,000 weekly during the summer of 1836, and the number of packets was expected to be increased so as to allow of one leaving Hull and also London daily. The number of vessels or voyages from Hull to Hamburg, in 1835, was 97; in 1836, it was 154, exhibiting an increase of 57, and making an average, including the winter months, of nearly 3 vessels to Hamburg, and the same number from Hamburg every week. The steamers may be classed as sea-packets and river packets. Of the former, in 1833, there were 8 constantly employed between Hull and London, 7 between Hull and Hamburg, 3 between Hull and Rotterdam, 4 between Hull and Newcastle, 2 between Hull and Leith, &c.; and besides these, ocean steamers to Berwick, Dundee, and Aberdeen, and to Yarmouth, also pass between these places and Hull at regular intervals. The river-packets and steam-tugs were upwards of 25 in number, and run between Hull and Gainsborough, Selby,* Goole, York, Barton, New Holland, Thorne, and Grimsby.

* The Hull and Selby railway must, no doubt, now operate injuriously on the Hull and Selby steam-packet trade, especially so far as passenger traffic is concerned, even although there is a free river with which the railway has to compete; for, as has been observed, "the steam-boats plying thereon can only leave Hull at certain hours, varying with the tides; and, in coming from Selby to Hull, they are often eight, ten, and even twelve hours on the passage, in consequence of their taking the ground on the shifting sands, with which the rivers Humber and Ouse, between Hull and Selby, abound, and where cases occur every year of vessels being lost and injured, and of goods being very seriously damaged. Persons coming from Leeds to Hull on business, could rarely do so till the Hull and Selby railway was opened for the above-named reasons, so as to be enabled to return in less than three days. By the railway the journey may be performed each way in about two hours; parties, therefore, leaving Leeds at six or seven o'clock in the

Trinity-House Guild.—Connected with the shipping and commerce of Hull, is "The guild or brotherhood of masters and pilots seamen of the Trinity-house,"—a marine institution, anciently established for "the conservation and government of all mariners, and increase of the navies and seamen belonging to the town," as also for the relief and support of poor mariners and seamen, their widows and children, and for other purposes. This fraternity—which has existed under different charters of incorporation, from the 20th Hen. VI. to the 13th Carl. II.—originated, in 1369, as an association for religious purposes and for mutual relief, under the name of 'The Guild of the Holy Trinity.' It does not seem to have then been a marine institution; but it was, no doubt, founded by mariners, as we find the fraternity afterwards called 'The Shipmasters' Guild.' In 1456-7, several masters of ships in Hull, "for themselves and the mariners in Hull, and all the masters and mariners that thereafter should come into the said town, and be of the same will and purpose," granted and assigned all their loadenage or lowage, and stowage, now called primage, dues, inward or outward of the said port, "that is to say, 3d. for every ton of wine, oil, fish; and all other goods and merchandise to be brought by sea into, or shipped or laden by any ship, bark, hoy, or vessel, at, the port of Hull, or within the liberties and limits thereof, extending from the mouth of the Humber on the south, to Bridlington harbour inclusive, northwards,"—to be received by 2 aldermen, yearly chosen by them, the said masters and mariners, for the support of a priest, daily at the altar of the Trinity chapel, to say mass, and for the sustenance of an almshouse, which had been established for impotent and indigent mariners. The right of collecting these duties was confirmed to the guild of the Trinity-house by their numerous charters of incorporation, down to that of Charles II., according to which, the corporation appears to have been long previously devoted to such purposes, and "governed in such manner, that the same had much tended to the furtherance of navigation, the increase of shipping, and well-breeding of seamen, in the town and port of Kingston-upon-Hull, or belonging thereto;" and it was thereby ordained, "that the guild should consist of 12 elder brethren and 6 assistants, and of younger brethren; that 2 wardens should be yearly chosen to govern the guild, and have the custody and direction of all the lands, revenues, goods, and chattels, of the guild," with "power to make laws for their own government, and the conservation and government of all mariners, and increase of the navies and seamen belonging to the town," and with "power to enforce payment of the said dues by arrest and imprisonment of the parties, arrest of ships or vessels, and distress;" and the guild was thereby empowered to determine causes respecting seamen's wages, and were authorized to keep back any seamen or mariners from acting as master or pilot of any ship or vessel to cross the seas, or pass down the Humber, beyond Flamborough-head, northward, or Wintertowness, southward, other than such as should be first examined, and found sufficient by them, whom, if sufficient, and being natural born subjects, they should admit into their brotherhood: and after setting forth that

morning, may arrive in Hull at nine, have the whole of the day to devote to business, and be able to return home the same evening; the saving, therefore, in both time and expense, is so obvious, that comment is unnecessary. There are packets between Liverpool and Manchester, but it is notorious that the railway between those towns conveys nearly all the passengers, although the fares by the packets are considerably lower. In these days, time, and the saving of expenses on the road, are deemed to be important considerations."

the guild had, at their own charges, erected, in the roadstead of Kingston-upon-Hull, near the haven-mouth, 'a grand porter' or standard, for safe veering in and haling out of ships coming into the haven, which was otherwise very dangerous, and had repaired the same without any allowance, they were, therefore, empowered to levy, to the use of the guild, of every English ship, bark, or keel, coming from sea into the haven, for every voyage, if of the burden of 60 tons, or under, 4d.; from 60 to 100 tons, 6d.; from 100 to 150 tons, 9d.; and from 150 to 200 tons and upwards, 12d.; and double the like duty upon all foreigners' ships. The corporation of the Trinity-house have, from time to time, been put into possession of different estates and funds, yielding, with the various tolls, imports, and duties, received under the powers of their charters, and sundry acts of parliament, very large annual revenues, which are carried to a general account, and applied partly in defraying the charges incidental to the functions and duties exercised by them in the conservation of the Humber, and the care of the navigation of that river, and along the coasts within certain limits, and partly for charitable uses, and the other purposes of their institution. Besides the duties already mentioned, leviable for primage, and an annuity of £40, issuable out of the piece of ground called the Spurn point, at the mouth of the Humber,* and granted by Justinian Angel,† the corporation were put into receipt of the duty of 6d. per month on seamen's wages, under the 29th section of act 20^o Geo. II., cap. 38, "for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of such as shall be killed, slain, or drowned, in the merchants' service,"—an annual fund applied to support the poor in the merchant seamen's hospital, and for other purposes, according to the act; but being generally deficient, the general revenues of the corporation have been so applied. A more particular account of the charities dispensed by this corporation, will be given in their proper place. From the liberties and privileges granted to the Trinity-house guild by its several charters, it appears that the governing body has possessed, if not exercised, extensive judicial authority over the pilots and mariners of the port of Hull. This jurisdiction constituted them, in the judgment of the commissioner who took the inquiry, at Hull, in 1834-5, a municipal corporation. The brotherhood itself, however, maintained the contrary, and that the affairs of the corporation were only liable to the inquiry of the Commissioners of charitable corporations, under act 59^o Geo. III., cap. 81. From the report of the Municipal Commissioner, Fortunatus Dwaris, Esq., it appears that all the brethren are pilots; that the younger brethren must be master-mariners of the port to qualify them to be elected brethren, and that the pilots appointed by the Trinity-house are to take charge of vessels up and down the Humber, to and from the port of Goole,—a right which had been disputed by the Aire and Calder navigation company;—and into and out of certain ports between Flamborough-head and Winterton Ness, and along the coasts between these limits.

* We may here remark, that a line of telegraphs has been recently established between Hull and the mouth of the Humber.

† He had obtained, by letters patent, 27th Charles II., in 1678, "power to maintain a lighthouse upon the Spurn point, for the benefit of navigators, and their safety upon the coast, with a premium to the said Justinian Angel and his heirs, for every ship passing the said lighthouse, and having benefit thereby of one farthing per ton, under the rent of £5 per annum to his majesty; and by other letters patent during the same reign, an additional premium of one farthing per ton more for all English ships or vessels passing, as aforesaid, and also the sum of one penny per ton for all foreign vessels, yielding to his majesty the yearly sum of £5."

"For the appointment of pilots out of this port, the candidates," remarks the Commissioner, "are examined with greater strictness as to their capability of taking charge of vessels for that navigation; particularly for the southward, where the navigation is more difficult; and it was said to be well-known that the Trinity-house always selected the most effective men. On the other hand, it was observed, that from the close system which prevailed in the corporation, and the making so small a number of younger brethren, great injury might ensue to the royal navy in the event of a war, or upon any sudden contingency."

The revenues of the guild, in 1833, were as under:

Primage,	£4,549	13	3
Rents from property,	2,954	12	11
Pilot's poundage, 5 per cent. on earnings of pilots employed coastwise,	10	7	6
Buoyage, beaconage, and dolphingage,	2,268	17	6
Fines of aliens on importing or exporting a cargo,—now payable by government under the Reciprocity act,	1,722	0	0
Sundries,—being cash received of the Hull dock company, as salaries to the dock and haven master and assistants; * dividend on 10 dock shares; 10 shares in gas company; monies arising from sale of ground under dock act, 42 ^o Geo. III., &c.	846	13	8
Amount of duty collected at the port of Hull, and the several ports and places within the limits and liberties, under act 20 ^o Geo. II., cap. 38, for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen, &c.,	950	10	8
	£13,302	16	6

The expenditure chiefly for other than charitable purposes during same period, was as under:—

Salaries to officers of corporation, including those of the dock and haven master and assistants,	£696	11	4
Household expenses, entertainments, &c.,	556	11	9
Tradesmen's bills, including, however, repairs of almshouses and marine school,	1,197	12	9
Annuities,—being money originally raised thereon to defray this corporation's proportion of the expenses of making the Humber dock, under act 42 ^o Geo. III., cap. 91,	16	0	0
Note.—In 1834, the amount was £244 7 10.—			
Expenses of maintaining buoys, beacons, dolphins, yacht, and floating-light vessel and sea-marks in the Humber, and at the entrance thereof, surveys of the Humber and east coast, &c.,	2,535	10	0
Sundries, including life-boat at Spurn, subscriptions to infirmary, dispensary, site for almshouse, and erecting same; expenses attending the establishment of pilots, and the right of pilotage between Hull and Goole; expense of obtaining a new charter for extending the franchise of the corporation, &c.,	1,620	3	6
	£6,622	9	4
Grants to the fund for maintaining the life-boat at Spurn-point, up to 8th June 1833	141	5	7
	£6,763	14	11

The heavy fiscal charges of different kinds enumerated in the Commissioner's report, were seriously complained of as injurious to a shipping interest, then considered as depressed, and it was represented to the Commissioner "by several merchants of the highest respectability, that great dissatisfaction had long existed as to this corporation, and they concurred in attributing all the existing evils to the closeness of the system, to self-election, irresponsibility, secrecy, and partiality."

Manufactures, &c.—Connected also with the commerce of Hull are its manufactures; but these are by no means either numerous or important. Ship-building, however, is extensively carried on, and a flax-mill, in 1838, employed 339 hands. Ropes, sailcloth, sarking, &c., are manufactured; also chain-cables, and the general iron-work of foundries; white-lead, tar, and spirit of turpentine. There are tanneries, potteries, several large breweries, and an ex-

* Under the Hull dock act, the corporation of the Trinity House has the appointment of a dock-master and an assistant.

tensive sugar-refinery. Linseed and rape oils are expressed and refined by means of wind-mills and steam-mills, the residue being prepared in the form of cakes for cattle. The Hull gas-company was established in 1821, and supplied the town with gas made from oil imported from the whale-fisheries. Some time afterwards, another company from London, called the British gas-company, also established gas-works, and supplied Sculcoates and Trippet with gas from coal at a much cheaper rate. On attempting to introduce their pipes into the town itself, the magistrates refused permission, but prevailed upon the oil-gas company to reduce their charges to the same amount; in consequence of which, the oil-gas company lost a considerable sum of money,—oil-gas being dearer than coal-gas,—and now coal-gas is supplied from both gas-works. Soap is rather extensively manufactured here. In the year ending 5th January, 1840, the quantity of hard soap made amounted to 4,666,455 lbs. The excise duties collected at Hull amounted, in 1837, to £93,071 9s. 2d.; in 1838, to £97,107 7s. 2½d.; and in 1839, to £93,593 17s. 10½d.

Markets, fairs, banks, &c.—The market-place in Hull forms part of the public streets. The charters of the borough authorized the corporation to hold a market in any convenient place, which the mayor and majority of the aldermen might appoint. Persons were made liable, by the Hull and Myton improvement act, to be fined for exposing goods in the streets except in the market, the limits of which were ill defined at the period of the Municipal inquiry in 1834-5; and Mr. Acland, editor of the Hull Portfolio newspaper, and a candidate for the borough, is said to have opened a stall in the market in defiance of the corporation, without paying any toll. The market, in old deeds, was called High-gate. A handsome market-cross of freestone was pulled down many years ago. In 1734, the fine equestrian gilded statue of King William III. was erected by subscription, near the south end of the market-place: it is surrounded with a railing, and forms one of the most exquisite erections of the kind in England. The corn-exchange is situated in the market-place: there is a new corn-market. Near the corn-exchange are the shambles, a neat but low building, erected on the site of the old guild-hall: upwards of 5,000 beasts, 1,100 calves, and 25,000 sheep and lambs, have been slaughtered in this commodious and well-ventilated building, in course of a year. The chartered market-days are Tuesday and Friday: the former is well-frequented as a corn-market; and on Saturday is held a vegetable and flesh-market. The spring fair is an annual market or fair for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goods in general, appointed since December, 1838, to be held on the second Tuesday in April. The first anniversary was held on 9th April, 1839.—A wool-market has been appointed to be held in Hull on the two last Tuesdays in June, all the Tuesdays in July, and the two first Tuesdays in August, in each year. The common council have declared the said markets free of toll; and the first wool-market was held on June 29th, 1841. The site of the market is the east end of King-street, and the upper room of the Hull and Selby railway company.—Fairs for horses and toys are held on July 10th, October 10th, and December 10th; the July and October fairs continuing six days each. The Hull banking company was established here in December, 1833: and amongst others, there is here a branch of the Yorkshire District bank.

The PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., connected with trade and commerce, besides those just noticed, are the Custom-house, Trinity-house, Pilot-office, Dock-office, Excise-office, Exchange,

Post-office, Stamp-office, banks, &c. The Custom-house is a very large edifice in Whitefriar-gate, and nearly in the centre of the town. It is built of red brick with stone quoins and dressings, and was originally erected by the Trinity-house corporation as an inn. The long room is 52 feet in length by 24 in width. The building also affords spacious and appropriate offices in every department, with extensive Crown warehouses, &c. The officers of customs are a collector and comptroller, with clerks, coast-waiters, tide-surveyors, timber measurers, gaugers, &c. &c., and dependent on the Hull establishment are coast-officers at Selby, Stockwith, York, Grimsby, &c.: GOOLE,—which see, was made an inland port in 1828, to the injury, it is said, of Hull: GAINSBOROUGH, also,—which see, has been made a port. The Trinity-house, in Trinity-lane, is the place where the business of the Trinity corporation is transacted; but it is chiefly occupied by pensioners. It was originally founded in 1457, and was rebuilt in 1753. The building consists of 4 sides surrounding a spacious area or court. The front is a handsome brick structure, stuccoed, in the Tuscan order of architecture, with a pediment of freestone ornamented with the Royal arms, with a figure of Neptune on one side, and Britannia on the other. In the council-room there are good portraits of William III., Andrew Marvel, Sir George Saville, Alderman Ferries, &c. The court-room contains a full length portrait of George IV. in his coronation robes. In the primage room are portraits of Mr. Thomas Hayworth, and Sir Samuel Standridge, and of F. Hall, Esq., father of the corporation: there is also a considerable quantity of South sea and other curiosities, and in a room adjoining, is a very beautiful model of a 74 gun-ship, and a curious model of the mast of the Victory after the battle of Trafalgar. The pilot-office consists of a lofty brick building opposite the Ferry boat dock. This establishment is under the direction of the Commissioners appointed under the Humber pilot act. There are 46 pilots including the commodore. Opposite the pilot-office is an elegant Ionic pillar of cast iron, rising 20 feet to the top of the capital, and surmounted by a smaller pillar, 3½ feet high, on the top of which is an hexagonal lantern, with an argand light and reflector 6 feet in height. The Excise-office is situated in the "Land of Green Ginger." The Exchange, in Exchange alley, Bowalley-lane, holds a respectable rank among the institutions of Hull. Over it is a news-room. In 1820 this establishment was greatly improved and ornamented. The exchange room is handsomely coloured in imitation of stone, and the news-room is supported by two fine Doric pillars dividing the Exchange into two walks, entered by a handsome portico erected in front.

Churches and chapels.—The ecclesiastical returns for the parishes, &c., in the county of the town of Hull, will be found under the respective articles. The parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary are both in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York. The living of Holy Trinity is a vicarage; gross income £605. Great and small tithes commuted in 1771. Patrons, in 1835, the mayor and corporation. The Trinity church was originally a chapel-of-ease to the vicarage of Hessle-cum-Hull. In 1661, however, the corporation succeeded in cutting off its dependence on the mother-church. The present church of the Holy Trinity is said to be one of the largest parochial edifices in England. It was originally erected in 1285, but was enlarged and improved in the reign of Henry VII. It consists of a nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, transepts, and a noble tower in the centre. Its length is 272 feet from east to west; the nave being 144 feet: the

breadth of the nave of the transept under the steeple is 23 feet, and the length of the chancel 100 feet: the breadth of the nave of the church is 172 feet; the length of the transept 96 feet, and the breadth of the chancel 70 feet. The chancel is now the oldest relic in the town. Rickman, in his 'Gothic Architecture,' thus describes this church:—"The east end to the street is decorated. It is a cross church, and in the centre has a very lofty and beautiful tower. The western part is perpendicular, of good character, remarkably light, and with very small piers. The transepts are of very early decorated work, and the great window of the south transept is curious from its tracery and mouldings. Only a part of the nave is pewed: the chancel is open, and has a very fine effect: there is in it a decorated monument, with rich canopy and buttresses, and some niches and stalls: there is also some wood screen work. The font is large and much enriched." The interior of this spacious edifice, in its original state, must have been very handsome, and the monuments are extremely numerous: some of them are of considerable antiquity. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy not in charge; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, S. Thornton, Esq. The church, commonly called Low church, was originally as magnificent as that of the Holy Trinity. It was built about the year 1333, as a chapel-of-ease to the mother-church of North Ferriby, of which the parish of St. Mary then formed a part. In 1518 the west end of the church fell down; and it is said that, in 1540, when Henry VIII. came to Hull, and resided at the Duke of Suffolk's palace,—afterwards called the manor-hall,—he pulled down the body of the church and the steeple, as they intercepted his view from the palace; but Mr. Frost considers it more probable that they were removed previous to Henry's visit. The chancel then alone remained, and afterwards composed the church, to which a small chancel was added in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and shortly afterwards a tower. The whole edifice now is 69 feet in length, and 57 in breadth. It is divided into a nave and chancel with aisles. The other churches are St. John's, St. James's and the Mariner's church, with the parish churches of Drypool and Sculcoates, and Christ's church, Sculcoates. The living of St. John's is a perpetual curacy; gross income £205. Patron, the vicar of Hull. St. James's is also a perpetual curacy; gross income £150. Patron, the vicar of Hull. The Cent per Cent street chapel of the church of England is used on week-days as a National school. Here are 6 Independent chapels,—one of four churches being formed in 1769, another in 1797, and two in 1830: a Baptist church was formed in 1796: there are 3 Baptist chapels: a Presbyterian church was formed in 1640, but ultimately became in some measure proselytized to Swedenborgianism: 5 Wesleyan Methodist churches were formed in 1780, 1814, 1826, 1832, and 1835; a New Connexion Methodist in 1799; and a Primitive Methodist in 1819: there is also a Friends' meeting-house, besides places of worship for Roman Catholics, Jews, and Unitarians, and a floating chapel in which the Methodist, Independent, and Baptist ministers perform gratuitous service. Trinity-chapel also here merits notice. It adjoins the front of the Trinity-house, and was handsomely built in 1787, and fitted up in an elegant manner with mahogany pews. The communion-table is an eagle supporting a slab, finely carved. There is here a large and highly effective painting, the gift of E. Coulson, Esq. It is 17 feet wide by 13 feet high, and represents the battle of the Nile, immediately after the explosion of the L'Orient. Service is performed in this chapel 3

times a-week, and a sermon preached monthly by a chaplain.

Ancient religious houses.—There were several splendid religious houses here in former times. The monastery of the Black friars was founded and built about the year 1317, by Sir Jeffrey de Hotham, Knight: the building was so large that it took up half the street now called Blackfriar-gate,—originally Monk-street; its back buildings extending to the town-hall. It was decorated with fine gardens, fountains, and courts. The monks flourished in great magnificence till the suppression, when the monastery, with others, was pulled down, and the materials sold. The priory of White friars was a noble institution which flourished in the immediate neighbourhood of Whitefriar-gate. It was founded by Edward I. in the end of the 13th century, and was improved and enlarged in the time of Edward III., at the expense of Sir Richard De la Pole and others. At the dissolution, Henry VIII. granted it to John Heneage. A priory of monks of the Carthusian order, formerly existed on the site of the present charter-house. It was founded, in 1350, by William De la Pole, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and lord-high-chancellor; but the establishment of the Carthusians was due to his son Michael De la Pole, Knight, who appropriated the original edifice to 13 monks of that order, and endowed it with the manor of Sculcoates, and other estates, in addition to those previously given for its endowment by his father. This monastery also flourished and luxuriated in riches and prosperity till the dissolution. The buildings were noble and grand, and the gardens extensive. To secure that privacy and seclusion, which by the rules of their order the Carthusian monks were strictly enjoined to observe, the priory was surrounded with walls and gates, and the corporation of Hull was restrained, by Henry VI., in the act of resumption, from exercising "any jurisdiction, auctorite, or power within the walles or closure of the chartre-house of Saint Michell beside the said toune, nor in any londes, possessions, or tenements thereto belonging withoute the walles of the said toune in eny manner wyse." The great chapel was elegantly adorned with magnificent altars and pictures, and several chantries were founded by noblemen and merchants in the vicinity. At the dissolution the monks were turned out in the utmost distress: their goods were sold, embezzled, and concealed, and commissioners were appointed to demolish the priory, sell the lands and tenements, and bring the price into the King's exchequer. But the rising in the north obliged the king to restore about 30 houses, among which was this monastery; on which the scattered monks returned and re-entered their house. In 1538, however, it was finally dissolved, and razed to the very ground, so that corn actually grew on the spot where it formerly stood.

Literary, Scientific, and Recreative, Institutions.]

—The Literary and Philosophical society of Hull was established to promote literature, science, and the arts, by public lectures, original essays, &c. A museum belonging to the society, contains an extensive, curious, and instructive, collection of specimens in natural history and the arts. The society consists of proprietary, ordinary, and honorary, members. The museum and theatre, or lecture-room, occupy part of a splendid pile of buildings in Kingston square, Jarrat-street. These public rooms were erected for lectures, public meetings, concerts, &c. The first stone was laid on the day of the proclamation of William IV. The edifice is built of brick, covered with cement in imitation of stone, and handsomely ornamented with quoins and cornices of

stone. Within the walls are accommodations for hot and cold baths, besides a spacious music-hall with dining and drawing-rooms. Opposite to this building, at the south-west corner of the square, is the Hull and east riding school of medicine and anatomy, the foundation-stone of which was laid on 27th April, 1833. The Hull medical and surgical society was instituted in 1821, for the promotion of science by essays and discussions: a museum was shortly afterwards established. The mechanics' institute have a handsome hall, including an excellent theatre and library, in Charlotte-street, erected in 1830. Wallis's museum, in Myton-gate, comprising a curious collection of fire-locks, and other arms and artificial curiosities, was collected by the original proprietor during 60 years before his decease. There are botanical gardens at the end of a street appropriately called Linnaeus-street, about a mile from the centre of the town, on the Anlaby road. They comprise 3 statute acres, the property of 300 shareholders, and were established in 1811. They are well furnished with scarce and curious exotic plants. At the entrance to the gardens, which are skillfully laid out, there are two lodges, one for the dwelling of the curator, and the other containing a botanic library for the use of the committee. Zoological gardens were also recently in course of establishment. The theatre royal is decidedly one of the handsomest and most convenient provincial theatres in the empire. It is situated in Humber-street, on what was formerly designated the Fore-shore, over which the tide at one time washed twice every 24 hours: but a large portion of the ground in this quarter was rescued by skill and industry from the sea. In this part of the town a minor theatre and an Olympic circus were also erected. There are public baths also on the banks of the Humber, and in the town are commodious assembly-rooms. The Hull Mechanics' institute was founded in 1825. In 1829 a building was erected for the institute in Charlotte-street, and in 1841 a new hall, with more ample accommodation, was opened in George-street.

Circulating Libraries.—The following very able report by the Manchester Statistical society, to the statistical section of the British Association, in 1839, will show the present state of the circulating Libraries at Hull:—

“Circulating libraries, in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, may be ranged under the following heads:—1. Public subscription libraries. 2. Libraries attached to public institutions. 3. Congregational libraries. 4. Libraries attached to Sunday schools. 5. Private circulating libraries.

“These public subscription libraries contain an extensive assortment of works in every department of literature. There are four, containing 25,671 volumes; of which, 2,537, or 9.88 per cent., are theology and ecclesiastical history; 2,674, or 10.41 per cent., are jurisprudence and political economy; 7,549, or 29.41 per cent., are history and biography; 9,566, or 37.27 per cent., are works on the arts, sciences, and general literature; and 3,345, or 13.03 per cent., are novels, romances, and works of imagination. The circulation is 102,180 volumes per annum, affording an average of 126 volumes annually to each member. There are four libraries connected with public institutions, and they contain 2,920 volumes, of which 467, or 15.99 per cent., are works in theology and ecclesiastical history; 26, or .89 per cent., are on jurisprudence and political economy; 1,016, or 34.80 per cent., are history and biography; 1,397, or 47.84 per cent., are arts, sciences, and general literature; and 14, or .48 per cent., are novels, romances, and works of imagination. This description of libraries appears to contain the whole amount of publications of a practical

character, exclusive of religious works, which can be fairly regarded as coming within the reach of the working classes, and the whole of these, with the exception of 200 volumes, are in the library of the mechanics' institution, the number of volumes in which is 2,260, the average annual circulation being 17,992, exhibiting an average reading of 52 volumes per annum to each subscriber. There are ten congregational libraries attached to churches or chapels, and designed to promote the religious instruction of the congregations. In these libraries are 2,994 volumes, which are, with scarcely an exception, of a religious character. The average circulation is 10,088 volumes per annum. The number of persons having access to these libraries, not being in all cases ascertainable, no estimate of the average number of volumes to each can be made. There are 28 libraries attached to Sunday schools, which have 5,655 volumes, exclusively of a religious tendency, with an annual circulation of 48,942 volumes, which takes place chiefly among the senior scholars and their teachers. Nearly the whole of the Sunday school libraries contain a variety of works of fiction, having, however, a religious object. There are 11 private circulating libraries, having 17,474 volumes, 8 of which, or .04 per cent., are works in theology and ecclesiastical history; 9, or .05 per cent., jurisprudence and political economy; 220, or 1.26 per cent., history and biography; 26, or .14 per cent., arts, sciences, and general literature; and 17,211, or 98.51 per cent., novels, romances, and works of imagination. The average circulation could not be correctly ascertained, but the condition of the books, the number of libraries, and observations which fell from the proprietors, prove that it is very great, and is confined to the middle and operative classes. Laying out of view libraries originated by public-spirited individuals, for the benefit of these classes, and those promoted from religious motives, the taste of readers among the middle and working classes is strongly indicated by the description of works of which private circulating libraries are composed. The majority of works in these libraries may be characterized as mere trash, and not a few in some of them are of a more objectionable nature. When it is considered that the young form a large portion of the supporters of these establishments, and that early reading exercises no inconsiderable influence in the formation of character, it is much to be regretted, that no efforts commensurate with the wants of the public have yet been made to supply a desideratum which the progress of education is rapidly creating.” The catalogue of one of the principal subscription libraries, is said to be an admirable specimen of bibliographical arrangement. This library was instituted in 1775, but the foundation-stone of the present building in Parliament-street, was not laid till 21st June, 1800. It possesses a spacious reading-room, numerous subscribers, and a collection of books said to be the most extensive between the Humber and the Tweed. The revenue of this institution amounts to about £700 a-year. The Lyceum library was established in 1807: it is also situated in Parliament-street, and contains 5,000 volumes. There are several newspapers regularly published at Hull.

Hull College, and Kingston College.—The educational demands of the town recently gave birth to two new proprietary institutions of the above denominations, the latter being exclusively intended for education on the principles of the established church; the other being open to all. Hull college, shortly after its establishment in 1836, had 109 pupils, and Kingston college 129: in 1840, the former had 200, and the other had doubtless also

co-ordinately increased. Preparatory schools were established in both, on principles selected from the better parts of the infant system. A most comprehensive system of commercial and classical education is in course of practice in the upper schools belonging to these establishments. "The general course of study in the upper school" of the Hull college, which is situated on the outskirts of the town in a spacious and airy situation, and is under the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Morpeth, and other eminent men,* "comprises instruction in the Holy Scriptures; the English, French, Latin, German, and Greek languages; arithmetic, pure and commercial; algebra, geometry, the elements of natural philosophy; the properties of the most familiar objects, natural and artificial; ancient and modern history; geography, both physical and political; composition and elocution. The mode of instruction in the preparatory class is adapted to the system pursued in the junior classes in the upper school, and conducted under the daily superintendence of the principal and vice-principal, but the pupils attending each department are carefully kept separate." An equally excellent system is adopted in the rival establishment; and there are boarding-houses for the reception of the pupils as at Huddersfield, where institutions, in imitation of those at Hull, were established in 1840—see article Huddersfield.

Daily and other Schools.—In the town and county of the town of Hull there were, in all, in 1833, 36 daily, 3 day and Sunday, 4 infant, 1 boarding, 1 day and boarding, and 19 Sunday, schools. Separate notices of those not in the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, will be found under the respective articles. A number of the schools in Sculcoates, Drypool, and Sutton, may now be said to belong to Hull. In Sculcoates alone there were, in 1833, 49 infant schools attended by 911 children, 42 daily attended by 1,684, and 4 Sunday attended by 1,004 children:—in Drypool there were 15 daily schools, attended by 297 children, and 2 day and Sunday National, attended by 270 males and 150 females;—and in Sutton and Stoneferry parish, 11 infant schools attended by 245, 4 daily attended by 178, and 4 Sunday attended by 440 children. In the town, and county of the town, according to the education returns for 1833, there were 3,010 children at the daily and other schools, including 698 at the 4 infant schools, besides 2,377 at the Sunday schools: of the former, 2,499, including all those at the infant schools, and of the latter, 2,500, were in the two town parishes. Of the schools within the town and county of the town, 21 of the daily, 3 of the day and Sunday, the 4 infant, and 13 of the Sunday schools were in the two town parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary. Of those in St. Mary's parish, 2 of the day and Sunday schools, containing 252 males and 105 females, and 1 of the Sunday, containing 70 males and 60 females, were National, and partly supported by subscription, with lending libraries attached, and one, 'Cogan's school,' will be noticed under *Endowed Schools*. Of those in Trinity parish, 1 of the daily is "the grammar-school," and another "the Vicar's school:" these will also be afterwards noticed. The Trinity-house marine school, and the Savings' bank school, are also in this parish. The former is supported at the expense of the corporation of the Trinity-house, 36 males being educated, clothed, and bound apprentices to the sea-service: this is not properly speaking an endowed school: neither is the Savings' bank school, which

is partly supported by the managers of the Savings' bank, and was commenced in 1832: it has a lending library attached. Another of the daily schools in this parish, a Lancasterian school, containing 378 males and 131 females, with a lending library attached, and partly supported by public contributions, was commenced in 1833. There is also a British and Foreign school in the town. The Church of England Sunday school association, and the Sunday school union were both founded here in 1819.

Endowed Schools.—The free grammar-school was founded, in 1486, in the reign of Richard III., by the Right Rev. John Alcock, a native of Beverley, and successively Lord Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely. The school-room, rebuilt in 1587, is large and commodious. It is situated on the south side of Trinity-church, and is open to the sons of burgesses on payment of one guinea a quarter; other scholars being charged at the discretion of the master: it is attended by about 50 scholars, and partly supported by endowment: income, in 1823, upwards of £80 per annum; but no funds were received by the charity trustees from January 1837 to January 1838. This school has an exhibition of £40 per annum to any college in Cambridge, founded by Thomas Bary, scrivener, in 1627, and augmented by Thomas Ferrier, alderman, in 1630; and a scholarship founded by Alexander Metcalf of 12s. 9d. per week, with rooms at Clare-hall. The Rev. Andrew Marvel, M.A., father of the renowned patriot of that name, was one of the masters of this school; and amongst the most eminent scholars educated here were Andrew Marvel, M.P. for Hull,* Thomas Watson, D.D., F.R.S., bishop of St. David's; William Wilberforce, Esq., M.P., and archdeacon Wramham. The Vicar's school, situated in Vicar-lane, was founded by the Rev. William Mason, father of the poet, in 1734. The original fund amounted to £400, and several legacies have since been added: annual collections have also been made at the parish-church doors, and other sums contributed for behoof of the school: it is attended by about 54 males. Cogan's charity school for girls was founded in Salthouse-lane, in 1753, by William Cogan, Esq., alderman of Hull, for clothing and instructing 20 poor girls, who enter the school at about 11 years of age, and are allowed to remain 3 years. Marriage portions of £6 were also directed to be given to each girl who shall remain 7 years in respectable service previous to marriage: income upwards of £400 per annum. The number of girls has been increased to 40.

Trinity Guild Hospitals and Charities.—Amongst the numerous charitable institutions of Hull, the most important are those which have been administered by the Trinity-house corporation. A great part of the splendid revenue derived by this fraternity from the various sources already noticed under the head of *Trinity-house Guild*, has been expended in the beneficent purposes which they were principally intended to fulfil. At the period of the charity inquiry, in 1823, the corporation supported out of these funds no less than 6 extensive hospitals or almshouses, containing 99 apartments for superannuated seamen above 52 years of age, the wives of such of them as were married, and widows of seamen, giving various stipends and allowances to the different inmates, besides paying weekly and quarterly pensions to 484 out-pensioners of different classes, being seamen and seamen's widows, or

* The late Earl of Durham, High-Steward of Hull, was also one of the patrons at the time of his death in 1840.

* The honour of being this celebrated patriot's place of nativity has been claimed for Hull; but Mr. Frost, in his address to the literary and philosophical society of Hull, disclaims this as in point of fact incorrect.

fatherless children; giving weekly temporary relief to a great number of poor seafaring people and their families, and shipwrecked seamen at the discretion of the warden for the time being, and supporting the marine school already noticed. The average expenditure on the objects of the various charities for 10 years was as under:—

Trinity-House.—For 34 younger brothers and widows at 7s. a-week each, with coals,	£720 16 0
Marine Hospital.—For 8 seamen and wives at 7s. a-week each, and 1 single seaman at 4s. 6d. with coals,	182 1 0
Robinson's Hospital.—For 6 younger brothers and wives at 10s. 6d. a-week each, with coals,	180 6 0
Watson's Hospital.—For 6 widows of seafaring men at 4s. 6d. a-week each, and coals,	86 14 0
For 266 out-pensioners and others, elder brothers, &c.,	759 12 0
Besides temporary relief at discretion of warden, Marine school,	257 0 6
Sundries, including surgeon's bills, household expenses, repairs, &c., of hospitals, subscriptions to infirmary and humane society, average expense of erecting Ferres's hospital, &c. &c.,	2,215 7 4
Merchant Seamen's Hospital.—For 20 seamen and their wives at 7s. a-week each, and 2 single men at 4s. 6d., with coals,	460 10 6
For 244 out-pensioners,	451 14 0
Ferres's Hospital.—For 3 younger brothers and wives at 10s. a-week each, 8 single men and widows at 4s. 6d., and 10 seamen and wives at 7s., with coals,	415 5 0
	£5,947 1 3

Since the period of the charity inquiry, the general expenditure has been greatly increased, and in 1828 another hospital was erected in Posterngate, on the same scale as the large and handsome pile called Ferres's hospital, and consisting of a centre and wings with a central Doric portico, having the triglyphs and mutules of the order: this edifice has been thought too fine for an hospital.

The general expenditure for the relief of decayed seamen, their wives, widows, and children, &c., in 1824, including also the deficiency supplied to the merchant seamen's fund, amounted to	£2,678 19 6
in 1833 to	6,204 8 0
The expenditure, in 1824, for behoof of the objects of the seamen's fund, amounted to	1,068 19 0
Deficiency supplied,	202 12 10
Amount of duty collected,	866 6 2
The expenditure, in 1827, amounted to	1,598 15 3
Deficiency supplied,	1,016 2 5
Amount of duty collected,	572 12 10
For several subsequent years the deficiency supplied was nearly as great, but in 1832 the expenditure amounted to	1,236 2 4
Deficiency supplied,	285 11 8
Amount of duty collected,	950 10 8

In consequence of the continued insufficiency of this fund, the Trinity-house, in December, 1831, directed that the future maintenance and support of the almshouse, namely, the merchant seamen's hospital, should be defrayed out of the charitable funds at the disposal of the corporation.

The north, south, and east, sides of the Trinity-house, are appropriated for the pensioners on the foundation, the origin of which is involved in that of the Trinity-Guild itself. The Marine hospital adjoining the Trinity-house chapel, was established in 1787. Robinson's hospital was given to the Trinity corporation in 1682, by William Robinson, Esq., then sheriff of Hull, and afterwards rebuilt and enlarged. Of Watson's hospital, only 6 rooms belong to the Trinity-house corporation: the charity was founded by Dr. Thomas Watson, the unfortunate bishop of St. David's, about the year 1690. The Merchant seamen's hospital, in Whitefriar-gate, was erected in 1781. Ferres's hospital, New dock walls, was founded in 1822, by the Trinity-Guild, in com-

memoration of their benefactor, Thomas Ferres, Esq., alderman of Hull in the 17th century.

The Charter-House.—One of the most interesting institutions in Hull, either as regards its antiquity, its wealth, or the good it has diffused, is the Charter-house, or 'God's House of Hull,' in Charter-house lane. According to the authority of the Meaux registers, the hospital or Domus Dei, now called the Charter-house, was originally founded by William De la Pole, without the gates of the Carthusian priory before noticed:—"Extra cujus Cœnobii portas domum unam, &c., instituit." The hospital, however, was finally established,—by Sir Michael De la Pole, his son,—under charter of foundation and endowment dated 1st March, 7^o Richard II., and under the authority of a license from the Crown,—for 13 poor men and 13 poor women, feeble or old, as brethren and sisters, in the two messuages called La Maison Dieu, such hospital to be called "God's House of Hull:" and he deputed Sir Richard De Killam, priest, to be master and keeper of the hospital, and all future masters to have orders of priesthood, be 30 years of age and more, and reside in the hospital, with salaries of £10 sterling per annum: the brethren and sisters to have 40s. a-year for living and clothing. In the year 1506, on the attainder for high treason of Edmund De la Pole, son and heir of Sir Michael, his estates became vested in the Crown, and Myton and other manors and estates were afterwards granted to the mayor and burgesses of Hull, who continued thenceforth to exercise the right of appointing the master and poor people of the hospital. The income arising from the revenues of this charity, in 1576, amounted to £45 2s. 6d.; in 1628, to £191 7s. 3d.; in 1716, to £249 2s. 2d.; in 1752, to £422 9s. 8d.; and at the period of the charity inquiry, in 1823, the income, from various causes, had increased to £1,495 11s. 8d.; but the estates were let above their value, out of surplus funds. A share in the Hull docks had been purchased: dividend £38 16s.; and £1,700, 3 per cent. consols: dividend £51 per annum. In 1764, in conformity to a chancery decree, a stipend of £100 per annum, with £1 for water, was directed to be given out of the revenues, then amounting to £528 4s. 8d. per annum, to the master, besides the house and garden belonging to the hospital; and it was also directed that 15 poor men and 15 poor women should be placed in the hospital with weekly stipends of 3s. each, besides coals, turves, and water, and £10, or less, for festivals, and that the number of rooms, pensioners, and pay, should be increased or diminished to a certain extent, according to the increase or decrease of the revenues of the charity. In 1780 the old hospital was taken down, and a new one erected, to which additions have since been made, as the number of pensioners were increased from time to time, till the pensioners amounted to 57, viz., 28 men and 29 women, with each a room, and 6s. per week, besides turves, coals, water, &c.; and the master's pension was increased, on petition to Chancery, to £200 a-year. The hospital is a brick building, with wings, and in the centre a semi-circular porch, supported by Tuscan columns, with an inscription on the architrave, and the arms of the De la Poles within the tympanum of a pediment above. On the summit of the roof is a circular turret of 8 Ionic pillars with a dome. The interior is neatly fitted up. The principal part of the centre of the building is occupied by the chapel, which has a dome light ornamented with stucco.

Other Hospitals and Charities.—Lister's hospital, on the south side of Trinity church, was founded by Sir John Lister, alderman and M.P. for Hull in 1642, for 12 poor persons, who each received, at the time

of the inquiry, 7s. a-week, with coals, and residence in the hospital: income, in 1838, £381 9s. 6d. per annum. The preacher of Trinity church has a house and £2 per annum, for reading prayers in the hospital every Thursday. Gregg's hospital is in Postern-gate, and was founded by John Gregg in 1416, for 12 poor old women: stipends 2s. 2d. a-week each. Weaver's hospital in Dagger-lane, founded by Ratcliffe, a weaver, had no original endowment: inhabited by 6 poor women: stipends 2s. 6d. a-week each, besides coals and turves. Gee's almshouse in Chapel-lane, inhabited by 10 poor women, was founded in 1600: stipends 2s. each a-week, with coals, &c. Harrison's hospital,—origin obscure,—inhabited by 14 poor women: stipends 2s. each a-week, with coals and turves. Crowle's hospital in Sewer-lane, founded in 1682: inhabited by 12 poor persons: stipends 2s. 6d. each a-week, with coals and turves. The Salt-house-lane hospital, probably founded by Joseph Ellis in 1683: inhabited by 4 poor persons: no stipends, but supplied with coals and turves. All these hospitals were under the management of the corporation previous to the appointment of the Charity trustees in 1836; but in 1838, though the trustees had the appointment of the inmates, there were no funds that came into their hands, except for Lister's, as above noticed. The other charities under their management, besides the grammar-school and Ferres's and Bury's exhibitions already noticed, were Ferres's charity for apprenticing: income, in 1833, £152 1s. 2d. Watson's hospital, in the Church side, was erected by Bishop Watson about the year 1690. It contains 20 apartments, and is inhabited by 20 poor women, 14 of whom receive 2s. a-week each; the other 6 being those supported by the Trinity guild. Cogan's charities: income, in 1838, £492 10s. 4d. Cogan's charity for apprenticing, yielded, at the time of the inquiry, £195 per annum; and various other endowed charities, not already enumerated, about £350 per annum, £105 of which, arising from church estate, were applied to parochial purposes; and £92 constituted the income of the charity-hall, or house of industry,—a large but mean building, originally a cloth-hall, in Whitefriar's gate, that was appropriated, in the reign of William III., for the reception of the poor of the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, as a workhouse. The provisions of the original act, under which the appropriation was effected, were confirmed and extended by an act, 8° Anne, and by two acts, 15° and 28° Geo. II., all of which were repealed by act 5° Geo. IV., dated 31st March, 1824, entitled "An act for the better maintenance, employment, and regulation of the poor of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull," by which, 40 guardians of the poor to be selected by the wards of the borough, were constituted a corporation by the name of the governor, deputy-governor, assistants, and guardians of the poor of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull; the guardians to be elected for three years, and the fine for refusal to serve £50. By virtue of the new act, the owners of houses under £10 yearly value, or rent, or let in tenements, were required to pay the poor rates or assessments charged upon such property. The parochial expenditure has been subject to great fluctuations: from 1801 to 1808, it averaged £10,000 per annum; in 1813, it amounted to £17,680; in 1817, to £31,200; in 1822, to £16,279; in 1826, to £21,678 5s.; including county rate, £2,976 7s. 6d.: in 1838, the poor rates for the town and county of the town, amounted to £14,705 12s.

Infirmary.—The infirmary rank among the most important monuments of benevolence in Hull. It was temporarily established in 1782, until a field of two acres, on the Beverley road, at the end of

the street now called Prospect-street, was purchased by subscription, at the price of £550, and buildings erected on it to the value, in all, of £4,126. The accommodation thus afforded, allowed of the reception of 70 in-door patients: the interior arrangement is excellent; the circulation of air free, and the most complete provision made for the objects in view: average expenditure £1,400 per annum: the in-door patients average 300 yearly; out-door 800, exclusive of vaccine cases. Three physicians and three surgeons give gratuitous attendance. On the lawn, in front of the house, is a neat monument, by Westmacott, jun., to the memory of Dr. Alderson.

Refuge for Insane.—This institution, situated in Boteler-street, Canon-street, Sculcoates, was established in 1814 by the late Dr. Alderson and Mr. Ellis, surgeon. It is capable of containing 100 patients. The magistrates of the east riding having inspected and approved of this establishment, directed all pauper lunatics to be placed there: private patients occupy a considerable portion of the building. It is surrounded by large gardens. The proprietors fitted up Summer-gang's hall for the reception of female patients. It is pleasantly situated on the Holderness road, in the township of Southcoates.

Other Medical and Charitable Institutions.—The dispensary was established in 1814, at an annual expense of £350, and is supported by subscriptions and other voluntary donations. It has been of extensive benefit. A valuable dispensary for diseases of the eye and ear was instituted in 1822; an useful female penitentiary in 1811, and an excellent lying-in charity in 1802; and there are various other charitable societies in the town; including the Poor and Strangers' Friend society; the Benevolent and the Clothing societies, &c.

Borough Charters.—Myton Wyk, under its new name of Kingston-upon-Hull, was constituted a free borough by charter of enfranchisement, 27° Edward I., whereby the inhabitants were made free burgesses under a custos or warden. Exemption from being impleaded any where but within the borough, and the return of all writs, with power to choose a coroner, and to have a prison, and certain liberties, were granted. The burgesses were made free over all England, of all pontage, passage, pannage, murage, &c., and all other tolls and customs, of all their proper wares, and the Tuesday and Friday markets, 'where the king should appoint,' with the annual fair to continue 30 days after Easter, were established. Numerous charters were subsequently granted, most of them containing an inexpressum and confirmation of previous, together with additional, grants. The following is a list of the charters, down to 13° Carl. II., the governing charter, previous to the passing of the new Municipal act in 1835, and exclusive of 5° James II., which was repudiated:—

27th Edward I.,
5th Edward II.,
15th Edward II.,
4th Edward III.,
5th Edward III.,
8th Edward III.,
5th Richard II.,
1st Henry IV.,
2d Henry V.,
9th Henry VI.,
11th Henry VI.,

18th Henry VI.,
21st Henry VI.,
26th Henry VI.,
2d Edward IV.,
24th Henry VIII.,
6th Edward VI.,
1st Mary,
40th Elizabeth,
8th James I.,
13th Charles II.

Those of 15° Edward II., and 1° Edward III., empowered the corporation to provide for the defence of the town by 'building walls and making ditches.' By 5° Rich. II. the corporation was granted the harbour or haven of the town, called Sayer's creek, from Sculcoates gate to the middle course of the Humber, with power to build houses, staiths, &c.: also an acquittal of all anchorage, &c., all the nation over, and the assize of bread, wine, ale, and all

victuals. By 18^o Henry VI. the town was incorporated by the name of Mayor and Burgesses, and the town and precincts were made a county of itself, and power granted the corporation to choose a mayor, sheriff, and 12 aldermen, to be justices of the peace for the town and county: courts were also appointed. By 18^o Henry VI. the mayor was authorized to have a sword carried before him,* and the mayor and alderman to have caps of maintenance, and to wear gowns and hoods the same as the lord-mayor and aldermen of London. By 3^o Henry VI., the mode of electing the mayor, sheriff, chamberlains, and aldermen, was regulated down to 1835. It directed that the mayor and burgesses should name two aldermen, for one of them to be chosen for mayor, and two burgesses for one of them to be chosen sheriff, and four burgesses for two of them to be chosen for aldermen, by the burgesses; and it prohibits the burgesses from wearing liveries. By 26^o Henry VI., several parishes and townships were separated from the county of York, and added to the county of the town of Hull, and power was given to the mayor and burgesses to choose two coroners for the town and county, and, from amongst themselves, an admiral of the Humber, with license to purchase springs, and supply the town with water. The 24^o Henry VIII. contains certain provisions respecting goods foreign, bought and sold. By 6^o Edward VI., the manor of Hull, &c., were granted to the mayor and burgesses; also a sixth part of the manor of Sutton, the manor of Tup-coates and Myton, with all fisheries, royalties, tolls, markets, escheats, felon's goods, &c., and all profits, spiritual and temporal, within the town, and whole county, of Kingston-upon-Hull, &c. The 40^o Elizabeth authorized the appointment of a high steward, and gave the mayor and alderman the custody of orphans within the town, the same as in the city of London, &c. By 8^o James I., the corporation was granted the toll on lead, and the weighing of the same, and other privileges. By the various charters, burgesses, amongst other privileges, were made free of the corporation by birth, servitude, gift, or grant. They were exempted from the tolls and dues payable to the corporation, and also from stallage to a certain extent, as well as from toll, pontage, passage, murage, anchorage, strandage, scudage, and lastage, throughout the empire. They were also granted the right of voting for members of parliament for the borough.

Government, &c.]—The charter 13^o Charles I., reciting that Hull is an ancient and populous town, and that the inhabitants thereof had various privileges and grants by different names, made the town and borough of Hull a free town and borough, and incorporated the burgesses by the name of the "Mayor and Burgesses of the town or borough of Kingston-upon-Hull." It placed the government of the town, and county of the town, in the hands of a sheriff, elected from amongst the burgesses, and a mayor† and 12 other aldermen to be called the com-

mon council, with power to the mayor and majority to make laws for the government of the burgesses, artificers, and inhabitants of the town. It nominated a sheriff and 13 aldermen, including the mayor, to continue in office for life, unless removed for evil government, or carrying themselves evilly. The manner of choosing the members of the governing body or bench had something of popular election in show, but very little in reality. By a bye-law made in 1677, persons refusing to accept office were made liable to fines: For the office of mayor, £500; alderman, £300; sheriff, £200; chamberlain, £50. The officers of the corporation, nominated by the charter, were the—

Mayor,	1	Surveyor, or collector	
Sheriff,	1	of water-rents,	1
Aldermen,	12	Market keeper,	1
Chamberlains,	2	Sword-bearer,	1
High Steward,	1	Great mace-bearer, . . .	1
Admiral of the Humber, 1		House-steward,	1
Escheator,	1	Beadles,	2
Recorder,	1	Bellman,	1
Coroners,	2	Inspector of butchers' .	1
Town-clerk,	1	meat,	1
Auditors,	18	Keeper of lock-up house, 1	
Town's husband, . . .	1	Sampleman,	1
Water bailiff, or receiver		Gateman,	1
of water-dues,	1		

The jurisdiction of the magistrates was made exclusive. The limits have already been specified. Quarter-sessions for the county of the town were appointed, with power to try all cases of felony except capital cases, and appeals of every description; also daily petty-sessions, and a civil court for the trial of all actions, real, personal, and mixed, to any amount, arising within the county of the town,

visit which he paid to Hull, and had received in return the honour of knighthood. Shortly after his appointment to the office of mayor, Sir William de la Pole received a grant of the customs of Hull and Boston, in consideration of the sum of £4,000 advanced to Edward III.; and, in 1388, when the king was preparing to invade France, he advanced to him a loan of £18,500: an immense sum in those days, when wheat could be bought for 3s. 4d. a quarter, a fat sheep for 6d., and six pigeons for 1d.; and when the daily pay of an earl attending the king in time of war was 6s. 8d., in modern times the exact cost of a five minutes' interview with an attorney, and not quite a third of the fee of a physician, who can despatch a dozen patients in an hour! Sir William de la Pole, in consideration of his great ability, and the services which he had rendered Edward III., was by that king appointed one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and afterwards promoted to the office of secondary baron of the exchequer. On his death, in 1395, he was succeeded in his estates by his son Michael, who was summoned to parliament as Baron Wingfield, in the 39^o of Edward III., and in the 50^o of the same king, he was appointed lord-high-admiral for the northern coast of England. In 6^o Richard II., 1383, he was appointed to the office of lord-chancellor; and in 1386, he was created Earl of Suffolk. From this period his fortune began to decline. He was first charged with peculation, and found guilty; but, after a short confinement in Windsor, he was restored to favour by Richard II. The ancient nobility, who were displeased at the honours conferred on a merchant's son, and jealous of his influence, again accused him, in 1389, of high crimes and misdemeanors; and being sentenced to perpetual exile, he retired to Paris, where he died in the first year of his banishment. Michael de la Pole, the first of the name who was earl of Suffolk, was a liberal benefactor to the town of Hull, where he built for himself a large and stately house, known subsequently as Suffolk palace. William de la Pole, the fourth earl, distinguished himself both as a general and a statesman during a seventeen years' service in France. He negotiated the marriage between Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou, in 1445; and, in 1448, he was created duke of Suffolk. Like his ancestor Michael, the first earl, he was charged with high crimes by a powerful party of the nobility, and sentenced to be banished for five years. In passing over to France in a small vessel, he was seized by the captain of a ship,—a partisan of his enemy, the duke of Exeter,—who caused his head to be struck off on the beach near Dover. The circumstances of his death are described by Shakespeare in the Second Part of Henry VI. Edmund de la Pole, last earl of Suffolk of that family, was executed in 1513, on a charge of treason, and his property was seized by Henry VIII., who regarded him with great jealousy, and tyrannically caused him to be put to death, in consequence of his near relation to the Crown,—his mother having been Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister to Edward IV. Few towns can boast of having given rise to so celebrated a family as that of De la Pole; or one that has so greatly contributed to the prosperity and rise of the place of their nativity.

* The new corporations have, in some places, made a perfect clearance of the insignia of office and other property of their predecessors. At Hull a motion was made, that the regalia,—viz., the sword of state, the mace, and cap of maintenance,—should be deposited in the museum of the philosophical society, as objects of antiquarian interest and curiosity; but this proposal creating a fear that such a display of the 'baubles' would place them too high in the estimation of the people, a radical councillor, who asserted, that "he would rather lock them up in a dark room, and throw the key into the Humber," moved as an amendment, that they should remain in the custody of the mayor for the time being, which was carried by a majority of 17 to 4. This sword was presented to the town by Henry VIII. in 1541.

† The first mayor of Hull was William de la Pole, a wealthy merchant, who, previous to his appointment to the office, had entertained Edward III. in a most splendid manner during a

the mayor and sheriff to be the judges, and the recorder or a barrister the assessor. A court of requests for the recovery of debts, in the county of the town, not exceeding £5, was established by two local acts, 2^o Geo. III., cap. 38, and 48^o Geo. III., cap. 9; the mayor and aldermen to be *ex officio* commissioners, with 35 other commissioners, qualified as householders, to the annual value of £50, or as having a personal estate of the value of £1,000, within the jurisdiction of the court. The judges of assize visited Hull; but under the statute, 38^o Geo. II., cap. 52, the trial of causes depending in the superior courts, and of prisoners for capital offences, was removed to York. The petty-sessions for the Hunsley beacon division, and other parts of the east riding, however, continued to be held in the public hall at Sculcoates every Tuesday. The police-establishment at the time of the Municipal inquiry in 1834, consisted of 44 regular constables, including the high constable, besides the high constable for the county of the town, and the keeper of the lock-up house appointed by the magistrates, and under their control. There were also 72 watchmen appointed under certain local acts: 52 for the town, and the rest for the lordship of Myton: 10 other watchmen were appointed by the dock-company. Previous to the passing of the new Municipal act, the borough, for certain purposes, was divided into 8 wards. By the new Municipal act it was divided into 7 wards; but after the passing of the act, the Municipal boundaries' Commissioners recommended it to be divided into 6 wards, and the division into 7 wards by the revising barristers, was disapproved by his late majesty, William IV., in council. The division adopted by the Boundaries' Commissioners was as under:—

	Relative importance.	Entitling to Councillors.	Councillors assigned.
Middle ward, . . .	398	8-4	9
North-west ward, . . .	264	5-6	6
South-west ward, . . .	314	6-6	6
West Sculcoates ward, . . .	318	6-7	6
East Sculcoates ward, . . .	299	6-3	6
East ward, . . .	4	8-4	9

By the act the borough was appointed to be governed by 14 aldermen and 42 councillors, under the usual corporate style. It was included in schedule A, amongst boroughs, to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted, and the court of quarter-sessions, and a recorder, re-appointed. Most of the actions to any amount, in the court of record, are stated in the returns published in 1841, to be settled without execution, though, from May, 1837, to December, 1839, 35 executions had been issued against the goods, and 10 against the person. The court of conscience is held for the recovery of debts of £5 and under; and the jurisdiction of the court of requests for debts not exceeding £5, has been extended by the new municipal act over the limits of the borough as set out by 2^o and 3^o Will. IV., cap. 64. The commissioners, 38 in number, exclusive of the mayor and aldermen, as *ex officio* commissioners, are elected and appointed, in pursuance of the provisions of the new municipal act, by the town-council of the borough: they perform their duties gratuitously; but the clerk and sergeants, elected and appointed by a majority of the Commissioners, are remunerated by fees. The number of executions in this court against the person, in 1836, was 595: in 1838, 875: against the goods, in 1836, 87: in 1838, 190.

Municipal revenue and expenditure.—The sources whence the old corporation derived their revenues will be seen from the following account of the receipts for 1832, which, however, amounted to less than the general revenue for 10 years previous, the

lowest amount, in 1830, being £9,852; the highest, in 1825, £12,985; and the whole receipts for the two years, including 1832, being £104,841. General expenditure during same period, 107,714

Expenditure beyond income, £2,783*

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1832.

By water-works, nett amount of rents, . . .	£2,113 17 5
Nett coal dues, . . .	46 9 0
Nett rents received, . . .	3,645 6 1
Sufferance Quays, . . .	9 15 0
Out-rents, . . .	41 8 9
Nett corn-stands, . . .	44 17 1
Nett water-bailiff's dues, . . .	2,366 16 9
Nett stallage, tolls, &c.† . . .	291 7 4
Nett bridge-dues, . . .	40 4 1

£8,600 1 6

Expenditure for the year 1832, 12,258 5 11

Balance of expenditure above receipts, . . . £3,658 4 5

The receipts here enumerated do not include the income usually derived from the Ferries belonging to the corporation, as they were unproductive during the year 1832: the income, previously derived, amounted, as already stated, to £800 a-year. There were also other minor sources of revenue, and the corporation had due to them £12,000 by the dock-company, besides £7,526 in their bankers' hands. The debt due by the corporation was as under:—

Sum borrowed, since 1828, on security of Corporation bonds, at 4 per cent, . . .	£34,324
Ditto from charity property, at 5 per cent. . .	1,075
	£35,399

The principal items of the general expenditure for 1832, were an annual payment of £1,160 10s. 3d. on account of 29 annuities on ages, averaging about 70 years, payable in respect of monies borrowed;—law-charges to the town-clerk and his partner, £1,495 12s., principally incurred in consequence of the institution of three prosecutions against Mr. Acland, for alleged libels against the corporation, the mayor, and the aldermen: salaries, £1,537 7s.; labourage, laying water-pipes, repairs at jetties, piles, &c., £666 11s. 11d.; Hull-streets for paving, flagging, &c., £603 13s. 6d.

The income and expenditure of the borough for 1839, was as under:—

INCOME.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, . . .	£3,444 14 6
Rents, . . .	7,802 10 1
Tolls and dues, . . .	8,612 10 8
Borough rates, . . .	2,103 12 3
Treasury, on account of prosecutions, . . .	274 7 2
Fines on convictions, . . .	196 10 1
Sale of property, . . .	1,241 8 0
Miscellaneous, . . .	652 0 4
	£24,327 13 1

* This abstract does not contain a full statement of the receipts and expenditure: the expenditure exceeding the income, according to the report of the Municipal Commissioners, by upwards of £15,000, besides £2,140 of irregular expenses, including sums laid out on churches, infirmary, &c., and loss on steam-tugs. It was stated also to the Municipal Commissioners, that property to the amount of £150,000 was believed to have been sold for municipal or other purposes during the 30 years previous to the inquiry.

† The amount of tolls, stallage, and standage, from 1827 to 1832, was as under:—

In 1827 . . .	£961 0 0
1828 . . .	957 16 7
1829 . . .	1,068 10 6
1830 . . .	1,011 2 6
1831 . . .	857 6 0
1832 . . .	291 7 4

The diminished amount arising from this source of revenue, for the years 1831 and 1832, was attributed to resistance made by the inhabitants to the claim of the corporation to these dues. "It is thought," remark the Municipal Commissioners, in 1834, "that they will now produce from £1,100 to £1,500 a year."

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries, pensions, and allowances, to municipal officers,	£1,920 19 0
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance,	392 10 2
Police and constables,	3,442 2 10
Administration of justice, prosecutions, &c.	1,841 15 2
Jail, maintenance, &c., of prisoners,	1,707 18 6
Coroner,	174 17 10
Public works, repairs, &c.,	2,560 5 9
Charities,	578 15 9
Municipal elections,	29 12 0
Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.,	482 7 7
Law expenses,	63 2 0
Principal paid off, and interest, &c.,*	3,563 15 0
Balance in treasurer's hands,	7,569 11 6
	£24,327 13 1

Franchise.—The parliamentary history of the borough is singular and interesting. Originally the burgesses chose their representatives out of their own order, and allowed them, while engaged in the performance of their public duties, a sum which was at that time thought sufficient to support the state of a gentleman. Matters, however, in the lapse of a few ages, greatly altered; for, instead of receiving three or four shillings a-day, by way of support from their constituents, members sometimes gave large sums to their constituents, for the honour of representing them. Two members were first returned for Hull, 23^d Edward I.; but regular returns were not made till 12th Edward II. The mayor was appointed to be the returning officer. Andrew Marvel, the celebrated patriot, and friend and colleague of Milton, is recorded as the last member who received wages from his constituents. The right of election was in the burgesses and freemen. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years, previous to 1831, was 2,299 in 1826. A large proportion of the voters, who were chiefly of the lower classes, are said to have *expected*—though of course they did not *take*, as such a proceeding would have been in violation of the laws against bribery and corruption—£2 2s. each for a split vote, or £4 4s. for a plumper. The number of electors standing on the register for 1836–7, was 4,222, of whom 1,596 were freemen: the number polled at the general election, in 1837, was 2,990. The old and new limits, of the parliamentary borough, have been already noticed.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS more particularly connected with the municipality, are the mansion-house or guild-hall, court-houses, jail, &c. The mansion-house is a plain brick edifice, situated in Lowgate: in the rear are a handsome court-room and offices, and a building erected for the court of requests. The guild-hall is used at the quarter-sessions. The Sculcoates mansion-house was erected at the corner of Worship and Jarratt-streets, for the accommodation of the magistrates, and commissioners appointed to regulate the affairs of the parish of Sculcoates. The new united jail and house of correction, finished in May, 1830, at an expense of about £22,000, is situated in Kingston-street on the Humber bank, in a fine open space. It is begirt with two boundary walls, and between these barriers is a considerable plot of ground in the possession of the keeper. The entrance is through a double gateway, with lodges on each side, occupied by three of the officers and their families. The interior comprises a central building with five radiating wings. Three of these wings are three stories in height, and are connected with the common centre by iron-bridges; the other

two have only two floors. The prison contains 105 cells, 5 wards, 8 day and work-rooms, with 9 airing-yards. The number of prisoners, in 1837, was 560: of these, 173 could neither read nor write, and 54 could read and write well. The police establishment, which is at present a most efficient body, both in its day and night departments, have two station-houses;—one in Blanket-row, the other in Jarratt-street. Perhaps it may not be out of place here, also, to remark that, in 1839, the space required for the erection of a new watch-house, leased by the corporation to the commissioners of customs, led to the pulling down of the old Chain-house at the south end of High-street, modern improvement having thus just destroyed the most ancient building in Hull, except the chancel of Trinity church. An elegant fluted Doric column, on a square pedestal, with a statue of Wilberforce in his senatorial robes, on a small circular pedestal above the capital of the column, has been recently erected as a memorial of the abolition of negro slavery: the first stone, according to an inscription on the column, was laid on 1st August, 1834, the date of the act of emancipation.

History.—So much of the general history of Hull has already been interwoven with our notices of its topography, commerce, and ecclesiastical and municipal affairs, that all our limits permit us to add, under this head, are a few additional notices of the more remarkable military or other events, by which it has been affected, or for which it is otherwise memorable. So far as regards its early history, scarcely any events of importance have been recorded; and, indeed, as its modern and talented historian, Mr. Frost, remarks, its early history has been peculiarly neglected and misrepresented. Even the works of the celebrated Leland, which gained him the distinguishing appellation of ‘the Antiquary,’ and who minutely relates every thing of interest, even in regard to the most insignificant ‘little fischer town,’ affords no exception to the truth of this observation. Hull itself, we may here cursorily observe, is said by Leland, in his *Itinerary*, to have been, “in the tyme of Edward III., but a meane fischer town, and longid as a membre to Hasille village, at 2 or 3 mile of Upper on Humber.” Camden is equally incorrect with Leland in his account of the early history of Hull.

In 1537, Hull was the scene of ‘The Pilgrimage of Grace,’—an unsuccessful insurrection, when the town was taken by the Yorkshire insurgents under Aske, who opposed the ecclesiastical innovations then in progress, and reinstated the monks and friars who had been ejected from their monasteries. The rebellion was soon after suppressed, and the chief ringleaders tried and executed. In consequence of the alterations made by Henry VIII. in the established religion, a fresh insurrection broke out in Hull; but this likewise proved unsuccessful, and the leader, Sir Robert Constable, being convicted of high treason under a special commission, was hanged and quartered. In the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, the inhabitants of Hull suffered greatly from pestilential diseases and inundations. The pestilence, which commenced in 1635, raged during three years, and swept away vast numbers of the inhabitants. Although nearly 3,000 persons perished during this period, the port, in a few years, regained its former prosperity, when it became the theatre of the opening wars between Charles I. and the English parliament. Hull is memorable in English history as being the first town which openly resisted the authority of the king, at the commencement of the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament. Being one of the most important

* The debt due by the corporation on 31st December, 1839, charged upon corporation-estates, was £23,320: no specific rents are appropriated to the payment of the interest; nor are any specific estates appropriated for paying off the principal, (save so far as the mortgages do so,) but the debt has been reduced out of monies paid in to the borough fund, not required for the annual expenditure of the borough.

and best fortified towns in the kingdom, besides containing, at that time, a large magazine of arms and warlike stores, each party was anxious to secure it for themselves. About the beginning of 1642, Sir John Hotham was appointed governor of Hull by the parliament, which, on the mayor and inhabitants refusing to admit him when he first presented himself, passed an order requiring their obedience under the pain of high treason. Shortly after Sir John had been admitted as governor, the earl of Newcastle came to Hull with a commission from the king appointing him to the same office; but as soon as the object of his visit became known, he was apprehended, and afterwards sent out of the town. On the 23d of April, the king himself, who had come from York, appeared before the town with about 200 followers, and demanded admission, which being refused by Sir John Hotham, the king ordered a herald to proclaim him a traitor, and retired in great indignation to Beverley. Towards the latter end of June the royalists proceeded to besiege Hull; but a great part of the adjacent country being laid under water, by the governor causing the banks of the Humber and the Hull to be cut, they raised the siege about the end of July, after having lost several men in assaults made on their lines by the garrison. In the next year, 1643, Lord Fairfax then being governor, Hull was again besieged, from the 2d of September to the 12th of October, by the royal army, under the newly created marquis of Newcastle. This siege was much more closely pressed than the first, and was also attended with much greater loss on both sides; but through the vigorous resistance of the garrison, the besiegers were again compelled to retire. During the great civil war, the charters of Hull were often violated; and in 1646, the parliament demanded them from the corporation: the latter, however, evaded the request; and in 1683, the charters were surrendered to the infamous Jeffries, but were afterwards returned. During the short period of excitement which terminated the Stuart dynasty, and placed William III. on the throne of England, Hull was again the scene of warlike activity. The town, fort, and citadel, were in the hands of the Catholic party; but measures were concerted and acted on with such promptitude and decision, that the governor was taken in his quarters before he had even heard of such a design. The anniversary of this event is still celebrated by the name of 'the town-taking day.' Ever since this period, Hull has manifested the firmest attachment to its sovereigns. At the time of the rebellion in 1745, it was put in the best posture of defence that was possible. The ditches, which had long been neglected, were thoroughly cleaned; breastworks and batteries were erected; and, in order to animate the people by their example, the principal gentlemen and merchants incessantly laboured at the works till they were completed. Volunteer companies also were raised, and this flourishing sea-port was fully prepared, at that critical juncture, to repel every attempt of the enemies of the British constitution.

KINGSTON-BY-LEWES, a parish and village in the hund. of Swanborough, rape of Lewes, union of Newhaven, county of Sussex; 2 miles south-west of Lewes, and west of the river Ouse. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Iford. The parishes of Kingston and Iford constitute the hundred. The village is situated at the northern base of the South Downs, in the midst of land distinguished for its fruits. From Kingston-hill, the most elevated point of this sweep of the Downs, the prospect is magnificently extensive over the north-eastern district of the county: innumerable woods and shaws

are spread over hill and dale, producing, in some parts, variegated scenery of the richest class, and in others the appearance of immense continuous forests spread over a plain. On Kingston-hill are the remains of a square encampment. Acres 2,990. Houses 29. A. P. £1,512. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 160. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 8s.

KINGSTON-UPON-RAILWAY, or **NEW KINGSTON**, a town in course of formation in the hundred and union of Kingston, county of Surrey, a little to the south of Kingston-upon-Thames, between the Surbiton road from Kingston-upon-Thames to Ewell on the east, and the road from thence to Leatherhead on the west; under cover of the hills adjoining Kingston-upon-Thames, and in the line of the South-Western or Southampton railway, on which there is here a station, 10 miles south-west of London,—a distance run on the railway in 12 to 15 minutes.

Nothing in the history of railway improvements has been more extraordinary than the creation of this singular and beautiful new town. On the spot where, in 1838, a large crop of oats was reaped, now stand rows of handsome houses, terraces, villas, Swiss, and other ornamental cottages, a splendid hotel and tavern, with assembly, billiard, and coffee-rooms, and other useful and ornamental buildings, while gas-works, water-works for the supply of the houses, and other necessary adjuncts to the comfort and health of a town, are being erected, together with an episcopal church, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, &c. A company has taken two large sites of ground, immediately adjoining the station-house, on either side of the railway, and connected by an archway under the road: here they are building a corn-exchange, cattle, and hay-market, and a general market for retail goods, from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. Elmes, professor of architecture in the college for civil engineers, London, who is also designer of the new church and minister's residence. In addition to many detached houses, which are dotted about the park-like scenery of the new town, a large crescent named after the palace of her majesty, Queen Victoria, at Claremont, is laid out in villas, by pairs, and detached. The wide and handsome roads which meander through the town, and agreeably intersect the entire estate, are hourly frequented by the fashionable equestrians and charioteers of the vicinity. The beautiful trees which decorated the former park now embellish the undulating grounds of this extremely picturesque town. From the south-eastern portion of the demesne, upon the higher ground where the better class of houses are built,—though the mansions and villas already erected are all of the first description in point of good taste and interior comfort,—there are extensive views of the Royal parks of Bushy, Hampton, Claremont, Windsor, and Richmond, with Kew and other beautiful places which surround the town on every side. Harrow-on-the-hill and its church are distinctly visible. The water upon the estate is excellent, and is raised from an extraordinary depth by means of an Artesian well, in quantity sufficient to supply 2,000 houses. The salubrity of the air may be appreciated from the fact, that the united ages of 12 alms-people of this vicinity, amount to no less than 1,072 years.

The history of this new and fashionable resort is not a little remarkable. Shortly previous to its erection, the executors of a gentleman possessing 100 acres of land, gave out that they should advertise them by auction. Mr. Pooley, an opulent maltster in the vicinity, offered £7,000 for the property, and ultimately purchased it for £10,000. This was no sooner done, and £2,000 of the price deposited, than Mr. Pooley was offered for the lot £26,000;

then £60,000, and finally £120,000 by a quid-nunc in the city, to whose astonishment Mr. Pooley declared the actual value to be double that amount! This gentleman has liberally given the ground required as the site of the church, and the minister's house, and garden, out of the property, besides presenting £500 to aid in their erection.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, or KINGSTON-BOWSEY, a parish in the hund. of Fishergate, rape of Bramber, union of Steyning, county of Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of New-Shoreham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £12 19s. 2d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and boat-building. Kingston-Bowsey, the ordinary name of this parish, is either a corruption from the original, or a name derived from the ancient family of Busey who resided here. Acres 610. Houses 7. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 60.

KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Shardlow, county of Nottingham; 9 miles south-west of Nottingham, on the river Soar, near its junction with the Trent, and intersected by the Midland Counties railway. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14, returned at £47; gross income £66. Patron, in 1835, R. Strutt, Esq. The church, which is very ancient, contains a curious monument of the Babington family, who had formerly a mansion here, and one of whom, Anthony Babington, was executed in 1586, as a conspirator against Queen Elizabeth. There is a daily school in the parish. Charities, in 1829, 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 13s. Acres 1,200. Houses 30. A. P. £2,011. Pop. in 1801, 152; in 1831, 175.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

A parish, borough, and market-town, in the first division of the hund. and union of Kingston, county of Surrey; 20 miles north-east by north of Guildford, and 10, by railway, west-south-west of London, on the south-eastern bank of the river Thames, over which there is here a bridge, and in the line of the Southampton or South-western railway. The parish includes the hamlets of Ham, Ham-with-Hatch, and Hook. Acres 7,300. Houses 1,356. A. P. £18,853. Pop., in 1801, 3,793; in 1831, 7,257.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Richmond, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £20 6s. 3d.; gross income £947; nett income £888. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £914 14s. 4d. In the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, the work of different periods, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a square tower rising between the nave and chancel. There are several monuments in the interior. A chantry in honour of the Blessed Virgin and the body of Christ, was founded at Kingston, before the altar of St. James, in the reign of Henry VI., by William Skern, who endowed it with a house for the chaplain, and 10 marks annual rent. Robert Bardesay, in the reign of Edward IV., founded a fraternity or Guild in the church of Kingston, in honour of the Holy Trinity. It consisted of two wardens or guardians, and a certain number of brethren and sisters. There are no presentations, or other records relating to this chantry and guild in the registry at Winchester. The bishops of Winchester, before Waynfleet's time, held frequent ordinations in the parish-church at King-

ston, and Leland says, "in the new town by the Tamise side, there is a house yet caalled the Bissh-op's Haulle; but now it is turnid into a commun dwelling-house of a tounisch man. It was sumtyme the bisshop of Winchester's house." This house was long ago pulled down, but the site is still called Bishop's hall. An Independent church was formed in this parish in 1775; and a Baptist in 1790: there is also a Friends' meeting-house.

Schools and Charities.—There are 30 daily, including 12 boarding, 4 day and Sunday, 2 Sunday, 1 Sunday National, and 2 infant, schools in this parish. The daily schools, in 1833, were attended by 209 males and 326 females; the day and Sunday by 280 males and 140 females; the Sunday schools by 56 males and 218 females; and the infant by 115 children of both sexes. The infant schools are partly supported by voluntary contributions; the Sunday National and one of the Sunday are wholly supported by annual subscription; and 2 of the day and Sunday, and 1 of the Sunday, by endowment. The free grammar-school was founded by letters-patent, 3^o and 6^o Elizabeth, on petition of the bailiffs, freemen, and inhabitants, of the borough. The revenues of this school, in 1834-5, were somewhat less than £100 per annum. The master was appointed by the bailiffs, with the advice of the bishop of Winchester. The scholars, sons of freemen, pay £3 upon entrance, and 15s. a quarter, and are instructed in Greek, Latin, English, and accounts. "The school," observes the municipal commissioner in 1834, "has ceased to flourish for many years." Tiffin's charity school, for 30 boys, was founded in 1638; income, in 1834, £66 7s. 6d. Brown's charity school, for instructing and clothing 28 poor girls, formerly chosen by the bailiffs, was founded, in 1648, by Elizabeth Brown: income £90. In common with those of Brown's charity, other 20 poor girls, also formerly chosen by the bailiffs and the freemen, are taught on the foundation of Belitha's charity, founded in 1717: income £15. Harding's charity consists of £38 14s. 8d. per annum, expended in teaching and clothing 16 boys and girls. Cleave's almshouses here were founded, in 1665, for 6 poor men and 6 poor women: income, in 1834, £490; out of which the almspeople are paid 36s. each, per month, with coals, and every third year a new gown or coat. Smith's charity consists of a sum of £106 per annum, chiefly expended in 600 to 700 cloth tickets, or orders, on the drapers in Kingston, for 3 ells of linen each, at 1s. an ell, given to as many poor people of the town. The charitable endowments above-named, together with a number of minor charities, were all under the administration of the corporation of Kingston, till 20th December, 1836, when 13 trustees were appointed. The income derived from the several charities under their control, in 1837, amounted to £964 1s. 2d. An account of Smith's gift is yearly stuck up in the chancel of the parish-church, according to the intention of the donor.

The Bridge Estate consists of charitable gifts connected with the revenues of the corporation. As lords of the manor of Kingston, they have been possessed of the land adjoining the river, now used as a towing path, as far as the same lies within the town and liberty of Kingston; in length 858 yards; and of certain portions of lands, formerly islands or aytes in the river, the rents of which have always been applied, as far back as can be traced, partly to the account of the bridge, partly to the use of the chamber or corporation of the town, and partly to the use of the bailiffs. The estate consists of various gifts, some of which were originally bestowed for superstitious uses, others for repair of the bridge, &c. The towing path was let, in 1841, for 21 years

at £120 per annum: the aytes or islands in the river, in 1834, at £32 per annum: the bridge wharf, belonging two-thirds to the bridge, and one-third to the corporation, at £38 per annum: the corporate lands, &c., at £212 12s. per annum. Out of the income derived from the towing path and the aytes, the corporation have for centuries past paid to the bridge account one-fifth, amounting, in 1834, to £41; and out of that derived from other lands £1 11s. The total income derived from the bridge estate charities, at the period of the charity inquiry, in 1823, was £163 9s. 4d. per annum; and the money expended on repairs of the old bridge, for 10 years preceding 1821, amounted to £2,460 4s. 9d. This bridge was taken down in 1823, when the present elegant structure was erected.

The other principal charities connected with this parish are Snelling's, the Earl of Liverpool's, and the common and waste lands of Ham-with-Hatch. Snelling's charity yields upwards of £80 per annum, expended in bread, coals, &c., to the poor. The Earl of Liverpool's charity consists of £5 per annum, given to each of 5 poor persons, male or female, of the parish. The common and waste lands of Ham-with-Hatch, yielded, in 1832, about £30 per annum, applied to parochial purposes within the hamlet. Other charities, at the time of the inquiry, yielded about £60 per annum, of which £6 11s. 6d. belonged more particularly to Ham-with-Hatch. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,781 10s.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Kingston, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Kingston poor-law union comprehends 13 parishes, embracing an area of 39 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 18,085. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,281. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,655; in 1839, £6,542.

Municipal affairs.—Kingston has enjoyed many valuable privileges and immunities by royal charter. King John granted to the men of Kingston, the manor of the town in fee-farm, paying to the crown the annual rent of £50. He likewise granted them an exemption from the sheriff's or bailiff's jurisdiction. This charter was confirmed by Henry III., who granted them a return of writs; and appointed them to "have a Guild merchant in their town as they formerly had it, and as the men of Guildford had." He also granted them power to choose a coroner, and appointed an annual fair for 8 days, to begin on the morrow of All Souls; besides many other important franchises. Edward III. confirmed the charter of King Henry. Richard II. also confirmed the charters of his predecessors; and gave them a shop and 8 acres of land, towards paying their fee-farm rent. Henry IV. and Henry V. did the same; the latter remitted a considerable part of the fee-farm rent. Henry VI. granted the bailiffs the custody of the bridge, and a toll for 51 years towards its repair. Edward IV. gave the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, by the name of the bailiffs and freemen of Kingston; and confirmed the right of holding a weekly court on Saturdays, which their ancestors had exercised. Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Edward VI., confirmed all the former charters. Queen Mary granted them a fair on St. Mary Magdalen's, and the ensuing day; and a fish wear in the Thames,

in consideration of the charges they had been at in repairing the bridge. Queen Elizabeth, after confirming all the charters of her predecessors, granted the freemen an exemption from paying toll, and being summoned on juries. James I. granted a market upon Saturdays, with a toll; and empowered the bailiffs and corporation to make by-laws, and to keep a common gaol. Charles I. granted them a jurisdiction of actions and pleas, within the town and liberty of Kingston, and the hundreds of Elmbridge, Copthorn, and Effingham; empowered them to hold a court of record and session, and to erect a prison within the liberties. He granted also, that no market should be held within 7 miles of the town;† and in consideration of their resigning their right of holding a court-leet, and view of frankpledge within the hamlets of Richmond, Kew, Petersham, and Ham, he granted a leet in the rest of the hundred, and a return of writs in the hundreds of Copthorn and Effingham. Charles II. granted them a weekly market on Wednesdays. James II. gave them a new charter of incorporation, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Kingston; with power to hold a court of record, and a court-leet. They acted under this charter during his reign only, having ever afterwards, till 1835, been guided by their ancient charters, which were confirmed by Charles II.

The exact extent of the various jurisdictions granted to the corporation by its ancient charters, has been subject to doubt from their complexity. Certain privileges and jurisdictions were granted them within the limits of the manor containing the town, hamlet of Hook, parish of Long Ditton, hamlet of Cleygate, liberty of Combe-Neve, parish of Petersham, Mesne manors of Ham, or Ham-with-Hatch, and Kingston-Canonbury. Other privileges and jurisdictions were granted within the limits of the hundred, containing the manor of Kingston, the parishes of Maldon, Richmond, and Kew, Ditton marsh district, and part of Thames Ditton. Other privileges and jurisdictions were granted in a greater or less degree within the 4 hundreds of Kingston, Elmbridge, Copthorne, and Effingham, forming a large division of the county of Surrey. "It is believed," observes the municipal commissioner, C. Austin, Esq., "that the following table contains a complete description of the jurisdictions and privileges of the corporation, as exercised and enjoyed in any parts of the four hundreds above mentioned."

1. Court of record and return of writs throughout the hundreds of Kingston, Elmbridge, Copthorne, and Effingham.
2. Office of coroner, clerk of the market, grant of fines and amerciaments, &c., throughout the hundreds of Kingston and Elmbridge.
3. Criminal jurisdiction, and office of justice of the peace, throughout the hundred of Kingston, except Richmond and Kew.
4. Appointment of constables throughout the hundred of Kingston, except Richmond, Kew, Petersham, manors of Ham and Kingston-Canonbury.
- 5.† Court-leet and court-baron throughout the manor of Kingston-upon-Thames, except as last excepted.
6. Guild merchant throughout the town of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Under charter, 4^o Charles I., the principal governing charter previous to 1835, the corporate body were styled "the bailiffs and freemen of the town of Kingston-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey." The members of the corporate body were appointed to be the—

* By constitutions and orders made at a 'court of assembly' for the regulation of companies, 6^o Charles I., it was ordained that the free tradesmen of the town should be divided into 4 companies,—namely, woollen mercers, butchers (afterwards victuallers), and shoemakers (afterwards cordwainers.) The company of woollen drapers were afterwards discontinued.

† This grant was obtained in consequence of a weekly market having been granted at Hounslow, upon Saturdays, in the preceding reign, which the town of Kingston had been at very considerable expense to suppress.—Lysons.

‡ It seems highly probable that the manor formerly extended throughout the hundred. In an ancient roll of the court-leet and view of frankpledge, held 11^o Henry VI., the jury present all matters within Maldon and Thames Ditton, in the same manner as within the parishes and hamlets of the manor.

Two bailiffs,
High-steward,
Recorder,

Gownsmen and Peers,
Fifteens.

The Fifteens to be 15 in number; the peers to be annually voted from the fifteens—two at a time—and the gownsmen to be peers who had served the office of bailiff. The governing body consisting of all the members of the corporate body were styled “the court of assembly.” These officers were constituted the only freemen of the town. The fifteens were appointed to be elected by ballot from amongst the free tenants of the manor. The following officers of the corporation were appointed:—

Steward of the court,	Two chamberlains,
Town-clerk,	Collector of rents and tolls,
Two coroners,	Three sergeants-at-mace,
Two bridge wardens,	Hall keeper,
Two school wardens,	Two mace-bearers.
Two ale conners,	

The corporation at one time appointed numerous subordinate officers, such as under-bailiffs, searchers of markets, weighers of flesh, &c. The crown attorney-general for the time being was appointed, *virtute officii*, to be steward of the court, and one of the judges in the court of record, though the duties of the office have never been performed by the attorney-general, who, however, was ordained to receive 18 sugar-loaves, and £2 2s. every year. The bailiffs and the recorder were appointed to act as justices of the peace within the town and liberties, with power to hold the sessions for trial of all offenders not accused of capital crimes; the bailiffs also to be judges in the court-leet and court-baron held on Tuesday in Whitsunweek. By the charter of Charles 1st and others, the town justices were enabled to commit offenders within their jurisdiction to the county-jail and house of correction, whither at this period of the municipal inquiry they had all been sent, the town jail being only used for the confinement of debtors. The old jail and public-house adjoining, had recently been sold for £1,000, and a convenient new jail was erected on another site at the cost of £1,100: average number of debtors confined, about 5: greatest number 9 to 10. The police force of the hundred of Kingston, at the time of the inquiry, consisted of two high constables acting throughout the hundred; the fifteens as head boroughs within the town; 3 constables and 3 watchmen for the town, and 14 head-boroughs and constables for the rest of the hundred, except Richmond, Kew, Petersham, and the manors of Ham and Kingston-Canonbury, which appointed their own constables, those for Petersham, Ham, and Kingston-Canonbury, however, being within the jurisdiction of the corporation magistrates. The town was found to be watched and lighted under a local act 13^o Geo. 3, c. 61. It was at first lighted with oil; but 80 gas lamps had lately been erected: average assessment and expenditure £343 ls. 8^d.

Under the new municipal act, the borough was divided into three wards, named the Town ward, the Ham and Petersham ward, and the Surbiton ward, the boundaries comprehending a considerable district round the town, and the wards indeed being divided by the revising barristers, on the assumption that the limits of the borough were co-extensive with those of the manor. The Boundary Commissioners, however, considered that some alteration was necessary, even according to the old boundary, on the supposition that the borough and the parish were co-extensive, and suggested, in that event, that the borough be divided into two wards, to be called Bridge ward, and Surbiton ward: but they recommended new boundaries, to include Hampton-wick, a hamlet on the north-western bank of the Thames, and united with Kingston by the bridge, at the same

time excluding certain parts of the old limits, and confining the boundary on the north to King's road, leading to Richmond-gate, and Upper Ham road, to near Bank farm, and thence across the Thames, to comprehend Hampton-wick; on the east and south, to be confined to the more immediate vicinity of the town, with the hamlet of Surbiton; and on the west by the crown meadows on the north-western bank of the Thames. The boundary has been accordingly so laid down in the boundary report. Under the new municipal act, the borough was appointed to be governed by 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the usual corporate style. The borough is included in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted. The court of record, granted by King John, and subsequent monarchs, for all kinds of pleas, actions, &c., to any amount, throughout the hundreds already mentioned, is held every Saturday, and on the four trial days in the year. In 1833, 14 executions were issued from this court against the person, and 16 against the goods. The petty-sessions, and the lent-sessions for the county, have been held here. The house of correction is situated on a small plot of ground within the borough, and is under the jurisdiction and management of the quarter-sessions, and eleven visiting justices. It consists of three or four detached buildings, containing 10 apartments and 2 airing-yards. The number of prisoners in 1836, amounted to 286. The town-hall is situated in the market-place, and affords accommodation for the judges of assize, &c., as well as the corporation. The income and expenditure of the borough, in 1829, was as under:—

INCOME.

Rents,	£430	1	10
Tolls and dues,	131	13	4
Borough rates,	529	9	10
Interest,	23	4	8
Fines on convictions,	2	0	0
Sale of property,	2,465	18	8
Miscellaneous,	0	5	0
Balance due to treasurer,	318	4	3 ⁴
	£3,900	17	7 ⁵

EXPENDITURE.

Balance to treasurer,	£327	13	5 ⁴
Salaries, pensions, and allowances to municipal officers,	260	3	11 ⁴
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance,	93	15	5 ⁴
Police and constables,	365	7	9
Public works, repairs, &c.,	1,885	13	1 ⁴
Markets and fairs, &c.,	15	12	0
Charities,	15	0	0
Municipal elections,	2	4	6
Printing, advertising, stationery, &c.,	48	1	6
Law expenses,	101	7	8
Principal paid off, and interest, &c.,	704	17	6
Miscellaneous,	81	0	8 ⁵
	£3,900	17	7 ⁵

This town sent members to parliament 4^o and 6^o Edw. II., and 57^o Edw. III. It ceased to be a parliamentary borough, in consequence of a petition from the corporation, praying to be relieved from the burden of sending members to parliament. Kingston is a polling-place for the county members.

Town and Bridge.—The town extends from north to south, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile along the Thames, and rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from west to east. Nearly continuous lines of houses, however, diverge from the body of the town, along the two principal high roads. Along that to London, from the Horse fair, and through Norbiton-street, the houses reach almost as far as the foot of Kingston hill, and on the road to Portsmouth, there are detached houses as far as the parish boundary, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town. The hamlet of Surbiton is continuous with the town on the south, and that of Hampton-wick immedi-

ately adjoins it on the opposite bank of the river near the bridge. There is a spacious market-place in the town, but the older houses are in general low and mean. New houses have been built on the outskirts within these few years, especially on the north and south; but it was on the east, at Fairfield, that future increase to the town was looked for at the time of the visit of the boundary commissioners in 1835; new buildings being then in progress.

The small river Ewell, intersecting the parish, runs across the southern part of the town to the Thames; and on the side of Comb hill, where it declines towards Kingston, is a conduit, from which Hampton-court palace is supplied with water by means of leaden pipes carried under the river Thames. It was the work of Cardinal Wolsey. Dr. Hales observes, that this water left no incrustation on a boiler in the coffee-house which had been in constant use for 14 years; and that it is softer, and will wash linen with a less quantity of soap, than either the Thames water, or that of the river which crosses Hounslow heath to Hampton court.

Previously to the erection of the new bridge in 1828, the village of Hampton-wick might be fairly considered to constitute a part of Kingston; but the communication between them was much diminished, in consequence of a toll being now levied from all persons crossing the bridge. Kingston bridge (as a passage from one side of the river to the other) is undoubtedly the most ancient on the river Thames, except that of London. It is mentioned in a record of the eighth year of Henry III., when a grant of the bridge and house was made to Matthew de Kingston. This bridge being almost the only passage over the Thames, was frequently liable to be destroyed, during the time of any intestine commotions, to cut off the communications between Surrey and Middlesex. This is known to have happened in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, and in Wyatt's rebellion, when it was broken down by order of the privy council, to prevent his passing into Middlesex. Several records are extant of a toll being granted for a certain number of years, in consequence of the repairs of the bridge. In the year 1567, Robert Hammond made it a free bridge for ever, and increased its endowments with lands to the amount of £40 per annum. The year before this endowment, the revenues of the bridge, including the toll, were about £25. In 1574, they were £53 10s.; in 1605, £61 2s. 6d. In 1834, the rent of the bridge estate was £100; but the tolls on the new bridge, which are let yearly by open bidding, produced, in 1834, £2,205 per annum. Of this sum, about £150 were laid out in necessary expenses, and the residue was applied in discharge of the principal and interest of the debt.

In 1607, the old bridge was broken down by the frost, which was so severe that the Thames was passable by persons on foot. The length of the old bridge is said by Aubrey to have been 168 yards. It was taken down in 1828. The present bridge is an elegant structure of Portland stone, and consists of 5 elliptical arches, the centre one being 60 feet span, by 19 in height; and the side arches 56 feet and 52 feet respectively. The abutments are terminated by towers, or bastions; and the whole is finished by a cornice and ballustrade, with recesses projecting over each pier, which give a bold relief to the general elevation. The length of the bridge is 382 feet, by 27 feet in width. It is built from the designs of Mr. Lapidus. The first stone was laid by the late earl of Liverpool, November 7, 1825, and the bridge was opened in due form by Adelaide, Queen dowager, then Duchess of Clarence, on July 17th, 1828. The management of the revenues of this

bridge is in the hands of two bridge wardens, who are elected to that office annually.

Trade.—The principal trade consists in malt. There are 15 malt-houses in the immediate vicinity of the town, and also some oil and flax mills. Amongst the agricultural produce, hops are cultivated to a small extent in the parish: average of 7 years to 1835, 11 acres, yielding 4,486 lbs. hops: duty £37 7s. 8d. The market-day is Saturday; that on Wednesday, procured at considerable expense, has declined. Fairs are held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whitsunweek, for horses, toys, &c.; August 2d, and the day following for horses; and November 12th, and 7 days following, for horses, cattle, sheep, and toys.

History.—The origin of Kingston seems to be a subject of doubt, but whatever credit may be given to the conjectures of Gale, Horsley, and other antiquaries, respecting the age of the town, there can be no doubt that the Romans, during some period of their residence in Britain, had a considerable station here. On the neighbouring hills about Comb have been dug up many coins of the emperors, particularly of Dioclesian, the Maximinians, Maximus, and Constantine the Great; also, as Leland informs us, "divers coynes of brasse, sylver, and gold, with Romaine inscriptions, and painted yerthen pottes or tyles; and yn one, in Cardinal Wolsey's tyme, was found much Romaine mony of sylver, and masses to bete into plates to coyne, and chaynes of silver." Eastward of this place, on a gravelly hill near the road, was a burial-place of the Romans, where are often found urns and pieces of urns, which lie about two feet deep in the earth. One in particular, was discovered about the year 1670, of a kind of amber colour, filled up half way with black ashes, and at the bottom something like coarse hair, as if laid there before. Some persons digging here in October, 1722, also found a great number of urns and Roman antiquities. The Roman town itself seems to have stood on this spot; for Leland, speaking of the old monuments of the town of Kingston discovered hereabouts, tells us, that besides the coins of their emperors already mentioned, "yn the declyving down from Comb Park toward the galoys, yn ploughing and digging, have very often beene founde fundations of waulles of houses. Dr. Gale supposes this to have been the Tamesa of the geographer of Ravenna. In later times, that is, after the arrival of the Saxons, this place, according to Camden, apparently on the authority of Matthew Paris, was called Moreford, which signifies the great ford, being situate on a level where it was much exposed to inundations: and he adds, that "out of this, which was the first Saxon town here, hath arisen the present." Leland also mentions it as a tradition among the inhabitants in his time, that "the bridge where the commune passage was over the Tamise at olde Kingston, (that is, the first Saxon town above mentioned,) was lower on the ryver than it is now: and when men began the new town, yn the Saxon tymes also, they toke from the very clive of Comb Park side, (where the Roman town or work had been,) to build on the Tamise side, and sette a new bridge hard by the same."—Itin. vi. 25. Kingston has been the theatre of several remarkable events. In 838, being the 39th year of Egbert, a general council was held here, at which were present the king himself, Ethelwulph, his son, Ceolnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, with others of the prelates and nobility of the realm. "The auncyentes," says Lambard, "called it Regiam Villam, bothe for that it had some house for the princes, and also, bycause dyvers kings had been aonynted there." "The tounisch men," says Le-

land, "have certain knowledge of a few kinges crouind there afore the Conqueste."—*Itin. vi.* 18. Lysons gives the following list of them, on the authority of our ancient historians:—Edward the Elder, crowned A.D. 900; his son Athelstan, in the year 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred, or Edred, (who is said to have assumed the title of king of Great Britain,) in 946; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; Edward the Martyr, in 975; and Ethelred, in 978: Edgar, who succeeded to the throne in 959, is said to have been crowned either at Kingston or at Bath. Edward the elder, Edmund, and Edgar, are not mentioned by Aubrey, amongst the figures of the Saxon kings which formerly existed in St. Mary's chapel. In the inscriptions over these figures, some of the kings were said to have been crowned in the market-place, and others in the chapel; but no mention of the particular spot occurs in any of the old chronicles above quoted. In 1472, the Bastard Faulconbridge, with an army of 17,000 men, went to Kingston in pursuit of Edward IV., but finding the bridge there broken down, he retired with his army into St. George's fields. On 6th February, 1553-4, Sir Thomas Wyatt, having lain three days before London bridge, without being able to force a passage, marched to Kingston; on which occasion a great part of the bridge was broken down, and 200 men posted on the opposite bank to defend the passage; but who, on the sight of two pieces of ordnance, marched off; and Sir Thomas, having repaired the bridge with planks and ladders, continued his route on that side of the water to the metropolis. The following historical note occurs in the parish register: "October 9, 1570.—Sunday at nyght, arose a great winde and rayne, that the Temps rose so hye that they myght row botts owte of the Temps, a great waye into the markett place, and upon a sodayne." During the civil wars of the 17th century, Kingston was a place of considerable consequence; indeed, the first armed force was said to have been here assembled.

During the turbulent scenes which followed, Kingston was frequently visited by the royal and parliamentary armies, and by the king in person, as appears by the following extracts from the parish register, and from the chamberlain's accounts.

"Nov. 27, 1642, two soldiers, hanged in the market-place, were buried.

"In June, 1643, thirteen soldiers were buried; eight in one day from the Bowling-green.

"Robert Cox, one of the gentlemen of the great ordnance to the Earl of Essex, buried Aug. 15, 1643.

"1643. Disbursed to officers of the king's army, and officers of the lord general's, £13.

"1645. To Captain Rosingham's soldiers, to rid them out of the town, 40s.

"1645. To the king's trumpeters and footmen, 50s.

"1647. To Mr. George Suckling, for his charges in going to the general at Windsor, about easing the quartering of the soldiers, 12s.

"1648. To the ringers at several passages of the king through the town, 2s."

"The last struggle in behalf of the royal cause," says Lysons, "was made at Kingston. The Earl of Holland, who had been of all parties, at a time when the king's affairs were in the most desperate situation, and himself a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, formed an ill-concerted plan for rescuing him, and persuaded the Duke of Buckingham, and his brother Lord Francis Villiers, to join him in the attempt. They assembled at Kingston, with a body of about six hundred horse; their avowed object being to release the king, and bring him to parliament; to settle peace in the kingdom, and preserve the laws. A declaration to this effect was sent to the citizens of London, who were invited to join them. The parliament immediately sent some troops of horse from Windsor, under the command of Colonel Pritty, who found the royalists but ill-prepared for defence.

A skirmish took place near Surbiton common, in which the Earl of Holland and his party were soon defeated. The Earl himself fled to Harrow, but was soon afterwards taken prisoner. The Duke of Buckingham escaped; but his brother, the beautiful Lord Francis Villiers, was slain in the skirmish. He behaved with signal courage, and after his horse had been killed under him, stood with his back against a tree, defending himself against several assailants, till at length he sunk under his wounds. The next day the lords, who had heard the report of the skirmish, and that Lord Francis Villiers was dangerously wounded, made in order, that chirurgeons might be permitted to go to Kingston, and take care of him, if he were yet alive; but, as one of the journalists of that time observes, 'it was too late, for he was dead, and stripped, and good pillage found in his pocket.' His body was conveyed to York-house, in the Strand, by water, and was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey."

KINGSTON-WINTERBOURNE, county of SWINFORD (KING'S).

KING'S-WALDEN, a parish in the hund. of Hitchin and Pirtou, union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; 4 miles south-south-west of Hitchin. Living, a donative in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; not in charge; gross income £57. Great and small tithes commuted in 1797. Patron, in 1835, W. Hale, Esq. The Baptists have a church here, formed in 1785; and there are 2 daily schools. Acres 4,180. Houses 186. A. P. £3,876. Pop., in 1801, 1727; in 1831, 1,004. Poor rates, in 1833, £302.

KINGSWEAR, a parish in the hund. of Haytor, union of Totness, county of Devon; 3½ miles south-west by south of Brixham, on the eastern side of Dartmouth harbour. It is now connected by a floating-bridge with DARTMOUTH,—which see. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; not in charge, returned at £65; gross income £99; in the patronage of the vicar of Brixham. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1822, £23 9s. 8d. per annum; of which £21 9s. 8d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1833, £109 2s. The houses of Kingswear, ranged above each other on a steep hill, and interspersed with rocks and wood, present a romantic and beautiful appearance. Acres 120. Houses 58. A. P. £525. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 275.

KINGSWINFORD, county of Stafford. See Dorset. See WINTERBOURNE (KINGSTON).

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet in the parish of Ludgershall and Tetchworth, county of Buckingham; 8½ miles west-north-west of Aylesbury. Acres 150. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 56. Poor rates, in 1833, £24 15s.

KINGSWOOD, a township in the parish of Shotwick, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north-west by north of Chester, on the river Dee. Acres 100. Houses 13. Pop., in 1821, 44. Other returns with the parish.

KINGSWOOD, or KINGSWOOD-HILL, a village, partly in the parish of St. George, Bristol, partly in that of Bitton, county of Gloucester; about 3 miles north-east of Bristol, and intersected by the Bristol and Gloucestershire railway by Westerleigh:—See GLOUCESTERSHIRE,—*Railways*. This place, as its name implies, was anciently a royal chase or forest, comprising between 3,000 and 4,000 acres. Returns with the parishes. The Independents have a church here, formed in 1668; and there is a school founded in 1748, by the Rev. John Wesley, for clothing and classically educating 100 boys, the sons of Methodist ministers. It is under the direction of a governor and 6 assistant teachers. There are numerous

coal-mines here, many of which are of great depth, and in the vicinity are several extensive paper-mills. On a mount, called Rose-green, in Kingswood, Mr. Whitefield preached his first out-door sermon to the colliers. "I thought," says he, "it might be doing the service of my Creator, who had a mountain for his pulpit, and the heavens for a sounding-board; and who, when his gospel was refused by the Jews, sent his servants into the highways and hedges." Not above 200 persons gathered round him, for there had been no previous notice of his intention; and these,—perhaps no ways prepared for his exhortation,—were more astonished than impressed by what they heard. "The first discovery of their being affected," says Whitefield, "was by seeing the white gutters made by their tears, which plentifully fell down their black cheeks as they came out of their coal-pits. Several hundreds of them were soon brought under deep convictions, which, as the event proved, happily ended in a sound and thorough conversion. The change was visible to all, though numbers chose to impute it to any thing rather than to the finger of God. As the scene was quite new, and I had just begun to be an extemporary preacher, it often occasioned many inward conflicts. Sometimes, when 20,000 people were before me, I had not, in my own apprehension, a word to say. But I was never totally deserted, and frequently, (for to deny it would be lying against God,) so assisted, that I knew, by happy experience, what our Lord meant by saying, 'He that believeth in me, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living waters.'"

KINGSWOOD, a liberty in the parish of Ewell, county of Surrey; 2½ miles north-north-west of Gatton. Acres 1,760. Houses 37. A. P. £1,096. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 221. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 15s.

KINGSWOOD, a township, partly in the parish of Lapworth, and partly in that of Rowington, Solihull division of the hund. of Hemlingford, county of Warwick; 5 miles north-east by north of Henley in Arden, crossed by the Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon, and the Birmingham and Warwick, canals. The Unitarians have a place of worship here. Pop. returned with the respective parishes.

KINGSWOOD, a parish and village belonging to the hund. of Chippenham, union of Dursley, county of Wilts, though locally situated in the hund. of Grumbald's-Ash, county of Gloucester; 1 mile south-west of Wootton-under-Edge. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; gross income £99; in the patronage of the parishioners. The church was built about 1719. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1668; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1748, and 2 daily schools; one of the latter supported by an endowment of £50 per annum, bequeathed in 1674 by John Mays, Esq. Other charities, in 1833, £169 0s. 3d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £653 16s. The village is extensive, but the buildings are irregularly disposed. The woollen manufacture is carried on here. In 1838, 5 woollen-mills employed 225 hands. Kingswood formerly gave name to an extensive forest, of which the constable of Bristol castle was keeper. An abbey of Cistercian monks from Tynterne was built here, A.D. 1139, by Wm. de Berkeley, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was £244 11s. 2d. The only remains of the monastic buildings, now standing, are the gate-house, and some other parts which have been converted into dwelling-houses. Acres 2,320. Houses 291. A. P. £4,903. Pop., in 1801, 901; in 1831, 1,447.

KING'S-WORTHY, a parish in the hund. of Bar-

ton-Stacey, union of Winchester, Andover division of the county of Southampton; 2 miles north-north-east of Winchester, intersected by the Southampton and London railway. The tything of Abbots-Worthy is included in the parish. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £22 12s. 6d.; gross income £405. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Baring, Bart. The rectory-house is a spacious mansion in the Tudor style of architecture. Here are 2 daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,190. Houses 64. A. P. £1,002. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 345. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 10s.

KINGTHORPE, a township in the parish of Pickering, north riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-east by east of Pickering, intersected by the Pickering and Whitby railway. Acres 1,090. Houses 4. A. P. £1,115. Pop., in 1801, 37; in 1831, 47. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 18s.

KINGTON, a tything in the parish and hund. of Thornbury, county of Gloucester; 1½ mile west by north of Thornbury. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 831. Other returns with the parish.

KINGTON, parish and market-town in the hund. of Huntingdon, union of Kington, county of Hereford; 18 miles north-west of Hereford, and 154 west-north-west of London; on the river Arrow, and intersected by the Kington railway. The parish includes the townships of Barton, Bradnor and Rustrook, Chickward, Pembers-Oak and Lilwal, and Both Hergests. Acres 8,130. Houses 612. A. P. £10,688. Pop., in 1801, 1,424; in 1831, 3,111. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Brilley, Huntingdon, and Michael-church, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £25 2s. 11d.; gross income £760; nett income £666. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Hereford. The church—which is delightfully situated on an eminence—is an ancient irregular building, supposed to have been erected about the 12th century. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1805, and a Wesleyan Methodist in 1800. There are also 5 daily schools; one of which, founded and endowed in 1619, by Lady Hawkins, is free to all boys born in the parishes of Kington, Huntingdon, and Brilley, in Herefordshire, and in the parish of Michael-church in Radnorshire, having their parents inhabiting therein, upon payment of the entrance-fee: income, in 1837, £224 10s. The school is conducted by the master, who is a clergyman and graduate of Oxford, with the aid of an usher. The number of scholars is 74; viz. 50 free scholars and 24 foreigners or boys taken from parishes beyond the prescribed district. Other charities, in 1837, £162 13s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,188 19s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Kington, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 150 persons. The Kington poor-law union comprehends 26 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 12,022. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,429. Expenditure, in 1833, £4,839; in 1839, £5,054 5s.—The town—which is of considerable antiquity—is situated under Bradnor mountains. It is well-built, and consists of two spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Formerly the inhabitants were employed to some extent in the clothing trade, which is now lost. Glove-making is carried on here; and there is a large iron-foundry and nail-manufactory, which employs many hands. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before February 2d, the Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, August 2d, the Wednesday before Old Michaelmas, and September 19th, for horses, and cattle of all

sorts. The National Provincial bank of England, the North and South Wales bank, and the Herefordshire banking company, have each a branch here. A court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held once in three weeks. Mrs. Siddons is said to have made her first appearance on the stage at this place. On Bradnor hill are the remains of an ancient square camp.

KINGTON. See **KINETON**, county of Warwick. **KINGTON HUNDRED**, in the southern division of the county of Warwick, is bounded on the north by Knightlow hundred; on the east and south by Oxfordshire; and on the west by Barlichway hundred and Gloucestershire. Area 119,690 acres. Houses 4,774. Pop., in 1831, 23,133.

KINGTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Worcester, on a branch of the Avon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £8, returned at £137 5s.; gross income £112. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £3 6s. Other tithes commuted in 1781. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Vernon, Esq. Acres 1,000. Houses 28. A. P. £1,048. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 153. Poor rates, in 1838, £20 3s.

KINGTON-MAGNA, a parish in the hund. of Redlane, union of Wincanton, Sturminster division of the county of Dorset; 6 miles west of Shaftesbury, on the river Cale. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 4s. 11d.; gross income £540. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Rutland. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 1,910. Houses 105. A. P. £3,600. Pop., in 1801, 413; in 1831, 539. Poor rates, in 1838, £245 19s.

KINGTON-ST.-MICHAEL, originally called **KINGTON-MONACHORUM**, or **KINGTON-MOINE**, a parish in the hund. of North Damerham, union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 3 miles north-north-west of Chippenham, in the line of the Great Western railway. Acres 3,950. Houses 218. A. P. £7,070. Pop., in 1801, 729; in 1831, 1,091. The parish comprises the tythings of **Kington-St.-Michael**, **Langley**, and **Easton-Percy**. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 9s. 4½d.: no return. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. The church, which is partly ancient and partly modern, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower at the west end, and a large south porch. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum. In 1675 almshouses for 6 poor persons were erected and endowed by Isaac Lyte, Esq., and in 1821, £200 were given by Mr. Thomas White of London, for the better maintenance of the almspeople. Other charities, in 1833, £8 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £393 8s. In the reign of Henry III. the abbot of Glastonbury procured for his manor of Kington, a charter of free warren, and the privilege of holding a weekly market and an annual fair: the former has fallen into desuetude, but the latter is held annually on the 6th of October. "Here," says Tauner, "was a small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, which was founded before 2^o Henry II. In the time of King Henry VII., here were a prioress and eight nuns. But just before the dissolution there were but four, who had revenues valued at £25 9s. 1d. ob. per annum Dugd.; £38 3s. 10d. q. Speed. This religious house, and great part of the lands belonging to the same, was granted, 30^o Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Long." Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, bestowed on this nunnery the advowson of the parish-church, and an acre of land.

"The coppice of that ground between Easton Pierse and this place," says Aubrey, "was given, out of the wood close by, by Sir John de Eston, to the nunnies here, to pray for his soule, and the soules of his wife and children. Below this wood, on the other side of the rivulet, is a little meadow, called the 'Minchin,' which word in old English is a 'Nunne:' so Mincing-lane in London, where was a nunnery. On the east side of the house is a ground facing the east, and the delightful prospect on the south-east, called the Nymph-hay. Here old Jaques (who lived on the other side) would say, he hath seen 40 or 50 nunnies, in a morning, spinning with their rocks, and wheels, and bobbins. He said the number of them was often 70. He might not be mistaken, perhaps, in the number of women: for there might be as many lay-sisters and pensioners as nunnies; but nunnies not so many. Their last priest was Parson Whaddon, whose chamber is that on the right hand of the porch with the old-fashioned chimney." Sir Richard Long converted the priory into a mansion for his own residence. In Aubrey's time there was neither glass, chancel, nor monument remaining in the chapel; but in the surrounding garden several coffins of freestone were discovered, together with a sculptured stone, which had probably been part of a monument, on which was a heart between two hands. "In the old hedges belonging to this priory," he adds, "and in the hedge of the Priory Downe are yet a great number of barberry trees, which it is likely the nunnies used for confection, which art they taught the young ladies that were bred up there; for in those dayes the women were bred at nunneries: no such school as Hackney, or * * * for women till since the Reformation." The priory buildings surrounded a square court on the north side of which was the chapel. About 40 years ago some of these buildings remained. On the east side was a large walled garden, with two terraces; and, also, a large circular arch of the chapel. In a valley near the house is a trout stream, and there are also some traces of fish ponds. The mansion has long since been converted into a farm house.

KINGTON (West), a parish in the hund. and union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 8 miles north-west by west of Chippenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £11 9s. 9½d.; gross income £450. In the patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Acres 2,320. Houses 72. A. P. £3,375. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 298. Poor rates, in 1838, £126 16s.

KINGWATER, a township in the parish of Lanercost, Cumberland; 14 miles north-east by east of Carlisle, on the river Irthing. Here is a daily school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 55. A. P. £3,535. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 365. Poor rates, in 1838, £87 9s.

KINGWESTON, a parish in the hund. of Catsash, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 3 miles north-east of Somerton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10 6s. 3d.; gross income £140. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £130. Patron, in 1835, W. Dickinson, Esq. In the chancel of the church is an ancient oaken chair, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury. On one side is a shield bearing a crosier, and the initials of the last abbot, Richard Whiting, and on the other a coat of arms. Here is an infant school. Acres 1,220. Houses 21. A. P. £1,209. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 14s.

KINLET, a parish in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Cleobury-Mortimer, county of Salop; 8 miles

south-south-west of Bridgenorth, and west of the Severn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £8 2s. 4d.; gross income £310. Patron, in 1835, W. L. Childe, Esq. Here is a daily school. Acres 6,550. Houses 96. A. P. £7,653. Pop., in 1801, 602; in 1831, 532. Poor rates, in 1838, £254 19s.

KINNERLEY, a parish in the hund. of Oswestry, county of Salop; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Oswestry. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £7 6s. 8d., returned at £120; gross income £148. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £340. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1830, about £25 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £430 19s. Acres 8,070. Houses 225. A. P. £6,337. Pop., in 1801, 1,110; in 1831, 1,158.

KINNERSLEY, a parish in the hund. of Stretford, union of Weobly, county of Hereford; 4 miles west-south-west of Weobly. It includes the township of Newchurch. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £13 8s. 4d.; gross income £415; nett income £353. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. M. E. Clarke. Here is a daily school, endowed with £5 per annum. Other charities, in 1837, £6 13s. per annum; applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 17s. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 13 acres. Acres 1,940. Houses 63. A. P. £1,521. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 351.

KINNERSLEY, a parish in the Newport division of the hund. of Bradford-South, union of Wellington, county of Salop; 4 miles north-north-east of Wellington, intersected by the Newport canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £6 1s. 8d.; gross income £494. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Sutherland. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,710. Houses 51. A. P. £2,292. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 295. Poor rates, in 1838, £42 1s.

KINNERTON (HIGHER), a township in the parish of Doddleston, county of Flint; 8 miles north of Wrexham. Here are 2 daily schools. Houses 88. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 450. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 7s.

KINNERTON (LOWER), a township in the parish of Doddleston, hund. of Broxton, county-palatine of Chester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Chester. Acres 580. Houses 17. A. P. £841. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 104. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 16s.

KINNEYSIDE, a township in the parish of St. Bees, county of Cumberland; 2 miles north-west of Egremont. Here is a lead mine, with apparatus for smelting the ore. Houses 35. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 227. Poor rates with **ENNERDALE**—which see.

KINOULTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Nottingham, intersected by the Grantham canal, and bounded on the west by the Foss road. It includes the extra-parochial liberty of Lodge-on-the-Wolds. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 18s. 11d., returned at £110; gross income £170; in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,500. Houses 70. A. P. £3,101. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 389. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 11s.

KINSHAM, a parish, comprising Upper and Lower Kinsham, in the hund. of Wigmore, union of Presteigne, county of Hereford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Presteigne, on the river Lugg. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford,

not in charge; gross income £15. Patron, in 1835, L. Evelyn, Esq. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 10 acres. Acres 1,090. Houses 19. A. P. £1,654. Pop., in 1831, 109. Poor rates, in 1838, £77 19s.

KINSHAM, or **KELMESHAM**, a hamlet in the parish of Bredon, county of Worcester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Tewkesbury, intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Pop. returned with the parish.

KINSON. See **KINGSTON**.

KINTBURY-EAGLE HUNDRED, on the western side of the county of Berks, is bounded on the north by the hundred of Wantage; on the east by the hundreds of Compton and Faircross; on the south by the county of Southampton; and on the west by the county of Wilts, and the hundred of Lambourn. Area, 43,940 acres. Houses 1,805. Pop., in 1831, 8,756.

KINTBURY, or **KENTBURY**, a parish in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, union of Hungerford, county of Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Hungerford, on the river Kennet, and intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford, rated at £20; gross income £613. Patron, in 1835, Captain Dundas. The church contains several ancient monuments. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here, and there is a daily school. In 1763, Jemmett Raymond, Esq., gave, by will, all the rectorial tithes issuing out of a certain part of this parish, to the vicar and his successors, for the purpose of instructing the children in the catechism of the church of England, &c. These tithes have been commuted for a money payment of £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,012 9s. In 1833, a silk mill here employed 68 hands. Kintbury had formerly a market and two fairs. It was anciently called Kennetbury, and Chenetberie; and gave its name to the hundred in which it is situated. Acres 7,410. Houses 371. A. P. £8,686. Pop., with Ballesdon, in 1801, 1,430; in 1831, 1,781.

KINTON, a township in the parish of Leintwardine, county of Hereford; about 7 miles west of Ludlow. Houses 47. Pop., in 1821, 197; in 1831, 191. Other returns with the parish.

KINVESTON, a township in the parish of Wolverhampton, county of Stafford; 16 miles south of Stafford, in the line of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction railway. Houses 4. A. P. £252. Pop., in 1801, 19; in 1831, 23.

KINVER. See **KINFARE**, county of Stafford.

KINVER (THE), a river in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Douy.

KINWALDSEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, county of Warwick; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Colehill. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 4. Pop., in 1811, 20; in 1831, 19. Poor rates, in 1838, £4 18s.

KINWARDSTONE HUNDRED, on the eastern side of the county of Wilts, is bounded on the north by the hundreds of Ramsbury and Selkley; on the east by the counties of Berks and Southampton; on the south by the hundred of Elstub and Everley; and on the west by the hundreds of Swanborough and Selkley. Area, 55,590 acres. Houses 2,003. Pop., in 1831, 11,699.

KINWARTON, a parish in the Alcester division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Alcester, county of Warwick; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Alcester, on the river Alne. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Great Alne and Wetheley, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £17 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £450; tithes commuted in 1803. Patron, in 1835,

the bishop of Worcester. Charities, in 1825, 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £20 19s. Acres 480. Houses 8. A. P. £1,138. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 40.

KIPLIN, a township in the parish of Caterick, and wapentake of Gilling East, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles east by south of Catterick, on the river Swale, and in the line of the Great North of England railway. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £45 18s. 6d. Here are 2 daily schools. Kiplin hall, the seat of Earl Tyrconnel, is a handsome edifice. Acres 250. Houses 18. A. P. £1,278. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 1s.

KIPKIN-COATES. See **MIDDLETON-ON-THE-WOLDS**.

KIPPAX, a parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Leeds, and 18 south-south-west of York. The parish includes the townships of Allerton, Bywater, and Great and Little Preston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £5 7s. 1d.; gross income £329. Great and small tithes commuted in 1791. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here, and there are 2 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £22 per annum. Other charities, in 1825, £6 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £653 13s.; of the township, £349 16s. Kippax-hall, erected by Sir Thomas Bland, in the 32° of Queen Elizabeth, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, in this vicinity: the park is large and beautiful. Fairs are held on May 5th, and November 5th. Acres of the parish 3,400. Houses 382. A. P. £5,313. Pop., in 1801, 1,523; in 1831, 1,901. Acres of the township 1,470. Houses 232. A. P. £3,534. Pop., in 1801, 779; in 1831, 1,128.

KIRBY, a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 10 miles south-east of Manningtree, on an inlet of the North sea, opposite Horsey island. Living, a discharged vicarage, consolidated with those of Thorpe-le-Soken and Walton-le-Soken, in the dio. of London; a peculiar, rated at £10; gross income £535. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Burgess. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, in 1837, £7 10s. per annum; of which £6 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, £396. A fair for toys is held here on July 26th. Acres 3,530. Houses 188. A. P. £3,851. Pop., in 1801, 664; in 1831, 972.

KIRBY (COLD), a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Helmsley, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles east-north-east of Thirsk. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £8 13s. 4d., returned at £53 5s.; gross income £63. Patron, in 1835, T. Duncombe, Esq. The church is an ancient building. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1820, 14s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £490 1s. Acres 2,100. Houses 29. A. P. £1,030. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 185.

KIRBY (MONKS), a parish in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Lutterworth, county of Warwick; 7 miles north-north-west of Rugby, in the line of the Midland counties railway to Leicester. The parish includes the hamlets of Copston-Magna, Easenhall, Paiton, and Stretton-under-Foss, with Newbold Revel. Acres 9,640. Houses 352. A. P. £16,128. Pop., in 1801, 1,407; in 1831, 1,637. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the vicarage of Withybrook and the curacy of Copston Magna, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £22 9s. 7d., returned at £75;

gross income £178. Patrons, in 1835, Trinity college, Cambridge. The church is an ancient Gothic building, the tower of which, in remote times, was surmounted with a spire of extraordinary height. The Baptists have a church here, formed in 1817; and there are 4 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools: one of the latter is a free school, endowed, in 1625, by Thomas Wall, with £30 per annum; the other, with a lending library attached, was supported, in 1834, by the Countess of Denbigh. There are also 2 infant, 2 boarding, and several Sunday schools in the parish. Charities, in 1834, exclusive of the school endowment, £31 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £772 7s. The Romans appear to have had a station at this place, which is nearly in the line of the Foss-way. Here was formerly "an alien priory of Benedictine monks to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angiers, which owed its original to the large grant of lands and tithes in this and other neighbouring towns, which Gosfred de Wirchia made, A. D. 1077, to that foreign monastery. This cell, as well as the head-house, was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and after many seizures, during the wars with France, leave was given by the king, 20° Richard II., to annex the same to the new erected priory of Carthusians in Axholm near Epworth, in Lincolnshire, upon which it was finally settled, 3° Henry V., after it had been restored to the abbey of Angiers for some little time during the reign of King Henry IV. The annual farm paid at the exchequer for this alien priory, during the time it was in the king's hands, was £40; but Dugdale mentions an extent taken, 1° Richard II., of the estates belonging thereunto then valued at £220 3s. 4d. per annum. After the dissolution, the manor of Monks-Kirby, with the appurtenances, were granted to Charles, duke of Suffolk, but the rectory and tithes in the adjacent villages were made part of the endowment of Trinity college in Cambridge, by King Henry VIII. ann. reg. 37.—Tanner's Not. Mon.

KIRBY-BEDON, a parish and village in the hund. and union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 4s. 9d., returned at £122 11s.; gross income £210. Patron, in 1835, — Muskett, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school. The village is situated on an acclivity overlooking the vale of the Wentsum. The parish was formerly divided between the churches of St. Andrew and St. Mary: the latter is now an ivy-clad ruin. Acres 1,120. Houses 31. A. P. £1,404. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 245. Poor rates, in 1838, £301 17s.

KIRBY-CANE, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Beccles. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £390. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £425. Patron, in 1835, Lord Berners. Here is a daily National school. Charities, in 1834, £81 5s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £279 12s. Acres 1,290. Houses 57. A. P. £2,285. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 385.

KIRBY-GRINDALYTH, a parish and township in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Malton, east riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles east-south-east of New Malton. The parish includes the townships of Duggleby, Kirby-Grindalyth, and Thirkleby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £8 9s. 7d., returned at £80; and, in 1835, in the patronage of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school. Acres of the parish 7,970. Houses 63. A. P. £8,029. Pop., in 1801, 276; in

1831, 414. Poor rates, in 1838, £153 15s. Acres of the township 4,930. Houses 28. A. P. £5,319. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 184. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 1s.

KIRBY-KNOWLE, a parish and township in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Thirsk, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-east by north of Thirsk. The parish includes the chapelry of Bagby, and the townships of Balk and Kirby-Knowle. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Bagby, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £8 2s. 1d.; gross income £465. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £187 3s. 8½d. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Frankland. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £5 8s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £125 17s. Acres of the parish 3,550. Houses 97. A. P. £4,770. Pop., in 1801, 448; in 1831, 507. Acres of the township 1,420. Houses 25. A. P. £1,093. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 146.

KIRBY-UNDERDALE, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles north of Pocklington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £6 3s. 4d.; gross income £888; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 5,060. Houses 51. A. P. £5,386. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 293. Poor rates, in 1838, £206 13s.

KIRBY (WEST). See **WEST KIRBY**.

KIRBY-WHARFE. See **KIRKBY-WHARFE**.

KIRBY—various—see **KIRKBY**.

KIRDFORD, a parish in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, union of Petworth, county of Sussex; 4½ miles north-east of Petworth, on a branch of the Arun. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Plaistow, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £11; gross income £253. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. The church is principally in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty tower. Here are 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £2 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £891 14s. Here are excellent quarries of the Sussex or Petworth marble. The following description of this singular limestone is given by Mr. Mantell, in his recent work on the geology of the South-east of England. "It occurs in layers that vary from a few inches to a foot or more in thickness, and are separated from each other by seams of clay, or of coarse friable limestone. This limestone is of various shades of bluish grey, mottled with green, and ochraceous yellow, and is composed of the remains of fresh-water univalves, formed by a calcareous cement into a beautiful compact marble. It bears a high polish, and is elegantly marked by the sections of the shells which it contains: their constituent substance is a white crystallized carbonate of lime, and their cavities are commonly filled with the same substance, presenting a striking contrast to the dark ground of the marble. In other varieties the substance of the shells is black, and their sections appear on the surface in the form of numerous lines and spiral figures. Occasionally a few bivalves (*cyclas*) occur, and the remains of the minute crustaceous coverings of the *Cypris* faba very constantly. The marble is frequently found in blocks or slabs, sufficiently large for sideboards, columns, or chimney-pieces, and but few of the ancient residences of the Sussex gentry are without them. There is historical proof of its having been known to the Romans, 'and in the early Norman centuries it was much sought after, and applied, as the Purbeck marble was, when cut into small insulated shafts of pillars, which were placed in the triforia, or upper arcades of cathedral churches, as at Canterbury and Chichester. At the first-mentioned the

archiepiscopal chair is composed of it. Another more general use was for the slabs of sepulchral monuments, into which portraits and inscriptions of brass were inserted. In the chancel at Trotton there is a single stone, the superficial measure of which is 9 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches; and another, in the pavement of the cathedral of Chichester, measures more than 7 feet by 3½.' York cathedral, Westminster abbey, Temple church, Salisbury cathedral, and most of the principal Gothic edifices in the kingdom, contain pillars or slabs of this marble. It is singular that, in Woodward's time, an opinion prevailed, that these pillars, &c., were artificial, and formed of a cement cast in moulds; but, as that author remarks, 'any one who shall compare the grain of the marble of those pillars, the spar, and the shells in it, with those of this marble got in Sussex, will soon discern how little ground there is for that opinion, and yet it has prevailed very generally. I met with several instances of it as I travelled through England, and had frequent opportunities of showing those who asserted these pillars to be factitious, stone of the very same sort with that they were composed of in the neighbouring quarries.' Numerous examples of the durability of this limestone have been noticed above; yet, from long exposure in damp situations, it undergoes decomposition, and the petrified testacea may then be extracted almost entire." Area, including Hasfold, Shipburn, and Pallingham, 14,950 acres. Houses 215. A. P. £5,088. Pop., in 1801, 1,340; in 1831, 1,653.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-EDEN, a parish in the ward and county of Cumberland, union of Carlisle; 3¼ miles west-north-west of Carlisle, on the river Eden, and intersected by the Ship canal from Solway to Carlisle. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Beaumont, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £56; gross income £249. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted, 7° and 8° George IV., c. 40. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church has been long demolished, and the inhabitants attend divine service at Beaumont. Here is a small daily school, endowed with £1 18s. 6d. per annum. Several urns and relics of antiquity have been found in this vicinity. Acres 1,050. Houses 21. A. P. £627. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 107. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 17s.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, a parish and township in Eskdale ward, union of Longtown, county of Cumberland; 2½ miles north-north-east of Longtown. The parish includes the townships of Kirk-Andrews, Middle, and Nether, Moat, and Nichol-Forest. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £3 11s. 5d.; gross income £512. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. R. G. Graham. The church was erected in 1637 by Sir Richard Graham, on the site of a more ancient structure. Here are 4 daily schools; 3 of which are endowed by Lady Widrington with £5 13s. 4d. per annum each: a fourth is endowed with £3 per annum. Near the church is an ancient border fortress, supposed to have been the site of a castle belonging to the ancient barons of Liddel. Here are two stone-bridges across the Sark; also a cast-iron one at Garristown across the Esk. In this parish is **SOLWAY MOSS**: see that article. Acres 21,630. Houses 362. A. P. £9,577. Pop., in 1801, 1,777; in 1831, 2,053. Poor rates, in 1838, £491 5s.

KIRK-ANDREWS (MIDDLE), a township in the parish of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, county of Cumberland. Here is a daily school, endowed by Lady Widrington with £5 13s. 4d. per annum. Houses 90. A. P. £3,017. Pop., in 1801, 573; in 1831, 491. Poor rates, in 1838, £119 17s.

KIRK-ANDREWS (NETHER), a township in the parish of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, county of Cumberland. Here is a daily school, endowed by Lady Widrington with £5 13s. 4d. per annum. Houses 88. A. P. £2,379. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 485. Poor rates, in 1838, £153 4s.

KIRK-ARBORY, a parish in the Isle of Man; 2½ miles north-west of Castletown. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Man and dio. of Sodor and Man; gross income £97. Patron, the Crown. Houses 261. Pop., in 1831, 1,511.

KIRK-BRIDE, a parish in the ward and county of Cumberland, union of Wigton; 5½ miles north-west of Wigton, on the river Wampool. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £5; gross income £230. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1810. Patrons, in 1835, executors in trust of the late Rev. F. Metcalfe. The church is said to have been founded before the Conquest. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 1,750. Houses 74. A. P. £1,609. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 383. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 17s.

KIRK-BRIDE. See **BRIDE'S-KIRK**.

KIRK-BURN, a parish and township in Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-west of Great Driffield. The parish includes the townships of East-Burn, Kirk-Burn, South-Burn, and Tibthorp. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £4 10s. 2½d., returned at £75; gross income £82. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church—an interesting and curious structure, situated on a hill—exhibits one of the most perfect specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture in the empire. In plan, it consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower at the west end. Between the nave and chancel is a screen of delicately carved work, much mutilated. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 6,320. Houses 84. A. P. £5,764. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 489. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 15s. Acres of the township, 1,090. Houses 26. A. P. £1,270. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 141. Poor rates, in 1838, £21 18s.

KIRK (BURTON), a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, union of Huddersfield, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-east of Huddersfield. The parish includes the townships of Cartworth, Cumberworth-Half, Foulston, Hepworth, Kirk-Burton, Shelley, Shepley, Thurstonland, Woodale, and the chapelry of HOLMFIRTH: which see. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £305. Vicarial tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1813. Patron, the Crown. The church—which was built in the reign of Edward III.—pays £4 per annum to Dewsbury, in token of its former dependence on that ancient place. At Holme-Bridge, in this parish, a neat district church has been erected. It was consecrated in March 28th, 1840. Here are two Independent churches, formed in 1795 and 1816. The Wesleyan Methodists have also places of worship; and there are 20 daily schools, one of which is endowed with about £90 per annum; another with £12 10s. Besides these, there are 3 day and Sunday schools, whereof one is endowed with £15 14s. per annum, and a day and boarding-school, endowed with £25 per annum. Other charities, in 1829, £23 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £3,055 5s.; of the township, £609 18s. The woollen manufacture is extensively carried on here. In 1838, 47 woollen mills employed 769 hands. A Saxon fort is thought to have stood

here. Acres 15,990. Houses 2,873. A. P. £18,159. Pop., in 1801, 11,136; in 1831, 15,731. Acres of the township, 1,260. Houses 492. A. P. £2,003. Pop., in 1801, 1,405; in 1831, 2,650.

KIRKBY, a chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles north-west by north of Prescott. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £24; gross income £94. Patron, in 1835, J. S. Leigh, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £8 per annum. Other charities, in 1828, £5 10s. per annum. There is also a bequest from Thomas Aspe for apprenticing poor children. Poor rates, in 1838, £345 15s. Acres 4,010. Houses 195. A. P. £4,651. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1,190.

KIRKBY. See **OSGODEBY** with **KIRBY**.

KIRKBY WITH NETHERBY, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Overblows, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west-north-west of Wetherby. Charities, in 1819, £6 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £100 10s. Acres 1,180. Houses 47. A. P. £2,081. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 231.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 4½ miles south-west of Mansfield, intersected by the Mansfield and Pinxton railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £18 1s. 8d.; gross income £730. Great and small tithes, &c., commuted in 1795. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Portland. Here are 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1829, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £645 17s. Acres 5,590. Houses 368. A. P. £3,708. Pop., in 1801, 1,002; in 1831, 2,032.

KIRKBY-ON-BAIN, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles south-south-west of Horncastle, on the river Bain. It includes the township of Tumbly. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 13s. 6½d.; gross income £673; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with land, bequeathed in 1713 by Richard Brocklesby. Acres 5,110. Houses 109. A. P. £3,873. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 596. Poor rates, in 1838, £205 6s.

KIRKBY, or KIRBY-BELLARS, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; 2½ miles west-south-west of Melton-Mowbray, on the river Wreak, and intersected by the Melton canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough, not in charge, returned at £85 12s.; gross income £88. Patron, in 1835, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. "Roger Beller, 9th Edward II., began a small chantry in the chapel of St. Peter near his manor-house here, which he, some few years after, increased into a sort of college for a warden and 12 secular priests. It was made conventual for a prior and regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, A.D. 1359, and so it continued till the dissolution, when herein were ten religious, who were endowed with £142 10s. 3d. q. per annum, Dugd.; £178 7s. 10d. q. Speed. The site was granted 25th Henry VIII. to Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 2,590. Houses 46. A. P. £4,053. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 227. Poor rates, in 1838, £176 17s.

KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish and township in the western division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Stokesley, north riding of York-

shire; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Stokesley. It includes the townships of Broughton, Great and Little, and Kirby in Cleveland. Livings, a discharged vicarage, and a sinecure rectory, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; the former rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £376; the latter at £21 8s. 6½d.; returned at £100. The archbishop of York is patron of the rectory, and the rector, of the vicarage. Here are a daily and a day and Sunday school: the latter, endowed, in 1708, by Henry Edmonds, Esq., with property producing, in 1836, £51 5s. per annum, is under the inspection of special visitors. Other charities, in 1821, 16s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £309 16s.; of the township, £122 2s. A parochial library, for the free use of the inhabitants, has been formed. Acres of the parish 5,020. Houses 149. A. P. £5,584. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 469. Acres of the township 2,240. Houses 38. A. P. £2,327. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 182.

KIRKBY (EAST), a parish in the western division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 5 miles west-south-west of Spilsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 12s. 1d., returned at £150; gross income £154. Patron, in 1835, C. Turner, Esq. The church consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a tower on the south side, the lower part of which forms a porch. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed, and free for reading to children in the parishes of East Kirby and Miningsby. Acres 1,670. Houses 78. A. P. £2,524. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 396. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 5s.

KIRKBY-FIRTH, a liberty in the parish of Glenfield, county of Leicester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Leicester, intersected by the Leicester and Sweamington railway. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 32.

KIRKBY-FLEETHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Hang East, union of Northallerton, north riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles south-east by south of Catterick, on the river Swale. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £9 18s. 2d., returned at £147 17s. 6d.; gross income £200; in the patronage of the Crown. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1821, £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £211 17s. Acres 2,950. Houses 130. A. P. £5,006. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 625.

KIRKBY-GREEN, a parish in the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 7 miles north of Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 7s. 6d., returned at £109 17s. 11d.; gross income £180. Patron, the Crown. Acres 680. Houses 15. A. P. £571. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 74. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 5s.

KIRKBY-HALL, a township in the parish of Little Ouseburn, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-east of Aldborough. Acres 370. Houses 3. A. P. £630. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 50. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 11s.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-HILL, a township in the parish of Kirby-Ravensworth, north riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles north-north-west of Richmond. Certain tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1806. Here is a free grammar-school, the endowment of which arises from lands belonging to the hospital of St. John the Baptist, in **KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH**—which see. A small religious library is kept in this school for the gratuitous use of the parishioners. There is also a Sunday National school. Acres 1,110. Houses 18. A. P. £632. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 118.

KIRKBY-IRELETH, a parish in the hund. of Lonsdale, north of the sands, union of Ulverstone, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ulverstone, on the river Dudden. It includes the townships of Dunnerdale, Low-Quarter, Middle-Quarter, and Woodland and Heathwaite, and the chapelries of Broughton and Leathwaite. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £96; gross income £125. Tithes, moduses, &c., commuted under 9^o Geo. IV., c. 5. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. Here are 12 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £6 8s. per annum. Other charities, in 1819, £81 17s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £856 3s. Here are extensive quarries of excellent dark blue slate, large quantities of which are sent to different parts of the kingdom. Acres 22,220. Houses 630. A. P. £15,323. Pop., in 1801, 2,344; in 1831, 3,234.

KIRKBY-KENDAL. See **KENDAL**.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, a parish and market-town in Lonsdale ward, union of Kendal, county of Westmoreland; 11 miles south-east of Kirby-Kendal, and 253 north-west by north of London, on the river Lune, over which here is a stone-bridge, of great antiquity, founded on a rock, and consisting of 3 ribbed arches of singular beauty; the middle arch rising 12 yards above the ordinary height of the river: the road-way, however, is inconveniently narrow. The projected Lune-line of railway to facilitate communication with Scotland, passes Kirby-Lonsdale—see **LANCASTER** and **WESTMORELAND—Railways**. The parish includes the townships of Casterton, Kirby-Lonsdale, and Lupton, and the chapelries of Barbon, Firbank, Hutton-Roof, Killington, Mansergh, and Middleton. Acres 23,760. Houses 705. A. P. £29,952. Pop., in 1801, 3,061; in 1831, 3,949. Acres of the township 3,980. Houses 318. A. P. £7,711. Pop., in 1801, 1,283; in 1831, 1,686. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £20 15s. 2d.; gross income £327; in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. The church is a noble structure, with a square tower upwards of 60 feet in height. Part of it is very ancient. The east window is Gothic, and has light pillars detached from it, while the arch under the tower is round. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1816, and places of worship for the Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and Glassites, or Sandemanians. The free grammar-school was established in 1591, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, and endowed by Mr. Godshalfe and others with property producing, in 1822, £49 14s.: it is under the direction of 24 governors, and has the benefit of four exhibitions of £5 per annum each, to Queen's college, Oxford, founded by Henry Wilson, in 1638, of three to Christ's college, Cambridge, on the foundation of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, 1626; and of three at the same college, founded by Thomas Otway, Bishop of Ossory, who died in 1692. A library, attached to the church, was founded by Henry Wilson. There are also 14 daily and several Sunday schools in the parish: three of the former possess small endowments. Other charities, in 1821, £150 11s. 2d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,580 18s.; of the town, £521 6s.

Kirkby-Lonsdale is situated in a beautiful valley, watered by the river Lune or Loynne, and consists of several handsome streets, well paved and lighted, with numerous cross streets, running chiefly east and west from the principal one, through which the high road from Settle to Kendal passes. This town is regarded as one of the largest in the county. The houses, many of which have fine gardens attached to

them, are built of polished freestone, and, being all roofed with blue slate, have a neat appearance. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. The manufacture of knit-stockings, for which this place was formerly noted, has greatly declined. The weaving of carpets and blankets is now carried on; and several mills for grinding bark and grain are driven by water-power derived from the Lune. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Holy Thursday for horned cattle; and on December 21st for woollen cloth. The river affords an abundant supply of salmon-trout, and other fresh water fish. In the market-place is an ancient cross of unusual structure. Here is a savings' bank. Courts-leet and baron are held under the lord of the manor; and there is also a court for the recovery of small debts. The churchyard is much celebrated for the splendid view it affords: the Lune runs below, at a depth of nearly 200 feet, and sweeps with a majestic bend through the vale: the prospect extends over a rich variety of meadow and river scenery, gentlemen's seats, and rising cultivated lands, interspersed with woods, and bounded by distant mountains, over which presides Ingleborough, whose broad and lofty head "the semblance of a royal crown has on." The family of Lowther derive the title of earl from this place. Kirkby-Lonsdale is one of the polling-places for the election of the county members.

KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, a parish and township in the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ew-cross, union of Settle, west riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Settle, at the source of the river Aire. The parish includes the townships of Airton, Calton, Hanlith, Kirkby-in-Malham-dale, Malham, Malham-moor, Otterburn, and Scos Thorpe. Acres of the parish 22,040. Houses 196. A. P. £12,765. Pop., in 1801, 961; in 1831, 1,033. Acres of the township 1,590. Houses 46. A. P. £919. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 219. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £43 10s.; gross income £81. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is a large and handsome building, probably of the age of Henry VI. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £22 per annum, the bequest of John Topham, in 1606: another was endowed in 1717, by Rowland Braysshaw, Esq., with property, producing, in 1826, £49 per annum. Other charities, in 1826, £42 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £632 4s.; of the township £73 10s. In 1838, 3 cotton miles here employed 185 hands. The Aire rises at Malham cove in this parish—see MALHAM.

KIRKBY-MALLORY, a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Market-Bosworth, county of Leicester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Hinckley, on a branch of the Soar. It includes the chapelry of Earl Shilton. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Earl Shilton, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £15; gross income £507. Certain tithes, the property of the clerical rector, commuted in 1771. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Noel Byron. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with funds by the late Alderman Gabriel Newton, of the borough of Leicester. Other charities, in 1837, £36 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £976 17s. Acres 3,110. Houses 456. A. P. £4,908. Pop., in 1801, 1,530; in 1831, 2,261.

KIRKBY-MALZEARD, a parish and market-town in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles west-north-west of Ripon. The parish includes the townships of Cozenley, Fountain's Earth, Gravelthorpe, Kirkby-

Malzeard, Laverton, Stonebeck Upper and Lower, and the chapelries of Middlemoor, and Hartwith-with-Winsley. Acres of the parish 53,530. Houses 968. A. P. £22,753. Pop., in 1801, 3,408; in 1831, 4,707. Acres of the township 3,180. Houses 179. A. P. £2,815. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 796. Living, a vicarage with that of Masham, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; not in charge; gross income £384. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. Here are 13 daily schools, 2 of which are endowed with £20 per annum each; another with £29; and a fourth with £13 3s. Other charities, in 1820, £91 4s. 10d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £2,157 19s.; of the township, £303 11s. In 1838, 7 flax mills here collectively employed 298 hands. The market-day is Wednesday, and fairs are held on Whitmonday and October 2d; all which, after long disuse, have been revived since 1816. On an eminence in this parish, formerly stood an ancient castle, belonging to the family of the Mowbrays. In Studley park is the celebrated monastic ruin of Fountains Abbey, an account of which has been given under article FOUNTAINS-EARTH. Raumer thus describes his visit to Studley park:—"About 5 in the morning I set out from Ripon for Studley park. The park itself is but a very large, highly-improved portion of the entire landscape. The largest and finest trees, a crystal lake, a murmuring stream; nature everywhere tastefully combined with art; nothing rude, nothing over-refined. On a sudden turn in the road, the magnificent ruins of Fountains Abbey stood before me, towards which I hastened with my intelligent guide. I thought that I was entering the aisle of the church, but it was only the transept, and the extent and sublimity of the building again surprised me when I reached the intersection of the cross. An extremely lofty and slender column still supports two bold arches; the vaulted roof, which covered the centre, has fallen in. The ancient library, the vast refectory, the vaulted cloisters—they are not the ruins of a single edifice, but an astonishing assemblage of ruins of many splendid buildings. The solemn stillness, the beauty of the scenery, the ivy which mantled the walls and towers, presented an image of the bygone world of mind, and the fresh and youthful energy of nature. I have never seen ruins so grand and striking,—I might almost say, so full of thought and feeling. Some remains of Mosaic indicate the place where the high altar stood."

KIRKBY-MISPERTON, a parish and township in Pickering lythe and union, north riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Pickering. It includes the townships of Barugh-Ambe, Habton Great, Habton Little, Kirkby-Misperton, and Ryton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £25 1s. 10d.; gross income £1,000; nett income £960. Patron, in 1835, Lord Feversham. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum. Other charities, in 1821, £14 10s.; of which £5 were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £360 19s.; of the township, £71 17s. Acres of the parish 7,130. Houses 160. A. P. £7,415. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 864. Acres of the township 1,910. Houses 31. A. P. £2,191. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 170.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-MOOR, or **KIRBY**, a parish and township in the wapentake of Hallikeld, north riding of Yorkshire; 1 mile north-north-west of Boroughbridge, on the river Ouse. The parish includes the townships of Humberton with Milby, Langthorp, and Kirkby-on-the-Moor. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond

and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £7 13s. 6½d. gross income £300; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £22 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £126 6s.; of the township £60. Acres of the parish 2,200. Houses 106. A. P. £5,671. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 534. Acres of the township 790. Houses 38. A. P. £4,519. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 189.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, a parish and market-town in the wapentake of Ryedale, union of Helmsley, north riding of Yorkshire; 24 miles north by east of York, and 228 north by west of London, on the river Dove. The parish includes the townships of Fadmore, Farndale, Low Quarter, Gillmoor, and Kirkby-Moorside. Acres of the parish 13,700. Houses 490. A. P. £8,162. Pop., in 1801, 2,113; in 1831, 2,324. Acres of the township 3,730. Houses 387. A. P. £6,256. Pop., in 1801, 1,396; in 1831, 1,802. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Cockan and Gillmoor, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £14 0s. 10d.; gross income £456. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1795; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1788; a Friends' meeting-house; and 10 daily schools. There are also several Sunday schools, one of which is endowed with £4 0s. 7½d. per annum. Other charities, in 1821, £23 0s. 3d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £559; of the township, £490 1s. The town, which is almost surrounded by steep hills, contains some good houses, but is very irregularly built. A considerable quantity of malt is made here, and there is a small linen manufactory. Near the town are several corn-mills, and in the vicinity are also limestone and freestone quarries, and coal mines. The market day is Wednesday; and fairs are held on Whit-Wednesday, for horned cattle and horses; and on September 18th, for sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. Here are branches of the York Union, the Yorkshire District, and the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial, banks. There are some interesting ruins in this neighbourhood. In 1840 as some labourers were digging up hills and fences on the estate of the Right Hon. Lord Feversham, they found a large quantity of bones of all dimensions, some measuring in girth from 11 to 23 inches, and some of the tusks from one foot to two feet in length. A great number of other bones were discovered close by the remains of the ancient castle, situated in the centre of Manor vale.—George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles II., after profligacy had wasted his fortune, and dissipation ruined his health, died here in a miserable house in the market-place: the house, which has undergone considerable repairs, is shown to the curious. In the following description of it, Pope appears to have taken the usual poetical license: no tradition exists of the house ever having been an inn, and the floor of the room is of old deal:—

“In the worst inn’s worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster and the walls of dung,
On once a flock bed, but repair’d with straw,
With tape-ty’d curtains, never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies—alas! how chang’d from him,
That life of pleasure and that soul of whim!
Gallant and gay, in Cliefden’s proud alcove,
The bow’r of wanton Shrewsbury and love;
Or just as gay, at Council, in a ring
Of mimic’d Statesmen, and their merry King.
No Wit to flatter, left of all his store!
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more:
There, Victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.”

The spot where his ashes repose is unknown. The parish register simply records his burial in the fol-

lowing manner:—“1687—April 17th, Gorges Vilas Lord, dooke of bookingam.”

KIRKBY-MUXLOE, a chapelry in the parish of Glenfield, county of Leicester; 4½ miles west of Leicester, intersected by the Leicester and Sweamington railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Glenfield. Here are the remains of an ancient castellated building, which tradition reports to have been built by Lord Hastings, as a place of refuge for Jane Shore. Acres 2,230. Houses 56. A. P. £2,392. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 275. Poor rates, in 1838, £164 9s.

KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles west by north of Wetherby, and north of the river Warfe. The parish includes the townships of Kirkby with Netherby, Kirkby-Overblows, Rigton, Sicklinghall, and part of Swindon, and the chapelry of Stainburn. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £20 1s. 0½d.; gross income £1,055; nett income £944. Great and small tithes commuted in 1775 and 1776. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. Here is a daily school with an endowment of £10 per annum. Other charities, in 1819, £16 9s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £651 6s.; of the township, £154 3s. Acres of the parish 10,730. Houses 310. A. P. £11,106. Pop., in 1801, 1,469; in 1831, 1,528. Acres of the township 1,400. Houses 68. A. P. £1,834. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 298.

KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, a parish and township in the western division of the wapentake of Gilling, union of Richmond, north riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles north-west of Richmond, on a branch of the Swale. The parish includes the townships of Dalton, Gayles, Kirkby-on-the-Hill, New Forest, Newsham, Ravensworth, and Whashton. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £15, and returned at £99; gross income £107. Patron, the bishop of Ripon. The church was erected in 1397. The free grammar-school and hospital of St. John the Baptist were founded, in 1556, by Dr. Dakyn, then rector, who endowed them with lands, &c., producing, in 1821, £1,233 18s. per annum. The free-scholars, who are principally from the parish and neighbourhood, are admitted on application to the master, who receives a salary of £177 11s., and the usher £59 3s. 8d. per annum. The hospital is for the reception and maintenance of 24 aged persons, born in the parish, or resident for 10 years within it. Portions of the revenues are appropriated to the maintenance of schools at Helwith, Dalton, Ravensworth, and East Cowton; and also to the relief of poor persons in Kirkby-Ravensthorpe and East Cowton. The government of the whole is vested in two wardens, elected once in two years by ballot, who, with the master of the school, and the inmates of the hospital, form a body corporate, and have a common seal. Here are also 3 daily and 2 boarding-schools. Attached to the grammar-school is a small religious library, which has been given for the gratuitous use of the parishioners. Acres 14,070. Houses 323. A. P. £11,540. Pop., in 1801, 1,504; in 1831, 1,727. Poor rates, in 1838, £313 12s.

KIRKBY (SOUTH), a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south of Pontefract. The parish includes the townships of Elmsall, north and south, South Kirkby, and the chapelry of Shelbrooke. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £15 10s. 2½d.;

gross income £244. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1807. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Allott. Here are 5 daily schools. Charities, in 1826, £42 5s. 5d. per annum. The poor of this parish have a right to an hospital, founded and endowed by Archbishop Holgate, at HEMS WORTH,—which see. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £790 11s.; of the township £277 1s. Acres of the parish 6,390. Houses 295. A. P. £8,339. Pop., in 1801, 1,171; in 1831, 1,478. Acres of the township 1,750. Houses 126. A. P. £3,385. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 615.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a parish and market-town in East ward, union of East Ward, county of Westmoreland; 22 miles south-east of Penrith, and 266 north-north-west of London, on the river Eden, east of the projected Lune line of railway to facilitate communication with Scotland—see **WESTMORELAND** and **LANCASHIRE—Railways**. The parish includes the townships of Hartley, Kaber, Kirkby-Stephen, Nateby, Smardale, Waitby, Wharton, and Winton, and the chapelrys of Mallerstang and Soulbey. Acres of the parish 31,870. Houses 533. A. P. £15,487. Pop., in 1801, 2,515; in 1831, 2,798. Houses of the township 239. A. P. £3,939. Pop., in 1801, 1,141; in 1831, 1,409. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £48 19s. 2d.; gross income £361. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. P. Williamson. The church is a large ancient building with a lofty tower, and contains some curious monuments of the families of Wharton and Musgrave of Hartley-castle. The Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here. The free grammar-school was founded, under letters-patent of the 8^o of Elizabeth, by Thomas, Lord Wharton, and endowed with about £40 per annum. It has the benefit of two exhibitions of £3 6s. 8d. each to either Oxford or Cambridge. Here are 11 other daily schools, one of which is endowed with £47, another with £12 16s., and a third with £14 per annum. Other charities, in 1822, £100 13s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,097 5s.; of the township, £332 6s. The town is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Eden, at the foot of Ash Fell. It consists chiefly of one street, the houses of which are well-built. The woollen manufacture is carried on here, and many of the inhabitants are employed in stocking-knitting: a silk factory has also been established. The parish contains mines of lead, copper, and coal. The market is on Monday. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Tuesday, and October 29th, for black cattle, sheep, and flax. Kirkby-Stephen comprises three lordships, for each of which distinct manorial courts are held, and a constable is jointly appointed, in whom is vested the civil government of the town. This is one of the polling-places for the election of the county members.

KIRKBY-THORE, a parish and township in East ward, union of East ward, county of Westmoreland; 4½ miles north-north-west of Appleby, on the rivers Eden and Troutbeck. The parish includes the township of Kirkby-Thore, and the chapelrys of Milburn with Milburn-Grange, and Temple-Sowerby. Acres of the parish 11,030. Houses 236. A. P. £6,942. Pop., in 1801, 783; in 1831, 1,231. Houses of the township 96. A. P. £2,631. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 468. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £37 17s. 11d.; gross income £1,026; nett income £959. Great and small tithes, &c., commuted in 1812. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Thanet. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 5 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £4 10s. per annum. Other charities,

in 1822, £4 17s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £302 2s.; of the township, £85 1s. At Burwens, on the banks of the Troutbeck, is supposed to have stood the Roman Brovenacæ, which afterwards obtained the name of Whelpscastle. A great number of Roman coins, urns, and other antiquities, have been dug up here at different periods, and the editors of the old Mag. Brit., 1738, state, that there then appeared here “vast ruins of an ancient town. Cambden guesses, that it was the Gallagum mentioned by Ptolemy, and called by Antoninus in his Itinerary, Iter X. Gallatum, and in some copies Galacum, yea, Calacum, which conjecture (he says) is not only favoured by the distances, but the present name; for it was usual with the Saxons to turn such British names as begun with Gall, into Wall, as is evident from Galena, which the Saxons turned into Wallingford. It was doubtless a place of considerable note, seeing the old military way, now commonly called the Maiden Way, runs through it almost directly to Caer Vorrán, which our antiquaries will have to be Walwich, which stands near the Picts-wall. Dr. Gale is of opinion, that Catuoloph is the same that is now called Whelp, or Whellop-castle, but the editor of Cambden says, ’tis a man’s name, and not a place. But whether it be the old Gallagum, or not, ’tis almost certain, that the old Saxon God Thor (from whom our Thursday takes its name) had a temple here, and seems implied in the name. What his worship was, and how magnificent his temple, we refer our reader to Mr. Verstegan to be informed.”

KIRKBY-LE-THORPE, **KIRKBY-LAYTHORPE**, or **ST. DENNIS**, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 2 miles east by north of Sleaford. Living, a rectory, with the vicarage of Asgarby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 12s. 6d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bristol. The church consists of a low embattled tower ornamented with pinnacles, a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with an ancient wooden porch on the south. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,570. Houses 37. A. P. £3,753. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 170. Poor rates, in 1838, £109 19s.

KIRKBY-UNDER WOOD, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourne, county of Lincoln; 5 miles north-north-west of Bourne. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 3s. 4d.; gross income £200. Great and small tithes commuted in 1803. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,340. Houses 31. A. P. £1,124. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 162. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 17s.

KIRKBY-WHARFE, a parish and township partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-south-east of Tadcaster, on the river Wharfe, and intersected by the North midland railway. The parish includes the townships of Grimston, Kirkby-Wharfe with Milford, and Ulleskelf. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £3 16s. 8d., returned at £120; gross income £117. Patron, the prebendary of Wetwang in York cathedral. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1826, £9 9s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £250 18s. Acres 3,050. Houses 95. A. P. £2,973. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 492.

KIRKBY-WISK, a parish and township, partly in the eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, and partly in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Thirsk, north riding of the county of York; 4 miles west by north of Thirsk. The parish includes

the townships of Kirkby-Wisk, Maunby, Newby-Wisk, and Newsham with Breckenbrough. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £27 16s. 5½d.; gross income £637. Patron, in 1835, Lord Prudhoe. Here are 3 daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1820, £35 16s. 8d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £103. Here are traces of an ancient encampment, and a tumulus. Acres of the parish 5,070. Houses 138. A. P. £7,051. Pop., in 1801, 802; in 1831, 872. Acres of the township 1,020. Houses 42. A. P. £1,599. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 205.

KIRK-CAMBOCK, in Eskdale-ward, county of Cumberland; 13 miles north-east of Carlisle. "The church of Kirk-Cambeck is rectorial, and was given to the prior and convent of Carlisle, but when, or by whom, we have not found. In Pope Nicholas's Valor it is rated at £8; in King Edward the Second's nothing; in King Henry the Eighth's it is not mentioned, being then wholly appropriated to the priory, and the parish almost destroyed and ruined by the Scots. The fabric of the church hath long been in ruins, nothing remaining of it but part of the old walls. No curate is appointed to take care of the parochial duties. For the rites of baptism and sepulture, the people commonly repair to the church of Lanercost; and for their instruction in religion they go thither, or to Stapleton, or Bewcastle, or where they think fit."—Nicolson's Cumberland, vol. 2, p. 506.

KIRK (CHRIST), a parish in the Isle of Man; 2 miles west-south-west of Ramsey. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Man and dio. of Sodor and Man; gross income £91. Patron, the Crown. Houses 520. Pop., in 1831, 2,732.

KIRKDALE, a township in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles north of the exchange, Liverpool, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill. Acres 740. Houses 363. A. P. £4,693. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 2,591. Poor rates, in 1838, £894 2s. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £68 6s. 2d., due to the rector of Walton-on-the-Hill: £5 are also due to the vicar. A new church, built by voluntary contribution at an expense of about £3,300, and containing 1,100 sittings, 150 of which are free, was consecrated on November 13th, 1836: it is conducted according to the principles of the Established religion. An Independent church was formed in 1830; and there are 5 daily schools; besides 2 day and Sunday National schools for Everton and Kirkdale, and an infant school. Kirkdale has been included within the parliamentary and municipal boundaries of Liverpool. It has increased considerably during the last few years, and contains a number of good houses. At the time of the municipal inquiry it was neither lighted nor watched, unless what was done by private individuals for their own accommodation. The petty-sessions for the hundred of West Derby, and adjournments of the quarter-sessions for the county, are held here. The county-jail and house of correction is situated in this township. It is built on an elevated spot, within a quarter of a mile of the Mersey, of which, and of the surrounding scenery it commands a noble view. The area of the prison, which is laid out as a garden, with fish-pond and shrubbery, is nearly a square, containing 5 acres, 3 roods, and 27 poles. The inmates are occasionally employed in cultivating flowers. The prison-buildings consist of two detached wings of semicircular form, with square projections at each angle, and comprise 400 cells, 21 wards, 84 day and work rooms, and 10 tread-

wheel houses. They contain 121 hand-loom, capable of giving employment to 182 men and boys, and are surrounded by a wall 27 feet high. In 1836 the number of prisoners amounted to 2,288. The governor's house is on the north; and a handsome sessions-house, built of stone, in the Ionic order, fronts the south. A new and tasteful cemetery has lately been formed in this township: attached to it are a chapel, and a house for the officiating minister. The design is by Mr. J. A. Picton, of Liverpool. Over the centre gateway is a label, on which is carved in black letter,—

"St. Mary's Cemetery;
A. D. MDCCCXXXVI.
Mors Janua Vitae."

KIRKDALE, a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, union of Helmsley, north riding of Yorkshire; about 2 miles south-west of Kirby-Moorside, on the river Dove. It includes the townships of Beadlam, Bransdale West-side, Muscoates with East Ness, Nawton, North Holme, Skiplaw, Welburn, and Wombleton. Acres 10,030. Houses 263. A. P. £10,137. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1,107. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £12, returned at £97; gross income £137. Great and small tithes, &c., commuted in 1806. Patron, the university of Oxford. The church—which is situated in a sequestered but beautiful spot, surrounded with woods—is a small building, containing some portions of the Norman style of architecture. Over the south doorway is an inscription, purporting that the building was founded in the time of Edward the Confessor. There are 5 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1821, £8 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £394 2s. In the summer of 1820, a remarkable cavern, which had been discovered here in a bank about 60 feet above the bottom of a small valley, was explored by Professor Buckland, who communicated the result of his inquiry to the Royal society of London. The following interesting account of the cave, and the conclusions drawn by the professor and other scientific men, from the phenomena it exhibited, is extracted from the Saturday Magazine, No. 42. "Some workmen who were quarrying this bank, cut across the narrow mouth of the cave, which had been choked up with rubbish, and overgrown with grass and bushes, and from this cause, as well as from its inaccessible situation, had hitherto escaped observation: since then, about 30 feet of the bank have been cut away, and the present entrance is a hole in the perpendicular face of the quarry, about 3 feet high, and 5 broad; which it is only possible for a person to enter by creeping on his hands and knees. The passage contracts and expands irregularly, being sometimes from only 2 to 7 feet in breadth, and from 2 to 14 feet in height: its main direction is east-south-east, and its greatest length is 245 feet. It divides into several smaller passages, which have not yet been explored, being nearly choked up by the stalactites; there are but two or three places where a person can stand upright: these occur where the roof is intersected by fissures, which, after continuing for a few feet, close gradually upwards in the limestone bed above, and are, from this circumstance, thickly lined with stalactites. The real floor of the cave is only seen, and that but partially, near the entrance: further in, the whole of it has been covered over with a bed of hardened mud, about a foot in average thickness the surface of which was perfectly smooth and level when the cave was first opened, except where stalagmites had been formed on it by filtration from the roof: and where the stalactites had been formed on the sides, they had, on arriving at the surface of

this mud, spread over it like a thin crust of ice, obviously proving that the chalky deposits have been made since the mud had been introduced. In some cases, where these incrustations were thick, they formed a bridge quite across the floor, and were left in that form when the mud was cleared away from beneath them. On the naked rocky floor, stalagmitic coverings were also found: these had been covered over by the mud, which must have been introduced all at one time in a fluid state; and having dried, the formation of chalky depositions, which must have always been in operation, continued, and has partially covered its surface. The mud just described was filled with fragments of bones of a great variety of animals, all broken, and bearing the appearance of having been gnawed by others; and, from many corroborative circumstances, these appear to have been hyenas; while the bones on which they had preyed, according to the habits of that species, belonged to the following very distinct tribes of animals: tiger, bear, wolf, fox, and weasel; elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and horse; ox and deer; hare, rabbit, water-rat, and mouse; ravens, pigeons, larks, and ducks. We can here only give the general conclusions at which Professor Buckland, and other scientific men, have arrived, who have attentively examined these wonderful remains of animals, now so foreign to our climates. It appears that the cave at Kirkdale was, during a long succession of years, the habitation of numerous hyenas, who dragged into it the bodies of most of the other animals above enumerated, for the purpose of preying on them; and that the hyenas themselves, as they died or were killed by their younger and stronger brethren, also served these for food. It thus is rendered certain, that there was a time when our wilds and forests teemed with animals, now only found in hotter and southern latitudes; that many generations of these lived and died, and were the prey or the tyrants of others;—that the hyena, according to the instincts which still actuate it, dragged the bodies of those it killed or found slain, into their dens, and there devoured them at their leisure;—and that, finally, some great catastrophe brought destruction to the whole race, involving the remains of the dead in one mass; since which, other species of animals have alone inhabited this country, differing entirely in habits and manners from their predecessors. That the catastrophe alluded to was a deluge, there is no doubt, and this, from its gradual approach, gave the existing living animals, who then inhabited the cave, time to escape, which accounts for the circumstance of no entire skeleton of a hyena being found in it. The turbid waters, when they filled the cave, buried the animal remains, and, gradually evaporating, left them incased in a bed of mud, to be discovered, after the lapse of many centuries, and to excite our admiration at the wonderful power of the Creator of all things." Various other caves, exhibiting similar phenomena, have since been discovered throughout the country.

KIRK-DEIGHTON. See DEIGHTON-KIRK.

KIRK-ELLA, county of York. See ELLA KIRK.

KIRK-FEATON. See FEATON-KIRK.

KIRK-FELIX. See FELIX-KIRK.

KIRK-GERMAN, a parish in the Isle of Man; 2 miles east of Peel. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Man and dio. of Sodor and Man; gross income £91. Patron, the bishop of Sodor and Man. Houses 295. Pop., in 1831, 1,791.

KIRKHAM, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Amounderness, union of Fylde, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 20 miles south-south-west of Lancaster, and 225 north-west by north of London, inter-

sected by the Preston and Wyre railway,—see also **BARDSEA**,—and west of the Lancaster canal, which passes within 3 miles of the town. The parish includes the townships of Bryning with Kellasnergh, Clifton with Salwick, Eccleston Little with Larbrick, Freckleton, Newsham, Greenalgh with Thistleton, Kirkham, Medlar with Plumpton, and Whittingham, and the chapelries of Goosnargh, Hambleton, Ribby with Wrea, Singleton, and Warton. Acres 41,850. Houses 2,056. A. P. £72,089. Pop., in 1801, 6,869; in 1831, 11,630. Acres of the town, 850. Houses 490. A. P. £5,448. Pop., in 1801, 1,561; in 1831, 2,469. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £21 ls. 0½d.; gross income £1,015; nett income £921. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial £90 ls. 10d.; of those due to the dean and chapter of Christ's church, Oxford, £43 ls. 8d.; to the parish-clerk, £5 ls. 4d. Patrons, Christ's church, Oxford. With the exception of the tower, the church was rebuilt, in 1822, at an expense of £5,000, defrayed by a rate upon the parishioners: it is a neat structure, and contains several interesting monuments. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here; and there are 31 daily schools. The free grammar-school—originally founded by Isabel Wildinge—was endowed, in 1670, by Henry Colborne, Esq., and still farther enriched by benefactions from the Rev. James Barker and Dr. Grimbaldson: aggregate income, in 1824, about £550 per annum. The late Mr. Thomas Daniel endowed a school here for Roman Catholic children, with £62 8s. per annum. In 1735, Dr. Bushel founded and endowed a splendid establishment for decayed persons of the higher orders of society, at GOOSNARGH: which see. A school, for educating and clothing 40 girls, was founded, in 1760, by Mr. John Langton, and endowed with property producing, in 1824, £80 per annum. Another of a similar character, at Newton-with-Scales, possessed an income of £670 ls. 8½d. per annum. Other charities, about £650 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £2,704 ls.; of the town, £115.

Kirkham is a small but well-built town, and has been regarded as the capital of a surrounding district, called the Fylde country. The principal manufactures are sail-cloth, sacking, and cordage. In 1838, two flax-mills here employed 542 hands. The cotton manufacture has also been introduced, and gives employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Baltic produce—of which there is a considerable quantity consumed in this town and neighbourhood—has been brought up the Wyre, and landed at Wardless, on the north-east bank of the river, where the principal manufacturers of Kirkham erected large and commodious warehouses for the reception of goods; but the establishment of the new port and town of Fleetwood on Wyre, and the opening of the Preston and Wyre railway must now afford greater facilities, than formerly, for the transport of the Kirkham traffic. The government of the town is vested in a constable, chosen annually; and a court of requests sits monthly, for deciding actions of debt under 40s. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on June 24th for horses and horned cattle, and October 18th for toys and small wares. Three miles south of Kirkham, near the mouth of the estuary of the Ribble, a guide is stationed to conduct travellers across the sand, at low water, to Hesketh-bank, the passage of which is dangerous without such aid.

KIRKHAM, an extra-parochial liberty in the wapentake of Buckrose, east riding of Yorkshire,

5 miles south-south-west of New Malton, on the river Derwent. A fair is held here on Trinity Monday, for sheep, brass, hardware, pots, and small wares. "Here was a priory of canons of the order of St. Austin, founded by Walter Espec and Adeline his wife, A. D. 1121, to the honour of the Holy Trinity. It was valued, 26^o Henry VIII., at £269 5s. 9d. per annum, Dugd.; £300 15s. 6d., Speed; and granted, 32^o Henry VIII., to Henry Knyvet and Ann his wife."—Tanner's Not. Mon.—The common seal of Kirkham priory was large and oval,—its subject was a female seated; her head-dress having long lappets, and holding in her hand a book: the inscription, "Sigillum Sancte Trinitates de Chircam." The ruins of this splendid establishment stand in a delightful vale, watered by the Derwent: they consist of the gateway and portions of the walls. Acres 290. Houses 6. A. P. £400. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 31. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 3s.

KIRKHAMMERTON, a parish partly in the ainstey of the city of York, and partly in the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south-east by east of Aldborough. It includes the township of Wilstrop. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £16; gross income £116. Great and small tithes commuted in 1765. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Metcalfe. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1819, £6 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 3s. Acres 2,190. Houses 60. A. P. £2,877. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 382.

KIRKHARLE. See **HARLE-KIRK**.

KIRKHAUGH, a parish in the west division of Tindale ward, union of Haltwhistle, county of Northumberland; 18 miles west-south-west of Hexham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £4 7s. 8½d., returned at £55; gross income £70. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Richardson. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1830, £4 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 17s. In this parish is the site of a Roman station, occupying an area of nearly nine acres. The Maidenway passes near its eastern wall, and in the vicinity a Roman altar, and the fragments of a colossal statue, were found several years since. Here, according to Camden, an inscription was erected, and a palace built, in honour of the emperor Antoninus, in 213, by the third cohort of the Nervii. Over the stable-door of a public-house in the neighbourhood, is an altar on which are carved a patera and urceolus. An altar, dedicated to Minerva and Hercules, was found in the churchyard, but it has disappeared. Acres 5,940. Houses 56. A. P. £1,459. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 309.

KIRK-HEATON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkharle, county of Northumberland; 9½ miles north-east by north of Hexham. The chapel was rebuilt in 1755, by Mrs. H. D. Windsor. There is a daily school in this chapelry. Here are a colliery and several lime-kilns. Acres 1,760. Houses 35. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 182. Poor rates, in 1838, £74 1s.

KIRK-HEATON. See **HEATON-KIRK**.

KIRKLAND. See **BLANNERHASSET** and **KIRKLAND**.

KIRKLAND, a parish and township in Leath ward, union of Penrith, county of Cumberland; 9 miles east by north of Penrith. The parish includes the chapelry of Culgaith, and the townships of Kirkland with Blencarn, and Skirwith. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £8 10s.; gross income £221. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which

is endowed with £60 per annum. Other charities, in 1820, £13 14s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £189 1s.; of the township £93 8s. On the Cross-fell, at a place called Bullman's Cleugh, are lead-mines. Acres of the parish 12,150. Houses 134. A. P. £6,887. Pop., in 1801, 631; in 1831, 765. Houses of the township, including Blencarn, 33. A. P. £1,883. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 212.

KIRKLAND, a township in the parish of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 1 mile south-west of Garstang, on the western bank of the Wyre, and intersected by the Lancaster canal. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed by T. B. Cole, Esq., with £721, funded property. Acres 1,050. Houses 88. A. P. £2,778. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 458. Poor rates, in 1838, £238 12s.

KIRKLAND, a township in the parish of Kendal, county of Westmoreland; adjoining the town of Kendal. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which is an endowed free grammar-school: see **KENDAL**, with which this township unites in the election of a member of parliament. Acreage with the parish. Houses 289. A. P. £1,738. Pop., in 1801, 1,086; in 1831, 1,250. Poor rates, in 1838, £409 19s.

KIRK-LEATHAM, a parish and township in the eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Guisborough, north riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles north-north-west of Guisborough, at the northern extremity of the county, between the North sea, and the mouth of the Tees. The parish includes the township of Kirk-Letham, and the chapelry of Wilton. Acres of the parish 8,030. Houses 237. A. P. 10,488. Pop., in 1801, 1,008; in 1831, 1,074. Acres of the township 2,960. Houses 155. A. P. £4,652. Pop., in 1801, 680; in 1831, 663. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £50; gross income £88. Patron, in 1835, H. Vansittart, Esq. This parish possesses 2 infant, 4 daily, and 2 boarding schools, chiefly supported from funds bequeathed in 1678, by Sir William Turner, Lord-mayor of London, who founded a free grammar-school here, by means of a bequest of £4,000, and endowed an hospital for the maintenance of 40 poor persons; viz., 10 men and 10 women, with an equal number of boys and girls: the income augmented by John Turner, Esq., serjeant-at-law, for the purpose of clothing each child on leaving the institution, amounted, in 1822, to £1,621 17s. per annum. The hospital is a spacious and handsome building, with a small chapel, finished in a style of superior elegance, and adorned with a chandelier of burnished gold: over the altar is a window of painted glass, esteemed one of the finest in the world, representing the offerings of the Magi. A commodious library is furnished with many valuable works, and in a handsome case is a good likeness of Sir William Turner in wax, with the wig and band he used to wear: he was buried in the chancel of the church, according to his own desire, amongst the poor of the hospital. Other charities, in 1822, £44 1s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish £427 4s.; of the township £248 1s.

KIRK-LEAVINGTON. See **LEAVINGTON-KIRK**.

KIRK-LEES, a hamlet in the parish of Dewsbury, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles west of Wakefield, on the river Calde, and in the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway. Pop. returned with the parish. Here was formerly a Cistercian nunnery, built in the time of Henry II., by Regner de Heming, the revenue of which, at the suppression, was valued at £19 8s. 1d. "In the situation of Kirklees nunnery," observes Dr. Whitaker, "it is impossible for a practised eye not to discover that peculiar system which

prevailed throughout the north of England, in the choice of sites for the erection of religious houses. In a warm and fertile bottom, on the verge of a deep brook to the south, and on an elevation just sufficient to protect the house from inundations, stood this celebrated, though not wealthy foundation, of which the outlines alone can now be traced. Yet these outlines, diligently pursued, prove it to have been of great extent. A square depression in the ground distinctly marks the cloister court, nearly thirty yards square. North of this was the body of the church, and eighteen yards or thereabouts to the east, are the tombs of Elizabeth de Stainton, and another, protected by iron rails, immediately eastward from which the choir has evidently terminated. The nave, transept, and choir, must have been at least one hundred and fifty feet long. From an engraving of this house, as it appeared about the year 1670, it seems that a large gateway with corner turrets, was then standing. One fragment, and one only of the offices of the house, remains among the buildings of a large farm-yard, which the Armitage family have erected upon the spot. I mention it for one circumstance, very peculiar in a monastic building of this country, that it is of timber. The noble beeches which overshadow the tombs, the groups of deer that repose beneath, and the deep silence which is only interrupted by the notes of wild, or the cries of domestic, birds, all contribute to excite very pleasing sensations." Here is a grave-stone, under which it is said the famous Robin Hood was buried, after having been treacherously allowed to bleed to death by the prioress, a relation of his own, to whom he applied for aid in sickness. There are the remains of an inscription on the stone, but it is quite illegible. Thoresby, in his 'Ducatus Leodiensis,' gives the following as the epitaph:

"Hear, underneath dis laitl stean,
Laiz Robert earl of Huntington;
Nea arcir ver az hie sa geude,
An piple kaud in Robin Heud.
Sic utlawz as hi, an iz men,
Wil Engand never sigh agen.

Obit 24. kal. Dekembris, 1247."

Further particulars regarding this celebrated freebooter will be found under article HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*History.*

KIRKLEY, a township in the parish of Ponteland, county of Northumberland; 10½ miles north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the river Blyth. It includes Benridge and Castermoor. Here are a Presbyterian place of worship, and a daily school. Houses 24. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 165. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 17s.

KIRKLEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Mutford and Lotheringland, county of Suffolk; 2 miles south-west of Lowestoft, on the coast of the North sea. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 6s. 10½d.; gross income £165. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. — Irby. In 1833 there was no school in this parish, but several children attended the schools of Pakefield. Charities, in 1829, £15 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 14s. Acres 1,320. Houses 81. A. P. £823. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 374.

KIRKLINGTON, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 3 miles north-north-west of Southwell, on the river Greet. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £3 13s. 4d., returned at £34; gross income £49. Patron, the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1823, £1 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 2s. Acres 1,940. Houses 43. A. P. £2,363. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 243.

KIRKLINGTON, a parish and township in the wapentake of Hallikeld, union of Bedale, north riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles south-east of Bedale. The parish includes the townships of Howgrave, Kirklington with Upsland, Sutton, and East Tanfield. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £25 7s. 3½d.; gross income £1,048. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £428 16s. 4d. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. C. B. Wandesford. Here are a Friends' meeting-house, and two daily schools. Charities, in 1820, £32 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £197 2s.; of the township, £128 2s. Here are vestiges of a Roman or Danish encampment. Acres of the parish 3,800. Houses 92. A. P. £5,131. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 486. Acres of the township with Upsland 1,980. Houses 63. A. P. £3,057. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 305.

KIRK-LINTON, or **KIRK-LEVINGTON**, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Longtown, county of Cumberland; 3½ miles east by south of Longtown, on the river Line. It includes the townships of Hethersgill, Middle Quarter, and West Linton or Levington. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £1 1s. 0½d., returned at £50; gross income £98. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Dacre. Here are 6 daily schools. Charities, in 1821, £8 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £400 4s. Here are the remains of an ancient fortress. Acres 11,290. Houses 310. A. P. £10,361. Pop., in 1801, 1,573; in 1831, 1,892.

KIRK-MALEW, a parish in the Isle of Man; 2 miles north of Castletown. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Man and dio. of Sodor and Man; gross income £90. Patron, the Crown.—St. Mark's is a curacy; gross income £40. Patron, the bishop of Sodor and Man.—St. Mary's is also a curacy; gross income £50; in the patronage of the governor. Houses 482. Pop., in 1831, 2,778.

KIRK-MAROWN. See MAROWN.

KIRK-MAUGHOLD. See MAUGHOLD.

KIRKMICHAEL (THE), or **KIRKMIGHEL**, a river in the Isle of Man, which falls into the Irish sea.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish and village in the Isle of Man; 8 miles north-north-east of Peel. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Man and dio. of Sodor and Man; gross income £95. Patron, the Crown. An elegant new church has been lately erected. The village is pleasantly situated near the sea. In the middle of it, at the entrance to the churchyard, is an ancient relic, consisting of a lofty square pillar of blue stone, figured over with devices curiously involved with each other, from the base to the summit; and supposed to have been erected in honour of Thurulf, a Norwegian chief. The scenery around this place is varied, the land is well cultivated, and probably no place in the island is so inviting for a rural summer residence. Bishop's-court, the residence of the bishops of Sodor and Man, is about a mile distant. The house is a Gothic structure: the walks and pleasure-grounds are laid out in a very tasteful manner: the domain is in a good state of cultivation; and the aged trees, which surround the palace, give a venerable appearance to the place. The shrubbery, the American garden in the glen leading to the mountains, and the walks, render this an enchanting spot. The bishop has an extensive domain of 600 acres of good land, besides his income of £1,500 per annum for the performance of his clerical duties. Whitehouse, Cooley, and Orrisdale are in the neighbourhood. Houses 246. Pop., in 1831, 1,317.

KIRK-NEWTON, a parish and township in the

western division of Glendale ward, union of Glendale, county of Northumberland; 5 miles west-north-west of Wooler, on the river Glen. The parish includes the townships of Akeid, Coldsomouth and Thompson's Walls, Coupland, Crookhouse, Grey's Forest, Heathpool, Howtell, Killham, Kirk-Newton, Landon, Millfield, Newton West, Paston, Selby's Forest, and Yeavinger. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £3 13s. 4d.; gross income £491. Patron, in 1835, J. Davidson, Esq. Here are 4 daily schools. Acres of the parish 34,010. Houses 288. A. P. £19,461. Pop., in 1801, 1,406; in 1831, 1,674. Poor rates, in 1838, £615 5s. Houses of the township 13. A. P. £978. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 76. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 8s.

KIRK-OSWALD, a parish and market-town in Leath ward, union of Penrith, county of Cumberland; 8 miles north-north-east of Penrith, and 292 north-north-west of London. The parish includes the township of Staffield or Staffol, and derived its name from St. Oswald, the canonized King of Northumberland. Acres 9,390. Houses 192. A. P. £7,340. Pop., in 1801, 910; in 1831, 1,033. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £8, and returned at £120; gross income £95. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church, an ancient and irregular building, contains some elegant monuments: on an adjoining hill a tower has been erected, which is used as a belfry. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £12 per annum. Other charities, in 1820, £12 2s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £282 17s. The town, which is very ancient, is pleasantly situated in the beautiful and fertile vale of the Eden. The houses are irregularly built on the declivities of the hills enclosing the vale, and are generally stone erections. Here are corn-mills, a paper-mill, and one for carding wool. The market is on Thursday; and fairs for horned cattle are held the Thursday before Whitsunday, and August 5th. About a quarter of a mile east of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, belonging, in the reign of King John, to Sir Hugh Morville, one of the murderers of Thomas-a-Becket. Though not extensive, this castle was anciently a noble edifice: according to Sandford, indeed, it "was the fairest fabric that ever eye looked upon." Here, in the reign of King John, was preserved the weapon with which the archbishop was slain. About 3 miles from Kirk-Oswald is the famous Druidical circle, called Long Meg and her daughters. The town was burnt by the Scots in 1314.

KIRK-PATRICK, a parish in the Isle of Man, adjacent to the valley of Glen-May, and 2½ miles south of Peel. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Man and dio. of Sodor and Man; gross income £122. Patron, the bishop of Sodor and Man. Houses 590. Pop., in 1831, 2,195.

KIRK-ST.-ANNE, a parish in the Isle of Man; 5 miles north-east of Castletown. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Man and dio. of Sodor and Man; gross income £98. Patron, the Crown. Houses 138. Pop., in 1831, 793.

KIRK-SANDAL. See **SANDAL-KIRK**.

KIRKSTALL, a hamlet in the parish of St. Peter, Leeds, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles west-north-west of Leeds, on the river Aire, and in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Pop. returned with the parish:—see article **LEEDS**. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £157. Patron, the vicar of Leeds. The beautiful church of Kirkstall was erected, in 1829, at an expense of

£3,240.—In 1833 the spire was struck with lightning, and shattered for 15 feet. The edifice was otherwise injured to the extent of about £500. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1803. The village of Kirkstall has increased greatly during the last 20 years. It possesses large cloth manufactories, employing numerous hands, and is rapidly advancing in population and importance. Kirkstall-forge, situated in the romantic valley of the Aire, about a mile west of the village, is an extensive establishment, of considerable antiquity, and noted for the excellence of its manufactures. "Henry de Lacy, A. D. 1147, placed at Bernoldeswick a convent of Cistercian monks from Fountains, who, after they had struggled with great inconveniences 5 or 6 years there, desired to be removed to a place in Airedale, called Kirkstall, which their founder procured for them of William of Poitou, and where they settled and began to build a fine abbey, A. D. 1152, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was endowed with £329 2s. 11d. per annum, Dugd.; £512 13s. 4d. Speed: and the site was granted in exchange to Archbishop Crammer and his heirs, 34^o Henry VIII., and 1^o Edward VI."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

"Kirkstall abbey," says Whitaker, "is a monument of the skill, the taste, and the perseverance of a single man. Accordingly, there are in the original fabric no appearances of after-thought, no deviations from the first plan. Not only the arrangements, proportions, and relations of the different apartments are rigidly conformed to that peculiar principle, which prevailed in the construction of religious houses erected for, rather than at the expense of, the monks; but every moulding and ornament appears to have been wrought from models previously studied, and adapted to the general plan." "As a subject of monastic history also," says the same author, "it has been nearly exhausted by the labours of Dugdale, and his follower Stephens. Antiquaries are as familiarly acquainted with the circumstances of its foundation, the character of its early abbots, and the particulars of its early discipline, the ruin of its revenues by improvidence, and the assistance by which they were restored, as if the transaction had passed before their eyes. Draftsmen and landscape painters, good and bad, have done their parts to delight or to glut the public taste with this enchanting ruin, and the acutest curiosity might almost look in vain for a point which has not been represented. The general difficulty of access to the cloister-court has fortunately left one aspect of this noble building inviolate, and it has not been neglected by the draftsman." The close, with which all abbeys were surrounded, which was generally fenced with a high and sometimes an embattled wall with one or two splendid gateways, and beyond which the monks were not permitted to proceed except on the business of their convent, contained at Kirkstall about 30 acres. Parts of this high and strong wall are yet remaining, by which the exterior buildings and the live stock of the monastery were effectually protected from the marauding incursion of the savage plunderers of the borders, who were formerly accustomed to extend their desolations over the whole north of England. The principal entrance was from the north-west: part of the magnificent gateway is still standing: it is now occupied as a dwelling-house, and in the principal apartment the great arch of the gate is distinctly discernible. The original tower of the abbey rose but a very little above the roof of the church. The subsequent addition, probably to give increased importance to the external appearance of the fabric, and to provide accommodation for a peal of bells, took place about the beginning of the 15th century

and to the same period has been ascribed all the deviations from the simplicity of the original plan. The distribution of the internal accommodations of the monastery may be ascertained with the greatest exactness. The centre was formed by the usual large quadrangular court, into which the various offices and apartments opened, and which was entirely surrounded by a pent house cloister. The north side of this quadrangle was constituted by the nave of the church. The abbey is undoubtedly magnificent even in its ruins, and those deviations from taste in its architecture, which some fastidious observers have affected to condemn, were no doubt intended to increase the solemn effect of its internal appearance. The eastern side of the quadrangle was formed, first by the vestry attached to the end of the south transept of the church—then the chapter house, which in almost every monastery was adorned with peculiar care—then the refectory, one long ground room—and then 2 or 3 smaller apartments, whose uses have not been ascertained—and over the whole was the dormitory for the monks. The south side of the quadrangle was formed by the parlour, the kitchen, sculleries, butteries, &c., and all the filth and offal, from the proximity of the Aire, could easily be conveyed into the stream. The western side of the quadrangle seems to have consisted of a dormitory for the lay brothers, upon a line of arches supported by columns, which formed a covered walk for the monks. The abbot's lodgings were at the south-east corner of the building; they constituted a distinct edifice, much in the style of a capital manor-house, and the foundations of the fabric can still be very distinctly traced. In the architecture of Kirkstall abbey, the workmanship of two perfectly distinct periods can immediately be ascertained. The tower of the church, the great chancel window, and some of the lanterns and minarets, are clearly of a far later construction than the rest of the abbey. "The great kitchen," says Whitaker, "together with a suite of apartments extending eastward from the south-east corner of the quadrangle towards the foundations of the abbot's lodgings, is of much later date than the rest; and an imprudent superstructure on the original tower, which rose but little above the acute-angled roof of the church, overweighted one of the four great columns at the intersection, which, after giving warning for several years of its approaching fall, was suddenly crushed by the vast superincumbent pile on Wednesday night, January 27th, 1779, and brought down in its ruin more than two sides of the tower. Considered merely as a ruin, the effect of the church was certainly improved by this catastrophe; but the visible detachment of the end of the north transept, and above all, of the great east window from the adjoining walls, which might yet be prevented from increasing by the application of buttresses, threatens, if neglected, to reduce this noble remain to a state of yawning dilapidation, which will be deplored when it is too late. It is a trifling circumstance, but not undeserving of mention as a trait of ancient manners, that within a few days after the fall of the tower, the writer of this account discovered imbedded in the mortar of the fallen fragments, several little smoking-pipes, such as were used in the reign of James the First for tobacco; a proof of a fact which has not been recorded, that prior to the introduction of that plant from America, the practice of inhaling the smoke of some indigenous vegetable prevailed in England. Some depredations we know were beginning to be committed on 'Christal abbey,' for public purposes, at Leeds, as early as the reign of Elizabeth: but its distance of 3 miles from the town, and the introduction of brick when it began

rapidly to increase in buildings, have happily prevented it from being converted into a quarry of stone ready hewn, in which case a few heaps of rubbish or inequalities of surface, a wrought moulding, or a mass of groutwork, might alone have indicated the place where 'the gloom of these ancient cells, the variety of chapels, and the remnants of the abbey shattered by the encroachments of ivy, and surrounded by many a sturdy tree, the lofty towers, and long perspectives of the church, detain' every man of taste and feeling, as they detained Mr. Gray, 'for many delightful hours.' It is to the neglect of two centuries and-a-half, the unregarded growth of ivy, and the maturity of vast elms and other forest trees, which have been suffered to spring up among the walls, that Kirkstall is become, as a single object, the most picturesque and beautiful ruin in the kingdom. Add to this the mellowing hand of time, which by rounding angles, breaking lines, and softening down the glare of recent colouring, may be regarded as the first of all architectural landscape painters." These beautiful ruins, though impaired in picturesque effect by the new road which has recently been made from this place to Yeadon, are still a theme of admiration to antiquarians and artists.

KIRKSTEAD, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; 7 miles south-west by south of Horncastle, on the river Witham. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £40. Patron, in 1835, R. Ellison, Esq. Here is a daily school. In 1139 a Cistercian abbey was founded here by Hugh Fitz Eudo, of which only a small fragment now remains: at the dissolution it was valued at £338 13s. 11d. per annum, and granted by Henry VIII. to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. South of the ruin of the abbey is the chapel, a very curious building, which, according to tradition, was built previous to the monastery, but is evidently of a much later date. It is of early English architecture, having lancet windows at the sides and east end, and an ox-eye window over the entrance at the west end. The roof is beautifully groined, the ribs springing from corbel tables; and against the south wall on the inside, is a rude figure in stone of a crusader with the front part of his helmet in the shape of a cross. For many years the roof of this building was covered with thatch, but in 1790 this was removed, and a covering of tiles substituted. At that time also the bell, which had previously hung in a tree, was placed over the west end of the building. Acres 1,540. Houses 25. A. P. £1,092. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 179. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 18s.

KIRKTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Warmfield, lower division of the wapentake of Agraville, west riding of the county of York; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Wakefield, on the river Calde, and intersected by the Leeds and Manchester railway. Returns with the parish.

KIRKTON, or KIRTON, a parish in South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 3 miles north-east by east of Ollerton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 14s. 9d.; gross income £260. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, in 1827, £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 19s. Acres 1,090. Houses 44. A. P. £1,163. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 247.

KIRK-WHELPINGTON, a parish and township in the north-eastern division of Tindale ward, union of Bellingham, county of Northumberland; 14 miles west by south of Morpeth, on the river Wansbeck.

The parish includes the townships of Barington Great, Capheaton, Catcherside, Coldwell, Croydean, Fawns, Harle Little, Harle West, Kirkwhelpington, and Whelpington West. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £7 3s. 4d.; gross income £301. Patron, the bishop of Durham. The Presbyterians have a place of worship here, and there are 4 daily schools. Acres 12,420. Houses 148. A. P. £9,184. Pop., in 1801, 714; in 1831, 789. Poor rates, in 1838, £248 15s. Houses of the township 51. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 260. Poor rates, in 1838, £68 16s.

KIRMINGTON, a parish and village in the eastern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glanford Brigg, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-north-west of Caistor. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 18s. 4d., returned at £130; gross income £138. Great and small tithes commuted in 1777. Patron, in 1835, Lord Yarborough. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. The village stands in a picturesque situation. Acres 2,210. Houses 63. A. P. £1,714. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 310.

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-east by east of Market Raisin. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5, returned at £35; gross income £129. Patron, in 1835, C. Turnor, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial £111 10s.; of impropriate £140. Acres 1,290. Houses 11. A. P. £1,460. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 74.

KIRSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 6 miles north-north-west of Bungay. Living, a rectory with that of Langhall, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £334. Patrons, the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Charities, in 1834, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 13s. Acres 1,250. Houses 49. A. P. £1,621. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 261.

KIRTILING, a parish in the hund. of Cheveley, union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 4½ miles south-south-east of New Market. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10; gross income £70. Great and small tithes commuted in 1806. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bute. The church contains monuments to the memory of several members of the noble family of North. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £5 17s. 6d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £524. Acres 3,016. Houses 140. A. P. £3,434. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 735.

KIRTLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 4 miles east-north-east of Woodstock, on the river Cherwell, and in the line of the Oxford canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £11 9s. 4d.; gross income £369. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1811. Patron, St. John's college, Oxford. Here are 2 daily schools, besides an infant and a Sunday school: an endowment of £4 per annum is appropriated towards the support of these schools. Other charities, in 1824, £8 5s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £301 5s. Acres 2,500. Houses 127. A. P. £5,932. Pop., in 1801, 525; in 1831, 687.

KIRTON WAPENTAKE, in the parts of Hol-

land, south-eastern part of the county of Lincoln; is bounded on the north by the wapentakes of Horn-castle and Bolingbroke; on the east by that of Skirbeck and the German ocean; on the south by the wapentake of Elloe; and on the west by those of Aswardhurn and Aveland. Area 71,660 acres. Houses 2,873. Pop., in 1831, 14,777.

KIRTON, a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, union of Boston, county of Lincoln; 4 miles south-south-west of Boston. It includes the chapelry of Brothertoft, Fen-Corner, and Pelhams Lands, near Fosdyke. Acres 10,550. Houses 426. A. P. £14,411. Pop., in 1801, 1,463; in 1831, 2,147. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,097 6s. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Brothertoft, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £21 10s. 10d.; gross income £306. Great and small tithes, &c., commuted in 1772. Patrons, the Mercers' company. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here; and there are 10 daily schools; one of which was founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Middlecott, for the instruction of children belonging to the parishes of Kirton, Sutterton, Algarkirk, and Fosdyke, in the Latin and Greek languages. By consent of the parishes having privileges in the school, the number of scholars is now limited, and in lieu of Latin, they are instructed in the usual branches of an English education. The qualification necessary to admit a child, is his capability of reading a chapter in the New Testament, and, when once admitted, he is at liberty to remain till his education is completed. The Bead-houses were founded by Mr. R. Hunt. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 18 acres.

KIRTON, a parish in the hund. of Colneis, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 8½ miles south-east by east of Ipswich, on the river Deben. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 13s. 4d.; gross income £404. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,830. Houses 73. A. P. £1,558. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 624. Poor rates, in 1838, £229 6s.

KIRTON. See **KIRKTON**.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, a parish and market-town in the northern division of the wapentake of Carringham, parts of Lindsey, union of Glanford Brigg, county of Lincoln; 7 miles south-west by south of Glanford Brigg, and 17 north by west of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the sub-dean of Lincoln; rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £130; gross income £249. Impropriate and vicarial tithes commuted in 1793. The church is a massive building in the early English style of architecture. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; and there are 9 daily schools, besides an endowed day and Sunday National school, the master and mistress of which receive £50 per annum, and the children pay 1s. per quarter: it has a lending library, established by the Rev. R. Ousby. The town—which is irregularly built—is pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on July 18th and December 11th, for all sorts of cattle and merchandise. The quarter-sessions for the northern part of the division of Lindsey, are held at this place. On Kirton-Green stands the Duchy court-house, where the manorial courts are held, and where the records are kept. The house-of-correction is an excellent stone building, consisting of a centre and two wings: in the centre is the sessions' court, which is used on Sundays as a chapel: over it is the room for the

grand jury, and in the western division are the jailer's apartments. The south wing is appropriated to the male prisoners, and the north to the females. Acres 4,210. Houses 346. A. P. £6,287. Pop., in 1801, 1,092; in 1831, 1,542. Poor rates, in 1838, £449 15s.

KISLINGBURY, a parish in the hund. of No-bottle-Grove, union and county of Northampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Northampton, on the river Nen. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £18 9s. 7d.; gross income £570. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1779. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. B. Hughes. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1810, 2 infant schools, and a daily school, supported by an endowment of £25 per annum. Other charities, in 1830, £54 19s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £461 8s. Acres 2,170. Houses 150. A. P. £3,482. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 632.

KIT-HILL, at Morwell rocks and Newbridge, about 3 miles from Tavistock in Devonshire, and near the river Tamar, but situated in the parish of Callington, Cornwall, forms the western portion of Hengeston-downs. It rises 1,067 feet above the level of the sea, which flows up to Morwell rocks. This hill consists of a huge tor or mass of granite, and being much higher than the surrounding country, forms a conspicuous object in it, being visible, from its insular character, for considerable distances.

KIT'S-COTTY-HOUSE, on the Downs in Kent, about 1 mile north-east of Aylesford church, is a cell or cromlech, composed of four huge stones, unwrought, three of them standing on end, but inclined inwards, and supporting the fourth, which lies transversely over them, so as to leave an open recess beneath. "The dimensions and computed weights of these stones are as follows:—Height of that on the south side, 8 feet; breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; thickness, 2 feet; weight, 8 tons. Height of that on the north side, 7 feet; breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; thickness, 2 feet; weight, $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The middle stone is very irregular; its medium length, as well as breadth, may be about 5 feet; its thickness about 1 foot 2 inches; and its weight about 2 tons. The upper stone or impost is also extremely irregular: its greatest length is nearly 12 feet, and its breadth about $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet; its thickness is 2 feet, and its weight about $10\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The width of the recess at bottom is 9 feet; and at top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet: from the ground to the upper side of the covering stone is 9 feet. These stones are of the kind called Kentish-rag. Near this spot is a respectable inn, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. The inn affords comfortable accommodation for persons inclined to spend a few days in this part of Kent. Those who establish their quarters here in summer-time, not unfrequently take their wine and coffee in the ancient cell which furnishes occasion for this note."—Brayley's Graphic and Historical Illustrator.—This cell or cromlech has been regarded by some as the tomb of Catigern, the brother of Vortimer, and by others, as that of Horsa the Saxon.

KITTESFORD, a parish in the hund. of Milverton, union of Wellington, county of Somerset; 4 miles west by north of Wellington, intersected by the Western canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £11 10s. 5d.; gross income £192. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Sweet Escott. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Acres 1,080. Houses 30. A. P. £1,596. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 171. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 18s.

KNAITH, a parish in the wapentake of Wells, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 3 miles south by east of Gainsborough, on

the eastern bank of the Trent. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £25; gross income £40. Patron, in 1835, H. Hatton, Esq. The church, which formerly belonged to the Cistercian nunnery of Heyninges, has two windows ornamented with rich branching tracery, presenting a good specimen of the architecture of the time of Richard II. The nunnery was founded about 1180, and valued at the dissolution at £53 13s. 4d. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Acres 1,640. Houses 10. A. P. £789. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 63.

KNAPP, a tything in the parish and hund. of North Curry, county of Somerset; 6 miles east by north of Taunton. Here was formerly a chapel. Pop. returned with the parish.

KNAPTOFT, a parish, partly in the hund. of Guthlaxton, and partly in Gartree hund., union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester; 11 miles south-south-east of Leicester. It includes the chapelrys of Mowsley and Shearsby, and the hamlet of Walton. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Mowsley and Shearsby, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £32 12s. 6d.; gross income £624. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1773. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. The church has fallen to ruins. There is a daily school in this parish; the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in framework-knitting. Acres 4,940. Houses 198. A. P. £5,571. Pop., in 1821, 864; in 1831, 924. Poor rates, in 1838, £393 4s.

KNAPTON, a parish in the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north-north-east of North Walsham. Living, a rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 7s. 1d.; gross income £300. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £475; £6 due to the rector of Mundesley. Patrons, in 1835, Lord Suffield and the master of Peter's-house, Cambridge. Charities, in 1832, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £204 2s. Acres 1,410. Houses 72. A. P. £1,800. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 327.

KNAPTON, a township in the parish of Accomb, ainstey of the city of York, east riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles east of York. Acres 880. Houses 22. A. P. £1,651. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 120. Poor rates, in 1838, £72 16s.

KNAPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Winttingham, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-east by east of New Malton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £6, returned at £45 10s.; gross income £48. Patron, in 1835, John Tindall, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists and Society of Friends have places of worship here; and there is a day and Sunday school. Acres 2,740. Houses 38. A. P. £1,651. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 120. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 12s.

KNAPWELL, a parish in the hund. of Papworth, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £6 17s. 11d., returned at £119 2s. 3d.; gross income £150. Great and small tithes commuted in 1775. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Northampton. Here is a day and Sunday school. Charities, in 1836, £11 7s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 16s. Acres 2,000. Houses 19. A. P. £860. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 128.

KNARESBOROUGH, a parish and township, parliamentary borough, and market-town, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west rid-

ing of Yorkshire; 16 miles west by north of York, and 202 north-north-west of London, on the river Nidd, across which there are here two bridges, repaired and enlarged, the High bridge in 1773, and the Low bridge in 1779. The parish includes the chapelries of Arkendale, and Bilton and Harrogate, and the townships of Brearton, and Scriven with Tentergate. Acres of the parish 11,970. Houses 2,053. A. P. £26,272. Pop., in 1801, 5,761; in 1831, 10,214. Acres of the borough and township 2,650. Houses 1,167. A. P. £11,194. Pop., in 1801, 3,388; in 1831, 5,296.

The living of Knaresborough is a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £9 7s. 4½d.; gross income £393; vicarial tithes, Easter offerings, &c., commuted in 1772; other tithes commuted 9^o Geo. IV., c. 12. Patron, in 1835, Earl Rosslyn. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1779; a Wesleyan Methodist in 1815; a Friends' meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The grammar-school was founded in the reign of James I., by Dr. Robert Chaloner, who endowed it with £20 per annum, which sum was augmented by a legacy of £150, bequeathed, in 1815, by Robert Stockdale, Esq. Richardson's school was founded in 1765, and is endowed with property, producing about £100 per annum: 30 boys and girls, who are admitted at the age of 10, and pay 1s. of entrance money, are constantly educated in it, and supplied once a-year with clothing. There are also 20 daily, 4 day and boarding, and 9 Sunday, schools. One of the daily schools is endowed with £30 per annum: a National school, containing 170 boys, is endowed, by the bequest of C. Marshall, Esq., with half the interest of £500 stock, to be applied to the clothing of two children of this school, and the remainder, if any, to its support. Other charities, in 1819, £425 10s. per annum, a considerable portion of which was applied in apprenticing poor children of both sexes. A dispensary was established here some time ago, and a lying-in charity. Much good has been done in Knaresborough by private charity. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £3,227 14s.; of the borough and township, £1,653 2s.

Knaresborough has sent two members to parliament from 1^o Mary, 1553. The right of election was vested in the proprietors of burgage-tenements. The borough boundaries were very limited previous to the passing of the Reform act: part of the town called Tentergate was not included within the borough, though there was no obvious cause for a distinction imperceptible to the eye of a stranger, and even unknown to the far greater number of the inhabitants. Under the Reform act the boundaries were very much extended on all sides, except the south-western, on which the river bounds the borough; the boundary taken being that described in act, 4^o Geo. IV., for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town, and that part of the township of Scriven-with-Tentergate which adjoins it, and is called Tentergate. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years, previous to 1831, was 28. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 227: 236 voters polled at the general election, same year. The bailiff, in whom the government of the town is vested, is the returning officer. The petty-sessions, for the wapentake of Claro, are held here weekly by the county magistrates. The sessions'-house—a plain edifice—was rebuilt here in 1768. The Forest, Forest liberty, and Borough liberty jail, is a modern building, erected within the castle-walls. It comprises a court-house, dwelling for the keeper, two small arched rooms, and a very limited airing-yard for

prisoners. This franchise, together with the borough, which is, however, distinct, belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and is leased on lives to the duke of Devonshire, in whom is vested the appointment of the officers. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 8.

This town seems well situated for the carrying on of manufactures, the river Nidd being rapid, deep, and very serviceable for turning the wheels of mills and machinery. To this use it has been to some extent applied, the manufacture of linen having been very long established here, and a great capital invested in mills, warehouses, and machinery: the manufacture of cotton has also been introduced. The inhabitants, however, had long sensibly felt the disadvantages arising from difficulty of access to the coal districts; and stated to the parliamentary boundary commissioners, that the want of this mineral, and the consequent want of the steam-engine, was a great hindrance to their commercial prosperity. They were anxiously expecting the completion of a contemplated branch railway to connect with the Leeds and Selby, then already established. Since that period, however, a nearer approach still by railway to Knaresborough has been made by the construction of the Great North of England railway, which passes within a direct distance of 12 miles east of the town, and thus affords a much more convenient opportunity of sharing in the general benefits of railway conveyance. In 1838, two flax-mills here employed 142 hands. About that time the hand-loom weavers' commissioner, S. Keyser, Esq., visited Knaresborough. He found that the linen trade had greatly fallen off, and a number of the weavers had left the town for Barnsley and elsewhere. For 15 or 20 years there had been a general falling off in the trade, but more particularly within the previous year: the distress was generally attributed to the introduction of low goods from Scotland, and to the want of canals or railways. The chief goods manufactured were low ginghams, low bedding-ticks, and sheetings. The yarn manufactured here was sent to Barnsley to be woven. The weekly market is on Wednesday, and a cattle market is held every Wednesday fortnight. Fairs are held on the Wednesdays and Thursdays after January 12th and March 12th, on May 6th and 7th for sheep; and Wednesday after August 12th: statute fairs are held on Tuesday and Wednesday after October 10th; Wednesday after November 22d; and Wednesday and Thursday after December 10th. The Knaresborough and Claro banking company was established here in October, 1831. Here is a branch of the Yorkshire District, and the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial, banks.

The town is beautifully situated on the north-eastern bank of the river Nidd, which runs in a most romantic vale or glen, below precipitous rocks. The town is large and handsome, and the houses are well-built. The streets have been lighted with gas since 1824: the gas-works are an elegant pile of buildings, on the north-eastern bank of the river. Near the end of the High-street there was formerly a market-cross, which has been removed. The scenery in the vicinity of Knaresborough is in general very fine. "On the eastern side of the town, the country falls with a very gentle descent for the space of several miles; and towards that quarter are the most beautiful, rich, and extensive prospects, overlooking a great part of the vale of York, and terminated by the bold outline of the moors and the wolds. Towards the west, the country has a gradual ascent, and the views are less extensive; but they are agreeably varied by vales and eminences, woods, groves country-seats, and farms, and com-

prise almost every rural object that can delight the eye and the mind of the spectator."—Allen's Hist. of York, 1831.—Knareborough forest is a district extending 20 miles west from the town, by 8 miles in breadth in some parts of the district.

On a rocky mountain, at the south-western side of the town, near the river, are the remains of the ancient castle of Knareborough, said to have been erected by Serlo de Burgh, soon after the conquest. In 1371 this castle, with the manor of Knareborough, was given by Edward III. to his 4th son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, since which time it has belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster. This castle was afterwards one of the places in which the unfortunate Richard II. was imprisoned after being dethroned by Henry IV. The place of his confinement is supposed to have been in that part of the ruins still called the king's chamber. In the early part of the civil war, and till after the reduction of York by the parliamentarians, in 1644, the royalist garrison at Knareborough, consisting of a great number of horse and foot, was the terror of the surrounding country. Scarcely a day passed in which the parliament did not receive intelligence of the depredations and wanton cruelties committed by foraging and marauding parties of the king's horse, from this town and Skipton. But in the beginning of November, 1644, Lord Fairfax appeared before Knareborough, and on the 12th of the same month took the town by assault. The garrison, however, retiring into the castle, held out till the 20th of December, and then surrendered on honourable conditions. In the year 1648, the castle of Knareborough, with several others, was, by an order of parliament, rendered untenable. The massive walls and formidable towers have ever since been mouldering away; yet even now the elevation of the style, and the remaining fragments of its former magnificence, strike the imagination with the idea of strength and vast importance.* The ruins extend over a circular area about 300 feet in diameter, and consist of part of the keep, and a few dilapidated arches and semicircular buttresses, displaying the decorated style of English architecture. While entire, this castle contained nearly two acres and-a-half within its walls, which were flanked with 11 towers: these, with several other buildings in the different wards, afforded convenience and accommodation for a numerous garrison. Part of the principal tower is still remaining, and appears to have been built about the time of Edward III. It consists of three stories above the keep or dungeon. The first room on the ground-floor, next the river, has been from time immemorial the repository for the ancient court-records. Next to this, in the castle, is the guard-room, 32 feet by 22, with a vaulted roof, supported by two massy pillars, which, at the height of 6 feet, diverge and spread all over the roof. Though this room was formerly the principal entrance into the castle, the outward gate was defended by a portcullis, and a drawbridge that fell across a very deep moat, facing the present bowling-green. Here is also a small circular staircase, that led from the guard-room to the state-room, so narrow that one sentinel alone might defend the passage. Next to the guard-room, on the same level, is the old prison for debtors within the forest and liberties of Knareborough. The second story was entirely taken up by the anti-chamber and state-room, commonly called the king's chamber, each room appearing to have been about 16 feet square: the first had a fire-place

on the south side, and was lighted by two narrow slips on the opposite side. The state-room had a large fire-place on the north, opposite to which was a very magnificent window, ten feet in breadth, and 15 feet high.† The principal entrance into these rooms was contrived in such a manner as to render it inaccessible to an enemy. It led first from the outer court through an arched portal, and a zigzag passage, into a vestibule, or guard-room, from whence the only access to the anti-chamber was by a staircase of stone, defended by two portcullises. The third story was of the same dimensions as the two former; and the top of the tower was crowned with a parapet and battlements. This tower was a square of 54 feet each side, and 53 feet in height; two sides of it have fallen a prey to time and violence, and one corner only remains. Underneath is the dungeon, into which the descent is by 12 steps. This horrid prison is 23 feet in length, and about 20 feet in breadth: the walls are of hewn stone, like those of the rest of the castle. The roof is arched with stone, and supported by one round pillar, 9 feet in circumference. Here is an aperture for the admission of air, nearly 3 feet square next the room, but gradually terminating on the outside in a narrow point, and arched all the way with stone, so as to render any escape impossible. The only ray of light that the prisoners could enjoy in this gloomy vault appears to have been through the iron grate in the door at the top of the steps, by the aid of which feeble glimmering, some of those unhappy persons, in ancient times, have endeavoured to beguile the tedious hours of confinement, by carving rude figures on the wall, among which are those of two men in the dress of the days of Queen Elizabeth. In a part of these ruins are the remains of a secret cell, or hiding-place, formed in the middle of the wall. This curious recess is 3 feet 4 inches high, 2 feet 8 inches wide, and seems to have been above 20 feet in length. At the farthest end is a stone seat, where two persons might sit; but there does not appear to have been any contrivance for the admission of air or light. This circumstance, with the apparent difficulty of escape, if an enemy were in possession of the castle, seems to render it doubtful whether this dismal recess were originally designed for a last retreat, in cases of danger, or for a place of confinement. In one part of the castle-yard is the entrance of an arched subterraneous passage, leading into the moat. About half-a-mile down the river, from the castle, are the ruins of a priory, founded in the 13th century. "One Robert Flowr sunne to one Robert Flowr, that had been 2 tymes mair of York, was the first beginner of this priory. He had been afore a little while a monk yn New Minster abbay in Morpeth, forsaking the landes and goodes of his father, to whome he was heir as eldest sunne, and desiring a solitarie life as an heremite resorted to the Rokkes by the ryver of Nidde: and thither, apon opinion of Sanctite of hym, resorted other; and then he institutid his companie in the sect of Freres of the order de redemptione captivorum, alias Sanctæ Trinitatis."—Leland's Itin., vol. i., p. 98. "Of which order there was a convent settled here in the chapel of St. Robert, in the reign of King Henry III., chiefly by the munificence of Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans. These religious, though but little better than mendicants, were endowed at the dissolution with £35 10s. 11d. per annum, as Dugdale. The site was granted, 7^o Edward VI., to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury."

* Hargrove's Hist. of Knareborough, p. 39. Oliver Cromwell is said to have been at Knareborough soon after the surrender, and to have lodged in a house in the High-street.—Gent. Mag., March, 1791.

† The rich tracery of this window was demolished by a thunderstorm, on the 10th of June, 1806.—Beaut. of England and Wales.

Tanner's Not. Mon. Southward of the castle is St. Robert's chapel, sculptured out of the cliffs. On one side of the entrance, under the shade of spreading and pendent ivy, is the figure of a knight, cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword to defend the place from the violence of rude intruders. The chapel is elegantly hollowed out of the solid rock, its roof is groined, and the altar beautifully adorned with Gothic ornaments: behind the altar is a large niche, where formerly stood an image; and on each side is a place for holy water: here are also the figures of 3 heads, designed, as is supposed, for an emblematical allusion to the order of the monks of the once neighbouring priory, by some of whom they were probably cut: the order was styled Sanctæ Trinitatis. At some distance is another head, said to represent that of John the Baptist, to whom this chapel is supposed to have been dedicated. In the floor is a cavity, where formerly some ancient relic was deposited. This chapel is 10 feet 6 inches long, 9 feet wide, and 7 feet 6 inches high.* Near this place are several dwellings, scooped out of the rock, inhabited by families from time immemorial; some consisting of several apartments, accommodated with chimneys, windows, and other conveniences, fashioned out of the rock with great ingenuity. About a mile farther down the river is St. Robert's cave, a hermitage. The interior formed out of the rock, still remains, but so filled with rubbish as to render the entrance difficult. The roof is covered with rude carvings of crosses, initials of names, &c. At the farthest part of the cave is a small recess, which seems to have served for a pantry: the places where the shelves have been fixed are yet evident. Above the entrance, on the front of the rock, are the remains of an upper apartment, the ascent to which was by a small flight of steps, cut in the rock, part of which is yet discernible on that side of the rock next the bridge. The front, which extended some yards farther towards the river, is entirely demolished. This cave is awfully memorable as the scene of a dreadful murder, committed in 1745, on the body of Daniel Clarke, by Eugene Aram, a schoolmaster of extraordinary abilities and learning. Opposite St. Robert's cave, and on the other side of the river, is Grimbald crag; from the top of which is a fine prospect of the subjacent vale, the river, Birkham wood, and the lofty summit of Almas cliff.

In this parish are four mineral springs, one of which is the famous dropping-well of Knaresborough, the water of which is the most noted petrifying spring in England. It is situated in the long walk close by the river near the town. This spring rises at the foot of a limestone rock, about 40 yards from the bank of the river; and after running about 20 yards, it divides, and spreads itself over the top of the rock; from whence, it trickles down very fast into a channel, hollowed for the purpose, every drop creating a musical kind of tinkling, owing, probably, to the concavity of the rock, which bends in a circular projection from the bottom to the top, its brow overhanging about 5 yards. This rock, which is about 10 yards high, 16 long, and from 10 to 16 broad, about the year 1704, started from the common bank, and left a chasm between them, from a yard and-a-half to 3 yards wide, over which chasm the water passes by an aqueduct, formed for the purpose. The water abounds with fine particles of

a nitrous earth, which it deposits only when in a languid motion, and leaves its incrustations on the leaves, moss, &c., that it meets with in tinkling so slowly through the cavities of the rock. The spring is supposed to send forth 20 gallons in a minute. Here are also seen pieces of moss, birds' nests, with their eggs, and a variety of other articles, some of them very curious, which have been incrustated or petrified by the water. Tradition tells us that near this rock the famous Yorkshire sybil, Mother Ship-ton, was born, about the year 1488.

KNARESDALE, a parish in the western division of Tindale ward, union of Haltwhistle, county of Northumberland; 16 miles west-south-west of Hexham, on the South Tyne river. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £4 10s. 9d., returned at £70; gross income £135. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church is an ancient edifice, and the ground around it appears to have been covered with buildings. There are 3 daily schools in this parish, partly supported by donations from Lord Wallace, Mr. Beaumont, and others, and partly by payments from the children. Other charities, in 1830, £2 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £172 7s. It is supposed that the Romans had a lead-mine here. On the side of a fell is a medicinal spring, called Snopewell. The forest of Knaresdale was anciently extensive and well replenished with red deer, the breed of which here, however, is nearly extinct. Acres 8,940. Houses 106. A. P. £1,99. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 566.

KNAYTON, with BRAWITH, a township in the parish of Leek, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-north-east of Thirsk. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1821, £7 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 9s. Acres 1,390. Houses 75. A. P. £2,272. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 336.

KNEBWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Broadwater, union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; 8½ miles west-north-west of Hertford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 1s. 10½d.; gross income £584. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. B. Lytton. Here is an infant school. Charities, in 1833, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £269. Acres 2,740. Houses 47. A. P. £2,318. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 259.

KNEDLINGTON, a township in the parish of Howden, east riding of the county of York; 1 mile west-south-west of Howden, on the river Ouse. Acres 940. Houses 30. A. P. £1,263. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £74 17s.

KNEESALL, a parish partly in the northern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, and partly in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 4 miles south-east by east of Ollerton. It includes the hamlet of Kersall, and the township of Ompton. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10, returned at £60; gross income £60. Tithes of Kneesall and Ompton, commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £592 1s. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there is a daily school. In 1835, hops were cultivated in this parish to the extent of 18 acres. Acres 3,360. Houses 112. A. P. £3,749. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 613. Poor rates, in 1838, £140 1s.

KNEESWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Bassingbourn, county of Cambridge; 2½ miles north-north-west of Royston. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £29 15s. Here is a day and boarding school. Acres 960. Houses 25. A. P.

* St. Robert, the reputed founder of this chapel, was the son of Tooke Flower, mayor of York in the reign of Richard the First: Being remarkable, from his youth, for learning and piety; and, after having spent some years in the monasteries of Whitley and Fountains, he was made abbot of Newminster, in Northumberland, which dignity he soon after relinquished, and retired to a solitary hermitage amongst the rocks at Knaresborough.

£1,417. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 191. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 10s.

KNELSTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Swansea, county of Glamorgan; 11 miles south-west of Swansea. Living, a vicarage not in charge. The vicar of Llandevi receives a stipend from the chapter of St. David's, for performing the occasional duties of this small parish. Here is a day and Sunday school. Houses 20. A. P. £496. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 125. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 18s.

KNETTISHALL, a parish in the hund. of Blackbourn, union of Thetford, county of Suffolk; 7 miles east by south of Thetford. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £6 7s. 11d., returned at £129 0s. 8d.; gross income £218. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Thornhill, Esq. Acres 1,120. Houses 7. A. P. £1,086. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 67. Poor rates, in 1838, £21 2s.

KNEVETON, or **KNEETON**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Newark, on the eastern bank of the Trent. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £40; gross income £58. Patron, in 1835, Lord Porchester. Acres 990. Houses 21. A. P. £1,916. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 119. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 7s.

KNIGHTLEY, a quarter in the parish of Gnosall, county of Stafford; 4 miles south by west of Eccleshall. It consists of a large estate, occupying the northern part of the parish, and belonging to the Earl of Lichfield. The old enclosures contain many excellent oak trees. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 322. Other returns with the parish.

KNIGHTLOW-HUNDRED, in the county of Warwick, consists of 4 divisions,—Kenilworth, Kirby, Rugby, and Southam,—and is bounded on the north and north-east by Hemlingford hundred, and the county of Leicester; on the east by the counties of Leicester and Northampton; on the south by Kington hundred; and on the west by Hemlingford, Barlichway, and part of Kington. Area 167,280 acres. Houses 9,549. Pop., in 1831, 46,679. In this hundred, a peculiar and ancient custom of paying to the lord of the hundred an annual rent still obtains. Certain payments, called "wrath money," from 35 different places in the hundred, have to be deposited at Knightlow-cross, in the hollow of a stone—the place in which the shaft of the cross was fixed—before sunrise on Martinmas-day, otherwise a forfeiture of thirty shillings and a white bull is incurred.

KNIGHTON, or **TREF-Y-CLAWDD**, a parish and market-town, in the hund. and union of Knighton, county of Radnor; 10 miles north-north-west of New-Radnor, and 165 north-west of London. It includes the lordship of Farrington, with Cwmgilla. Houses 252. A. P. £3,119. Pop., in 1801, 938; in 1831, 1,259. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, rated at £10; gross income £205; nett income £155. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £286. Patrons, the warden and trustees of the hospital of Clun, in Shropshire. Here are 3 infant and 7 daily schools: one of the latter is endowed with £4 per annum. There are also 6 almshouses. Poor rates, in 1838, £390 8s.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Knighton, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 120 persons. The Knighton poor-law union comprehends 20 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 8,719. Expenditure on

the poor of this district, in 1839, £3,071. The town, which is pleasantly situated on rising ground, near the margin of the river Teme, consists of two good streets, intersecting each other at right angles. From their position, on a gentle acclivity, the streets slope downward each way, and impart to the town an air of uncommon neatness. The houses are in general well-built and commodious. The market is on Thursday; and fairs for horned cattle, horses, and sheep, are held on Saturday after the first Monday in March, Thursday before Easter, May 17th, August 8th, October 2d, last Thursday in October, and Thursday before November 12th. Knighton unites with New-Radnor in returning one member to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, appointed at the court-leet, held generally once a-year under the representative of her Majesty, who is lady of the manor. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here once a-month. The great dike, thrown up by Offa, at the close of the 8th century, enters this parish on the north, and running due south for two miles, may be traced through the parishes of Norton, Whitton, Discoed, and Old Radnor, after which it passes into Hereford. On the summit of a steep hill, about 3 miles from the town, are the remains of an ancient British encampment.

KNIGHTON-HUNDRED, in the county of Radnor, South Wales. Houses 929. Pop., in 1831, 5,213.

KNIGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of St. Margaret, hund. of Guthlaxton, county of Leicester; 2 miles south-south-east of Leicester, on the river Soar, intersected by the Midland Counties railway, and in the line of the Union canal. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of St. Margaret. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1837, £2 9s. 10d. Poor rates, in 1838, £267 10s. Acres 1,020. Houses 79. A. P. £4,458. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 402.

KNIGHTON, a township in the parish of Mucklestone, county of Stafford; 12 miles west by north of Stafford, intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. Houses 27. Pop., in 1811, 113; in 1831, 156. Other returns with the parish.

KNIGHTON-UPON-TEAME, a chapelry in the parish of Lindridge, county of Worcester; 3 miles east-north-east of Tenbury, crossed by the Leominster canal. It includes the hamlet of Newnham. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Lindridge. Acreage with the parish. Houses 106. A. P. £3,438. Pop., in 1801, 531; in 1831, 553. Poor rates, in 1838, £221 13s.

KNIGHTON (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Colliford-Tree, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 3 miles south-east of Dorchester. Living, a rectory with that of Broadmayne, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 15s. 5d.; gross income £362. Great and small tithes commuted in 1779. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. F. Urquhart. Here is a day and Sunday school. In 1819, the Rev. William Floyer bequeathed £1,000, 3 per cents., to the poor of the parishes of West Knighton, West Stafford, and Stinsford. Acres 1,920. Houses 52. A. P. £3,309. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 308. Poor rates, in 1838, £193 17s.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, and partly in those of Kensington, Chelsea, and St. George, county of Middlesex; 3 miles west by south of St. Paul's. The living is a curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster, to whom the manor of Knightsbridge belongs. The chapel for-

merly belonged to an ancient hospital or lazar-house. St. George's hospital, founded in 1733, till lately, occupied a mansion at the corner of Grosvenor-place: it now occupies a splendid new building, erected from designs by William Wilkins, Esq. Knightsbridge extends from Hyde-Park corner to Kensington-Gore, and consists of one long street, on the line of the great western road from the metropolis. Many of the houses are new and handsome structures. The pile of building forming the south end of Lowndes-square, recently erected from designs by Mr. Lewis Cubitt, exhibits a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. On the north side, adjoining Hyde-Park, are extensive barracks for cavalry, and on the opposite side, nearer Hyde-Park corner, are barracks for the foot-guards, and a fine triumphal arch, leading into the gardens of Buckingham palace. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have recently [April 1841,] given their sanction to Mr. Cubitt's plan for the improvement of Knightsbridge. The 'Albert Gate' into Hyde-Park, will be in the centre of a double crescent; but as the ground to be occupied is church land, an act of parliament must be first obtained. Mr. Cubitt's plan is to erect magnificent edifices of Portland stone. The removal of Goding's brewery will immediately take place, and the site will afford ample space for the talents of the architect. Besides this brewery, there are here two large floor-cloth manufactories. Pop. returned with the respective parishes.

KNIGHTS-ENHAM. See **ENHAM (KNIGHTS).**

KNIGHT-THORPE, a township in the parish of Loughborough; 10 miles north-north-west of Leicester. Great and small tithes commuted in 1779. Acres 830. Houses 13. A. P. £1,470. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 17s.

KNIGHTWICK, a parish and village in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Martley, county of Worcester; 9 miles west of Worcester, on the river Teme, over which there is a bridge about a mile north of the village. The parish includes the chapelry of Kenswick. Living, a rectory with Doderham curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £13 13s. 4d.; gross income £289. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Here is a small daily school. Charities, in 1830, £6 16s. 3d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 18s. Acres 820. Houses 31. A. P. £1,835. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 169.

KNILL, a parish in the hund. of Wigmore, union of Presteigne, county of Hereford; 2½ miles north-west of Knighton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 10s., returned at £65; gross income £70. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. T. G. Walsham. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 550. Houses 17. A. P. £669. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 94. Poor rates, in 1838, £22 12s.

KNIPTON, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Grantham, county of Leicester; 9 miles north-north-east of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £16 12s. 3½d.; gross income £274. Great and small tithes commuted in 1797. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. There is a daily National school in this parish. Charities, in 1837, £25 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £107 11s. Acres 1,430. Houses 61. A. P. £1,746. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 322.

KNITSLEY. See **CONSIDE.**

KNIVETON, a parish in the hund. of Wirksworth, county of Derby; 3½ miles north-east of Ashbourn. Living, a perpetual curacy; rated at £10; gross income £64; in the peculiar jurisdic-

tion and patronage of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £8 per annum. Other charities, in 1827, £2 18s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £143 3s. Acres 2,240. Houses 71. A. P. £3,275. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 342.

KNOCK, a hamlet in the parish of Marton, east ward of the county of Westmoreland; 5 miles north of Appleby. All tithes commuted in 1815. Pop. returned with the parish.

KNOCKIN, a parish in the hund. of Oswestry, county of Salop; 5½ miles south-east by south of Oswestry. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £5, returned at £130; gross income £278. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Bradford. Here is a daily school. This was formerly the chief seat of the family of L'Estrange. Acres 450. Houses 45. A. P. £2,611. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 311. Poor rates, in 1838, £62 11s.

KNODISHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 3 miles east-south-east of Saxmundham. Living, a discharged rectory with Buxlow, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, T. Ayton, Esq. Here is a small daily school. Acres 1,710. Houses 49. A. P. £1,516. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 315. Poor rates, in 1838, £181 7s.

KNOOK, a parish in the hund. of Heytesbury, union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 5 miles east-south-east of Warminster, on the river Wiley. Living, a curacy annexed to that of Heytesbury. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1792. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1833, 6s. 3d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 4s. Acres 1,440. Houses 57. A. P. £1,568. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 282.

KNOSSINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Oakham, county of Leicester; 8 miles south-south-east of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 6s. 8d.; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, F. Turner, Esq. Here are a daily and two infant schools, and an hospital, founded and endowed by William Smith, for 4 poor clergymen's widows: each receives £30 per annum. In 1821, the hospital was rebuilt at an expense of £1,096 11s. 10½d. Other charities, in 1837, £5 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 2s. Acres 1,370. Houses 47. A. P. £2,330. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 240.

KNOTTING, a parish in the hund. of Stodden, union and county of Bedford; 4½ miles south-east by south of Houghton-Ferrers. Living, a rectory with that of Souldrop, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10 6s. 8d.; gross income £280. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £333 18s. 2d. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Bedford. Acres 1,270. Houses 14. A. P. £1,661. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 165. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 12s.

KNOTTINGLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Pontefract, west riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles east by north of Pontefract, on the southern bank of the river Aire, and intersected by the Knottingley and Goole canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, not in charge; returned at £100; gross income £129. Patron, the vicar of Pontefract. The Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here: the Independent church was formed in 1807; the Primitive Methodist in 1832. Here are 17 daily, and 6 Sunday, schools: two of the former are endowed. Knottingley contains an active and com-

mercial population, attracted to it by its extensive lime-quarries, its canal, and its position on the banks of the navigable river Aire. It is included within the parliamentary boundaries of the borough of Pontefract. Acres 1,536. Houses 838. A. P. £5,760. Pop., in 1801, 2,602; in 1831, 3,666. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,409 2s.

KNOWLE, or **KNOLL**, a chapelry in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, county of Warwick; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by north of Warwick, intersected by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, and a peculiar, in the dio. of Lichfield; rated at £15 13s. 4d., and returned at £122; gross income £131. Patron, in 1835, W. B. J. Wilson. The chapel is a very beautiful structure. Here are 5 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £25 per annum. In 1742, Fulke Greville, Esq., granted to the poor, for 99 years, certain lands and tenements, yielding an income of £35 19s. 6d. per annum: this charity consequently expires during the present year (1841). Other charities, in 1827, £39 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £444 12s. A fair is held on July 30th. "Walter Cook, canon of Lincoln," says Tanner, "about the latter end of the reign of King Richard II., built here, upon his father's lands, a fair chapel; and soon after established a chantry therein: but 4^o Henry V., he obtained a license from the king, that the Lady Elizabeth Clinton and he might found a college of 10 priests, one to be rector in this chapel; but this design seems not to have been perfected, herein being, 26^o Henry VIII., but two chantry priests, endowed only with £20 15s. 2d. in the whole, and £18 5s. 6d. clear. This chapel was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, St. Lawrence, and St. Anne." Acreage with the parish. Houses 237. A. P. £10,080. Pop., in 1801, 843; in 1831, 1,120.

KNOWLE, a tything in the parish and hund. of Crediton, county of Devon; 3 miles west-north-west of Crediton. Pop. returned with the parish.

KNOWLE. See **BROCKHAMPTON** and **KNOWLE**.

KNOWLE-CHURCH. See **CHURCH-KNOWLE**.

KNOWLE (ST. GILES), a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Petherton, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 2 miles south by east of Ilminster, crossed by the Chard canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £12 10s.; gross income £72. Patron, the prebendary of Cudworth in the cathedral church of Wells. Acres 760. Houses 19. A. P. £1,157. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 108. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 10s.

KNOWL-END, a township in the parish of Audley, county of Stafford; 4 miles north-west of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Houses 40. Pop., in 1811, 231; in 1831, 282. Other returns with the parish.

KNOWLTON HUNDRED, in the Shaston division of the county of Dorset. Area 5,180 acres. Houses 165. Pop., in 1831, 934.

KNOWLTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Canterbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £6 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at 150; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, Captain D'Aeth. Acres 550. Houses 2. A. P. £809. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 30. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 13s.

KNOWSLEY, a township in the parish of Hutton, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles west-north-west of Prescot. The Unitarians have a place of worship here, and there are five daily schools, two of which are supported by the earl of Derby. Knowsley-park, the seat of the earl of Derby, is nearly 6 miles in circumference: it is adorned with a profusion of fine old

timber, and has a lake in the centre about half-a-mile in length. The mansion, which is extensive, but very irregular in its plan, occupies an elevated part of the park. The interior contains many splendid apartments, enriched with a curious collection of family portraits and paintings by the old masters. Acres 4,750. Houses 169. A. P. £8,061. Pop., in 1801, 739; in 1831, 1,162. Poor rates, in 1838, £187 12s.

KNOWSTONE, a parish in the hund. and union of South Molton, county of Devon; $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by north of Bampton, in a valley between the rivers Yeo and Sturcomb. Living, a vicarage with that of Molland, in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £26 10s. 10d. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Froude. Here are a day and Sunday, and 2 daily, schools. Charities, in 1823, £5 6s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £297 13s. Acres 4,440. Houses 91. A. P. £1,740. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 521.

KNOYLE (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Downton, union of Mere, county of Wilts; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Hindon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £30; gross income £882. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1824, and 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £11 1s. 2d. per annum. Other charities, in 1832, £64 7s. 6d. per annum; part of which is applied in apprenticing poor children. Poor rates, in 1838, £437. The celebrated architect and mathematician, Sir Christopher Wren, was born here in 1632. Acres 5,320. Houses 217. A. P. £5,726. Pop., in 1801, 853; in 1831, 1,028.

KNOYLE (WEST), a parish in the hund. and union of Mere, county of Wilts; 3 miles east by north of Mere. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of North Newington. Here is a daily school. Charities, in 1833, £16 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £75. Acres 2,390. Houses 41. A. P. £1,337. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 206.

KNUTSFORD, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Bucklow, union of Altrincham, county of Chester; 24 miles east-north-east of Chester, and 172 north-west by north of London. The Grand Junction railway passes 9 miles east of the town, and the Grand Trunk canal 6 miles westward of it. The parish includes the townships of Bexton, Oller-ton, Toft, and Nether and Over Knutsford. It was formerly included in the parish of Rostherne, from which it was severed by act of parliament in 1741, and made a distinct parish. Acres 4,300. Houses 675. A. P. £11,222. Pop., in 1801, 2,870; in 1831, 3,599. Acres of the township of Nether Knutsford, 760. Houses 534. A. P. £5,051. Pop., in 1801, 2,052; in 1831, 2,823. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £273. Patrons, the lords of several manors. The church is a handsome modern edifice, with a square tower. Here are a Presbyterian church, formed in 1689; an Independent, in 1783; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1800; and a Unitarian chapel. The grammar-school was founded in the reign of Edward VI., and is endowed with £24 per annum. There are also 19 daily schools, one of which has an endowment of £6 per annum. Other charities, in 1836, about £135 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, of the parish, £1,261 5s.; of the town, £937 6s. The town—which is pleasantly situated in a fertile part of the county, on a branch of the river Birkin, which divides it into two parts,—Nether and Over Knutsford—is of great antiquity. At a ford here King Canute is said to have passed with his army after a victory; and hence it was called 'Canute's ford,' from which the town derives its name. The houses

are in general well-built. The principal manufactures carried on are those of cotton-spinning and weaving, sewing-thread,—which formerly employed many hands,—worsted, and tanned leather. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, July 10th, and November 8th, for cattle and drapery. The 'Northern and Central bank of England,' and the 'Imperial bank of England,' had both branches here; but the one failed in 1838, and the other in 1839. Races are held on the last Tuesday and Wednesday in July. Petty-sessions for the hundred, and the Midsummer and Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the county, are held in the town. Here is a large prison for the county, in the front of which is a beautiful and commodious sessions'-house of freestone. The original design of the prison comprised a central building, with four detached radiating wings; three of these were completed in 1818, and the fourth was in course of erection in 1840. The hard labour to which the inmates are subjected, consists of the tread and crank wheels. In 1836 there were 170 cells, 5 wards, and 10 rooms.

KNUTSFORD (OVER), a township in the parish of Knutsford, co.-palatine of Chester; $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-east of Knutsford. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 730. Houses 44. A. P. £1,471. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 217. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 3s.

KNYNO (THE), a river in Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Tivy below Cardigan.

KOMMERIDGE. See **KIMERIDGE**.

KYLOE, a parochial chapelry in Islandshire, co.-palatine of Durham; 6 miles north-west by north of Belford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £13, returned at £96; gross income £138. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Here are 2 daily schools. Coal and lime are found in the chapelry. Acres 7,750. Houses 172. A. P. £9,802. Pop., in 1801, 968; in 1831, 927. Poor rates, in 1838, £468 18s.

KYME (NORTH), a township in the parish of South Kyme, county of Lincoln; 7 miles north-east of Sleaford, on a branch of the Witham. The children of this township attend schools at Billingham. In 1840, an act was obtained for the more effectual drainage of certain lands, called North Kyme, East Fen, and Ings, Billingham Fen, Billingham Dales, Walcot Fen, and Walcot Dales. At North Kyme there are traces of a Roman encampment. Acres 3,490. Houses 56. A. P. £3,885. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 322. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 3s.

KYME (SOUTH), a parish, partly in the wapentake of Langoe, and partly in that of Ashwardhurn, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 7 miles east-north-east of Sleaford, intersected by the Sleaford

canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10, returned at £86 10s.; gross income £99. Patron, in 1835, Sir A. Hume, Bart. Here are 2 daily schools. "Philip de Kyme," says Tanner, "temp. R. Henry II., built here a priory of Black canons to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. It consisted of about eight religious, and was possessed of lands and rents at the dissolution, worth £101 0s. 4d. per annum, Dugd.; £138 4s. 9d., Speed; £140, Leland. The site was granted 33° Henry VIII., to Thomas, earl of Rutland, and Robert Tirwhit." All that now remains of the priory is the south front of the church, behind which are marks of extensive buildings, and vestiges of a wall and moat. Acres 8,210. Pop., in 1831, 815. Poor rates, in 1838, £176 19s.

KYME (THE), a small tributary to the river Ouse, rising in the western part of Huntingdonshire, and flowing past Kimbolton, where it is joined by several other tributaries, the combined waters of all which flow into the Ouse below St. Neots.

KYNNERSLEY. See **KINNERSLEY**.

KYO, a township in the parish of Lanchester, co.-palatine of Durham; 9 miles north-west by north of Durham, intersected by the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,230. Houses 78. A. P. £1,919. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 412. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 5s.

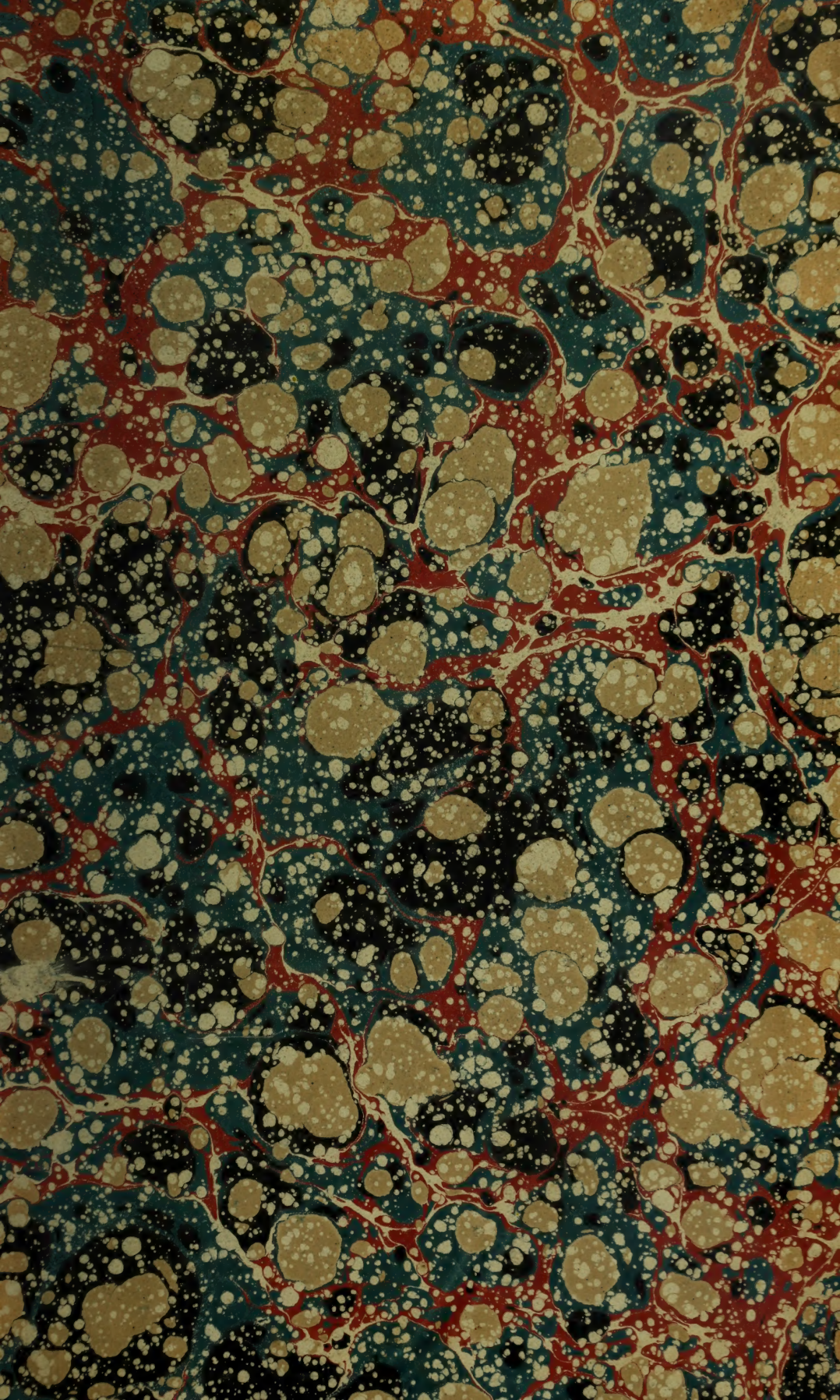
KYPIER. See **KEPIRE**.

KYRE (GREAT), or **KYRE WYARD**, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Dodingtree, union of Tenbury, county of Worcester; 16 miles west by north of Worcester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 17s. 8½d., returned at £150; gross income £130. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £157. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Pytts. In 1715, Mrs. Ann Pytts founded and endowed almshouses here for 8 poor widows; one to be selected from each of the following parishes:—Great Kyre, Little Kyre, Hanley Child, Stoke-Bliss, Collington, Butterly, Thornbury, and Edwin Ralph: each widow receives 2s. 6d. weekly. This sum was augmented in 1743 by Sir George Fettiplace, who gave, by will, a rent-charge of £8 per annum, to be paid in half-yearly payments of 10s. to each almswoman: income, in 1837, £102 10s.; expenditure £91 12s. 6d. Other charities, in 1830, £8 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 11s. In 1835, hops were cultivated in Great and Little Kyre to the extent of 78 acres. Acres 1,580. Houses 38. A. P. £1,252. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 159.

KYRE (LITTLE), a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-Bliss, county of Worcester; 4 miles south-east of Tenbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Stoke-Bliss. Acres 1,130. Houses 34. A. P. £765. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 169. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 17s.

END OF VOLUME SECOND.





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